The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LVII.—NO. 78. SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1898—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE {ONE CENT IN CITY CARRIER DISTRICT. {TWO CENTS OUT OF CARRIER DISTRICT.

WEAK SPOT IN NAVY

Present Congress Likely to Make Long Needed Reform.

ENDS AN OLD QUARREL.

Differences Between Officers to Be Finally Adjusted.

WESTERN MEN IN CONTROL.

Senator Hale Is Virtually Out of the Naval Committee.

AMERICANS AT SAN JUAN ALARMED

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, }
Washington, D. C., March 18. }

Navy Reform Seems Now Assured.

Ever since the war there has been a weak spot in the navy growing out of the legislation which separated the line and engineer office. Every effort to remedy this state of affairs and stop the constant friction has proved abortive. But it looks now as if the threat of war would result in entirely new and radical legislation. Within the lifetime of this generation steam has been made the motive power of war vessels, and now electricity has been added. This has necessarily produced a revolution on board ship, and the class of sea mechanics has steadily grown in importance.

The first war steamers had to be commanded and officered by men trained in sailing, who knew nothing about machinery. This created a necessity for additional officers to handle the engines, and they gradually grew into a separate corps, thus creating endless jealousies and interfering seriously with the efficiency of the service. There is apparently no longer any reason for a separate body of engineers, but the old line officers look with suspicion upon a proposition that they should be compelled to learn engineering. The successful commander of a modern warship calls for better seamanship than in the days of the old seventy-fours, but at the same time there is an indispensable call for technical knowledge on the part of the commander. The man who fights the ship nowadays must know how to manage it as well as to sail it.

The result of this necessity has been what is known as the personnel bill, which seeks to combine the duty of the line and engineer officers and at the same time to prevent the stagnation in the service by eliminating some of the lower grades of officers and thereby hastening the flow of promotion and reducing the age at which command rank is attained.

Incidentally the bill readjusts the pay tables so as to dispose of the present inequality, and provides for the creation of warrant officers among machinists, which is a reform just adopted in the present navy. A full term of four years for the cadets is provided, doing away with the two years' term of service after graduation before final appointment.

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt was before the Naval committee of the House today, and that body was ready under the pressure of existing conditions to hitch the personnel bill as originally reported by Mr. Foss on to the regular appropriation bill. Mr. Roosevelt made the strong argument in favor of the measure to do away with the distinction between the line and engineer officers, and as he had the committee with him it was supposed the bill would come before the House in the shape of an amendment and be passed, for the disposition is to do everything asked for by the administration in the present emergency.

After consultation with Speaker Reed, however, it was found that the proposed paragraph in the appropriation bill would be undoubtedly subject to a point of order, as the rules of the House provide that there shall be no new legislation in appropriation bills. It was felt, therefore, that any of the 357 members might be able to give the measure a black eye, as it would have to go through practically by unanimous consent, and the jealousies among officers are too well known not to make it certain that some Congressman would be found to make the point of order.

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt therefore himself decided to withdraw the measure from immediate consideration, after having been assured by Mr. Foss that the subcommittee of which he is chairman would take the matter up and get it before the House under a special rule immediately after the vote on the appropriation bill. The chances are, therefore, that this reform in the management of the navy, which has been thwarted for twenty-five years by the jealousies of the officers concerned, will at last be carried out.

◆

A memorial from the Illinois Legislature, asking for the erection of a monument to Lincoln, was introduced today by Representative Belknap; also a petition from the people of Illinois asking for the establishment of a national cemetery at Vicksburg, Miss.

◆

Western Men Are Now in Control.

One of the curious developments in Congress is the way in which the control of affairs relating to war seems to be gradually drifting into the hands of Western men who represent a sentiment distinctly different from that in New England. Of late days money bills in Congress are made the medium of a vast amount of important legislation, and besides that the voting of supplies is an essential to the conduct of war. It is worthy of notice therefore that the two great appropriations committees are headed by Senator Allison of Iowa and Representative Cannon of Illinois. The direct work of equipping the army falls upon the Military committee of the House, at the head of which is General Hull of Iowa, while the Militia committee in the same body, which in the case of war would be almost equally important, is managed by Colonel Marsh of Illinois.

The naval committees of the House and Senate were exceptions to the general rule, both being in control of old members from the State of Maine. Chairman Boutelle on the House side set his face with curious persistence against any preparations for war, and the result was that the committee ran away from him, and inserted in the appropriations bill a proposition to build three new battleships and twelve torpedo boats. On the Senate side the Naval committee has been practically reorganized owing to the absence of Mr. Hale, whose policy has been identical with that of Boutelle, and the result is that Senator Perkins of California, a practical ship owner and sailor, has been placed in charge.

The only Eastern man at the present time actively at the head of a committee which has directly to do with war matters is Senator Hawley of Connecticut, who, fortunately for the country, is progressive and patriotic, having been the first one to take a step to strengthen the army by providing for two new artillery regiments. To cap the climax of Western influence in the present crisis, it is worth noting that the two committees on foreign affairs which supervise the diplomatic negotiations leading up to hostilities and which would have direct control of a proposition to declare war are under the leadership of Senator Cushman K. Davis of Minnesota and Representative Hitt of Illinois.

◆

Another Pan-American Revolution.

Americans residing at San Juan are endangered in consequence of threatened hostilities between Costa Rica and Nicaragua. Their commercial interests are large, and, as San Juan is on the border line between the two republics, their interests will be jeopardized. The gunboat Newport, having on board the Nicaraguan commission, is now in the vicinity of Colon, and has been ordered to protect the interests of American residents.

This is one of the periodical outbreaks so common to Central American governments, and is the outgrowth of charges made against Costa Rica's ex-Consul, Señor Beeche, who was thrown into prison by order of the executive of Nicaragua, without having previously canceled his exequatur or subsequently proving any charge against him.

A report was given out here by the Costa Rica Legation to support the claim that his government had acted fully within the line marked out by dignity and prudence, and feeling sure of having all the right on its side, in the effort to bring the Nicaraguan government to recognize the validity of her claims. In this condition of affairs the government of Costa Rica was requested by President Zelaya to give satisfaction within ten days for the alleged invasion of Nicaraguan political exiles over the Costa Rican frontier. The demand was immediately rejected. An envoy from Guatemala started from San José with a basis of settlement. When his mission became known the peaceful spirit of the Costa Rican people changed into a patriotic one. The whole people are ready for war, animated by the great enthusiasm inspired in what they are certain is the justice of their cause. Reports say internal order in the country is complete, public spirit is a unit, and the constitutional régime remains in force.

◆

Ex-Controller Eckels arrived tonight and is on his way to Old Point Comfort for a two weeks' rest.

◆

Bruce's Views on Mixing the Races.

Register Bruce's death recalls the fact that he could never be induced to pay any attention to white women who linked their lives in matrimony with colored men. There were two notable cases of the kind here, in one of which a colored Moses married a white woman who was employed in his office, and in the other a colored physician persisted in going outside of his own race for a wife. Both men were prominent in the councils of the Afro-Americans, but this made no difference to Bruce, who was almost white himself. If they had married decent colored women it would have been all right, according to his ideas, but when they persisted in taking white women for wives he drew the line and would neither receive visits from them nor permit his wife to visit them.

◆

Mrs. Reeves, the wife of Congressman Reeves, has been confined to her room for two weeks on account of illness. Her condition has improved so as to enable her to go about her room.

◆

May Block the Harbor at Havana.

Startling rumors were rife at the Navy department this afternoon to the effect that the wrecking tug Chief had been sent to Cuba to be scuttled in the entrance of the Havana harbor and not for the purpose of assisting in raising the wreck of the battleship Maine. The Chief is a large craft and as the entrance to this harbor is very narrow it could be effectually blocked by sinking a vessel of its dimensions. If such a course were pursued the Spanish fleet now anchored in the harbor would be bottled up and rendered utterly useless for war purposes, as well as without means of obtaining coal supplies. It will be remembered that the Chief sailed for Havana long after the navy officials had abandoned hope of raising the wreck.

◆

Preparing for a Prison Congress.

Warden McClaughry of Joliet, together with General R. Brinkerhoff of Ohio and Charlton T. Lewis of New Jersey, are here to confer with Congressman S. J. Barrow of Massachusetts in reference to the international prison congress to be held at Brussels in 1900. They were delegates to the congress which was held in Paris in 1895. Their duties did not end with the adjournment of the congress, but they were delegated to make arrangements for the next and have all papers that will be required by that body to lay before them when they meet two years hence. They completed this task today and Warden McClaughry left for home this afternoon.

◆

Prompt Application for Bruce's Place.

Although the funeral of the late Register of the Treasury Bruce will not take place until next Monday an enterprising New-Yorker named Elwell filed an application today for the vacancy created by the grim reaper. There is no likelihood, however, of a white man being chosen to write his name on the national currency, inasmuch as the President has set his mind upon giving this berth to some colored Republican. It is one of the softest snaps under the government, for the incumbent has to write his name only once, and it is then engraved on a steel plate at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for future use on all securities of Uncle Sam requiring the signature of the Treasury.

◆

Members of the Missouri delegation held a meeting last evening and appointed a committee to call on Secretary Long and endeavor to have him name one of the ships purchased from the Brazilian government after the City of St. Louis. They also want one of the first-class battleships to be provided for in the bill now being considered by the Naval committee named after the State of Missouri.

◆

Congress Impatient to Act on Cuba.

"After the report of the board reaches the President," said Representative Mills, "Congress will wait a reasonable time for its transmission to this body. If it is not sent we will act on our own responsibility, regardless of what the President might do. Senator Proctor's speech proves what all of us believed to be true, and it would

(Continued on fourth page.)

SETS A NEW RECORD

Lucania Makes a Remarkable Trip Across the Atlantic.

WANTS A WORLD'S FAIR.

New York in Earnest Over the Exposition for 1900.

OTHER GOSSIP FROM GOTHAM

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, }
New York, March 18. }

Breaks an Ocean Record.

The liner Lucania, the holder of the records both east and west between this city and Queenstown, has added new laurels to its crown. Word was received here today that the liner passed Brow Head, on the coast of Ireland, the point at which the time of arrival and departure is taken on the other side, at 1:45 o'clock this morning, making the time of its passage from Sandy Hook lightship to Brow Head 5 days 12 hours and 9 minutes.

Without any comparisons this is an excellent run, but the Lucania followed the long course and steamed over many more miles of water than are covered in the short course. Taking into account the difference in mileage, it is seen that if the Lucania had gone over the short course and maintained the same rate of speed it would have made the voyage in 5 days 7 hours and 18 minutes, or in five minutes less than the record time, which was made on a westward passage. The best eastward record over the short course is 5 days 8 hours and 38 minutes.

Besides practically lowering the time between this city and Queenstown the Lucania made an average speed of 21.93 knots an hour. During two successive days of the voyage the Lucania made 531 and 530 knots respectively, or an average of 22.92 knots for the two days. This was the second round trip of the Lucania since its annual overhauling at Liverpool. Before it was taken out of the dry dock rolling chocks or fin keels were attached to the hull to give greater stability. Captain McKay said at that time he expected the rolling chocks would enable the Lucania to make a better average of speed. This performance of the steamship shows that his expectations were not without foundation. The swift Lucania may not, however, hold the blue ribbon long, for the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which has been smashing records since it joined the transatlantic fleet in September last, is now en route to Plymouth from this city. It sailed from here on Tuesday morning in fit condition to make a record run. If it experiences the same fine weather which prevailed throughout the Lucania's passage its agents in this city expect it to establish a new record.

◆

April 19 has been selected as the date for the wedding of Miss Elizabeth C. Stokes and Mr. Jules J. Vatable. The ceremony will take place at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Thomas Stokes, 8 West Fifty-third street. There will be six bridemaids. A large reception will follow the marriage ceremony.

◆

Gotham Plans a New World's Fair.

State Senator McNulty of Brooklyn today had a long conference with Mayor Van Wyck and another with the officers of the Merchants' association in relation to his bill providing for the holding of an international exposition in this city in 1900. The Merchants' association favors the measure and will support it before the Senate Committee on Cities. Mayor Van Wyck declined to commit himself in advance, but it is believed that he will approve the bill if it passes the Legislature. Senator McNulty says that Governor Black has promised to sign the bill, and he is confident that it will be passed by both Houses of the Legislature.

The bill provides that the Governor and the Mayor shall each appoint twelve commissioners. This commission will then proceed to raise $6,000,000 by the formation of a stock company or other methods to pay the expenses, and all profits shall be divided among the subscribers or stockholders.

The city is authorized to issue revenue bonds to the amount of $2,000,000 to purchase a site for the exposition. The land is to be the property of the city and may be sold after the year 1900. Senator McNulty says that such an exposition will bring $250,000,000 into the city and will provide employment for 25,000 persons for two years.

◆

After waiting three days and postponing her trip to England on the St. Louis, Mrs. Caroline Ravenhall Ratcliffe finally got her decree of divorce in the Supreme Court this afternoon. Both of Actor Ratcliffe's wives are now divorced from him, Alice De Lacy Ratcliffe having secured her decree several days ago.

◆

No Funds for Charter Celebration.

The Finance committee of the Municipal Council met this afternoon and decided to lay aside the resolution to appropriate $50,000 out of the City Treasury to defray the expenses of charter day celebration. After the meeting Councilman C. F. Allen, the chairman of the committee, said: "The resolution has been favorably reported in the Board of Aldermen and has been made a special order for next Tuesday. I understand that it will be defeated by the Aldermen. The Council will not consider it, but the proposition to make the appropriation is dead."

The joint Committees on Streets and Highways of the Municipal Council and the Board of Aldermen, with Alderman Burleigh of Brooklyn in the chair, gave a public hearing this afternoon on the resolution to change the name of the Boulevard to Broadway. There was no opposition to the change. It is understood that the joint committee will unanimously report in favor of the change of name.

President Clark said that a petition signed by over 1,500 residents and property-owners on the line of the Boulevard had asked that the name be changed. He added that above the Harlem River the name Broadway is revived, and it is held all the way up the Hudson Valley to Albany. He could see no reason why there should be a lapse of the name for a distance of only a few miles.

◆

Shoots Him for Revenge.

Lafayette R. Beckley, a lawyer connected with the Knickerbocker Loan company, was shot in his office in the Vanderbilt Building, at Beeckman and Nassau streets, at 11 o'clock today by a woman whose name is given as Dora Arnold. The woman was arrested. Revenge was her motive. Beckley is in the Hudson Street Hospital, and the physicians say that his wound is not fatal. Mrs. Arnold, in her cell, hearing this, cursed his name.

She told Captain Vredenburgh her story without reserve, regretting only that it had not ended as she wanted it to and tried to make it. The shooting, according to her, was the end of a domestic drama the beginning of which lies back nine years or more. She and her husband were citizens of Michigan, but she came to New York to open a boarding house. Among her boarders was, from the very first, the Lawyer Beckley. She tells the police that they lived together all these years but did not marry. Two days ago she heard that he had had a wife for a whole year, and the wife was older than herself. All the jealous fury of the woman was aroused. She thought only of revenge.

She went to Beckley's residence last night. He was not in. A woman who said she was his wife was. Mrs. Arnold told her all and the woman swooned. Beckley came in and there was a scene. Mrs. Arnold appeared again at Beckley's office in the Vanderbilt Building today. He said he was busy and couldn't see her. She said: "Sit down; you will." They had an excited talk of twenty minutes. Mrs. Arnold then arose and said: "You have done your worst, take that," and, drawing a revolver from her dress, shot twice. One shot took effect in Beckley's abdomen. The woman was arrested and remanded without bail for hearing. The police believe she told the truth in her story.

◆

Fiske on Trial for Libel.

Harrison Grey Fiske, editor of the New York Dramatic Mirror, who was apprehended a week ago on a charge of criminal libel, on complaint of Marc Klaw, acting for what is known as the theatrical syndicate, appeared today before Magistrate Simms. In the syndicate represented by Marc Klaw are "Al" Hayman, Charles Frohman, Samuel F. Nirdlinger, J. Fred Zimmerman, and Abraham L. Erlanger. These men complain of two articles written by Mr. Fiske, wherein he referred to them as "the theatrical trust," and said: "They are a band of adventurers of inferior origin, of no breeding, and utterly without artistic taste, who, by the devices that achieve a corner in pork, or cattle, or corn, have seized upon a theater of this country, and are determined to reduce it for revenue only to the level of the sweat shops."

The article complained of stated in effect that art, under the auspices of the members of the so-called trust, would languish and

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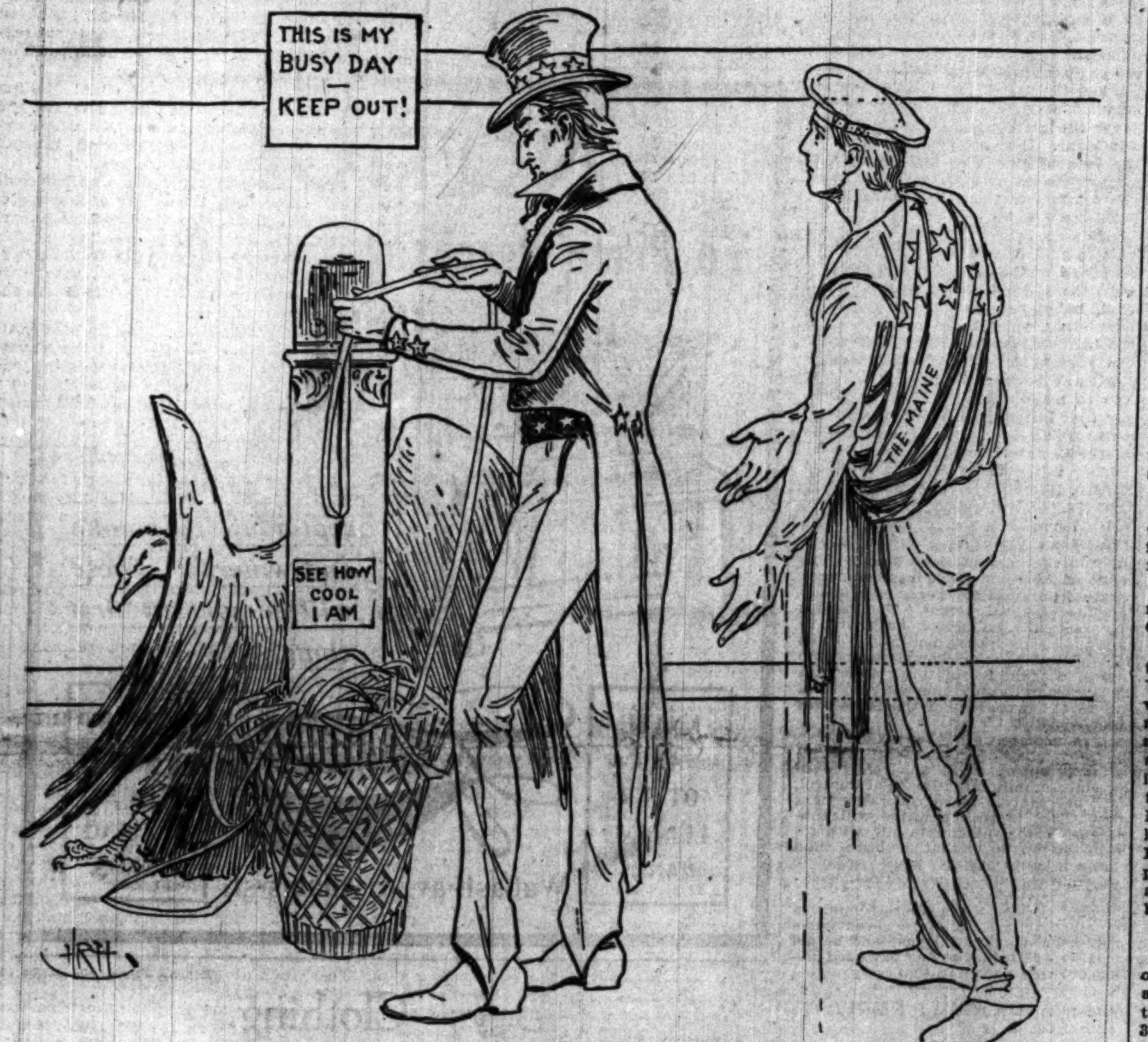

"TELL YOUR COMRADES (IN HAVANA HARBOR) TO 'KEEP COOL AND WAIT'!"

CHOOSE MEN TO RUN

Republican Town and Aldermanic Primaries Are Held.

CONVENTIONS AT NIGHT.

Lively Battle with Weapons Occurs in the Sixth Ward.

TROUBLE IN OTHER PLACES.

Candidates for Aldermen.

First Ward	PATRICK S. REILLY
Second Ward	MARTIN BEST
Third Ward	*HENRY S. FITCH
Fourth Ward	*WILLIAM S. JACKSON
Fifth Ward	CHARLES TURNER
Sixth Ward	Convention broken up
Seventh Ward	*N. T. BRENNER
Eighth Ward	DEXTER BURKE
Ninth Ward	J. F. STEPINA
Tenth Ward	*AUGUST W. MILLER
Eleventh Ward	No choice
Twelfth Ward	A. H. DARROW
Thirteenth Ward	BAZIL W. VIERS
Fourteenth Ward	*A. W. BEILFUSS
Fifteenth Ward	W. J. RAYMER
Sixteenth Ward	C. O. JOHNSON JOHN F. SMULSKI
Seventeenth Ward	FRANK OBERNDORFF
Eighteenth Ward	*JOHN A. ROGERS
Nineteenth Ward	No choice
Twentieth Ward	WILLIAM S. PEAVEY
Twenty-first Ward	HARRY C. FARWELL
Twenty-second Ward	FRED W. UPHAM
Twenty-third Ward	A. J. OLSEN
Twenty-fourth Ward	No choice
Twenty-fifth Ward	ROBERT GRIFFITHS
Twenty-sixth Ward	C. F. NEWKIRK
Twenty-seventh Ward	H. W. BUTLER
Twenty-eighth Ward	D. W. ACKERMAN
Twenty-ninth Ward	CHARLES F. ISERLOTH
Thirtieth Ward	ALFRED ANDERSON
Thirty-first Ward	No choice
Thirty-second Ward	*WILLIAM MAVOR
Thirty-third Ward	*CYRUS H. HOWELL
Thirty-fourth Ward	*JOHN B. MATH

*Renominated.

The above is the list of winners at yesterday's Aldermanic Republican primaries. Of them the following were nominated in conventions held last evening:

Seventh Ward	N. T. BRENNER
Thirteenth Ward	BAZIL W. VIERS
Fourteenth Ward	A. W. BEILFUSS
Fifteenth Ward	W. J. RAYMER
Sixteenth Ward	C. O. JOHNSON JOHN F. SMULSKI
Seventeenth Ward	FRANK OBERNDORFF
Twentieth Ward	WILLIAM S. PEAVEY
Twenty-second Ward	FRED W. UPHAM
Thirty-fourth Ward	JOHN B. MATH

Of these the following have been or probably will be indorsed by the Municipal Voters' league:

Henry S. Fitch,
William S. Jackson,
August W. Miller,
A. W. Beilfuss,
Fred W. Upham,
William Mavor,
John B. Math.

Barring a hot fight with weapons in the Sixth Ward, reported elsewhere in this issue, and some minor battles in other places, the Republican Aldermanic and town primaries yesterday were quiet and orderly. This was due for the most part to the absence of contests for places on the tickets.

Little Opposition to Bosses.

According to all reports the new primary law worked like a charm and there were no serious violations of any of its provisions. It did not have the same effect upon the machine leaders and ward bosses as applied by Republicans as it did in the hands of the Democratic voters last Tuesday. There is nothing in the result to show that any of the so-called machine cogs were snowed under, though a few of them will not go into conventions as heretofore with solid delegations at their backs ready to do their bidding. The usual opposition to Henry L. Hertz and James Pease developed in their respective bailiwicks, but they appear to have won out in every district.

The vote was comparatively light.

In the Second Ward an effort was made by what is termed the anti-machine faction to overthrow George A. Gibbs and his followers. But the returns indicate that the Gibbs element carried three out of the four districts, and will give Martin Best the nomination for Alderman.

There was a spirited fight in the Sixth between the Hogan and Murphy factions, and one district of the Fifth Ward went against the wishes of E. J. Magerstadt. As there was no settled contest on town candidates, unpledged delegations were elected in every one of the South Town wards. The same is true also of the West Town ticket. Everybody over there seemed to be all at sea on the question of who to name for Assessor and other town offices.

The liveliest Aldermanic battles were fought in the Eleventh and Twelfth Wards, where several aspirants bitterly contested for the nomination. No definite choice was made in the Eleventh Ward. There were five candidates, and each one will go into the convention with some delegates.

Darrow Wins Out.

The returns show that A. H. Darrow won in the Twelfth by a good sized majority, and probably the heaviest vote polled in any sec-

(Continued on sixth page.)

SPAIN'S BOATS COMING.

FLYING SQUADRON IS TO SAIL FROM CANARY ISLANDS.

Change in This Plan Is Possible Owing to Representations from Washington—The Flotilla Not to Be Allowed to Reach Cuba—American Warships Ready to Intercept the Spanish Craft, Whose Coming Is Looked On as an Act of War.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY A. E. HOUGHTON.]

Madrid, March 18.—[Copyright, 1898, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—Telegrams from the Canary Islands report that the "flying squadron" will resume its voyage soon, but the Imparcial says it has grounds for believing the squadron has been ordered to await fresh instructions at Las Palmas, which order the Imparcial ascribes with bitterness to "some representation made by the American government," adding:

"This would only be admissible if America had agreed to withdraw her own war vessels from West Indian waters."

Señor Sagasta, the Premier, says that the journey of the torpedo squadron to Havana has not been indefinitely postponed.

Nothing Official from Madrid.

On high authority it is stated that the Spanish government has not sent any note since Feb. 23, nor instructed its Minister at Washington to make any representation against the presence of American war vessels in Cuban ports or in the vicinity of the Spanish West Indies, although their presence is calculated to encourage the insurgents and cripple the new home rule policy.

There is absolutely no foundation for the rumor that the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs read in the Council of Ministers any dispatches on the attitude of Queen Victoria or any other European sovereign. Indeed, the Spanish government is perfectly aware that the courts and governments mean no alliances nor material support. The ministerial press says Spain must rely solely on her own resources to crush the rebellion and pacify the islands, regardless of foreign opinion, intimations, or interference.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Madrid, March 18.—The Imparcial today says: "The instructions sent to the torpedo fleet to remain in the Canary Islands are in accord with the government's desire that the squadron should be escorted to Cuba by a cruiser and for no other reason."

Will Not Be Allowed to Come.

New York, March 18.—[Special.]—A dispatch to the Journal from Washington says:

"It is not the intention of this government to allow Spain's naval strength in Cuban waters to be further increased pending negotiations for her entire withdrawal from the island.

"The torpedo flotilla now at the Canaries is not to be allowed to reach Cuba.

"The transfer of the Massachusetts and the Texas, soon to be followed by the New York, from Key West to Hampton Roads, will give the Spaniards a good excuse for refraining from sending their torpedo boats any further in this direction. If they persist in dispatching their flotilla the proceeding will be taken as an overt act of war, and the flying squadron, containing the swift New York, Brooklyn, Minneapolis, and Columbia, will drop down from Hampton Roads, which is a more convenient starting point than Key West for such a movement, and intercept the Spanish craft in the neighborhood of Puerto Rico."

Boats in the Flotilla.

The Navy department has the following list of the Spanish torpedo flotilla now halted at the Canary Islands: Torpedo boat destroyers Terror, Furor, and Pluton, each of 380 tons and a speed of twenty-eight knots; torpedo boats Azon, 127 tons, twenty-five knots; Ragor, 120 tons, twenty-two knots; Ariste, 108 tons, twenty-five knots; and Cuidad de Cadiz, 120 tons and twenty-two knots.

BULLETIN OF

The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1898.

Weather for Chicago today:
Rain; warmer.
Sun rises at 6:05; sets at 6:11.
Moon rises at 5:00 a. m.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
ANTWERP	Nederland	
BOSTON	Pavonia	
CANEA	Aug. Victoria	
HAMBURG	Bohemia	
HAVRE	La Gascogne	
LIVERPOOL	Cubic	
LIVERPOOL	Lucania	
MARSEILLES	Scindia	Burgundy.
NEW YORK	Campania	
NAPLES		Ems.
QUEENSTO'N.	Lucania	

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FACING THE CRISIS.

President McKinley's Next Cuban Move Must Be the Crucial Act.

WILL IT TEND TO PEACE?

Some of His Closest Friends Assert He Will Not Disappoint the Nation.

WILL TAKE NO BACK STEP.

Others See in the Recall of War Vessels a Yielding to Unamerican Influence.

WAITING FOR BOARD'S REPORT.

President McKinley, it is said, will submit the board of inquiry report and the reports of consular officers to Congress and allow that body to choose between indemnity, independence, or war.

Opinion in Washington is divided over the question as to whether warships were sent northward from Key West at the request of Spain or in response to the demand of the New England States for sea coast protection.

The Maine court of inquiry was in session on the Iowa, off Key West, yesterday, and Captain Sampson said the sessions might be continued for several days.

General Blanco has planned a campaign on a large scale to conquer Eastern Cuba.

The Amazonas was formally transferred to the United States at Gravesend.

Lieutenant Holman goes to Washington to inform the President as to the conclusions of the Maine court.

American warships may stop the advance of Spain's flying squadron, now at Canary Islands.

General Montgomery Moore, Commander in Chief of the British land forces in North America, takes a special train from Halifax for Washington this morning.

Washington, D. C., March 18.—[Special.]—As the direct result of today's Cabinet meeting Washington has been convulsed with singular rumors to the effect that the President has backed down and that the administration is contemplating a disgraceful surrender to the peace-at-any-price stock jobbers and the New England alarmists, who make their plea for peace on the plain basis of "danger to business."

These stories are current at the War department, the Navy department, about the White House, and at the Capitol. They are repeated with significant persistence by certain people who ought to know what they are talking about, and the result has been a perfect tempest of indignation in Congress, threats being freely made that if any disposition is evinced by the administration toward surrender of a single particle of the American policy of independence to Cuba Congress will take the matter into its own hands and administer to the President a rebuke which would make him notorious in American history.

These rumors are a fact. Whether they are founded on facts or not is at least doubtful, for it is proper to say at the outset that some of the President's most confidential friends declare without hesitation that the stories set afloat today entirely misrepresent the President's attitude and that he is firmly resolved to take action so promptly and so vigorously as to meet the commendation of all classes of the American people.

There seems to be no doubt of the fact that there is an overpowering peace element in the Cabinet, and that today it discussed the settlement of the Maine difficulty on a basis of compromise dictated by financial considerations. So far as can be learned, however, President McKinley did not fall in with these proposals, and it is quite possible, therefore, that the peace talk which came from members of the Cabinet did not represent his views, but was rather a case of the wish being father to the thought.

Bliss and Long Talk Peace.

After the Cabinet meeting was over Secretary Bliss returned to the Interior department and announced that the war talk was dying out and peace seemed to be assured. Secretary Long talked much in the same strain to the intense dismay of officers at the Navy department, who had worked themselves up to the belief that the preparations for war meant something. These statements, coupled with the admitted fact that the battleships Massachusetts and Texas had been detached from Admiral Sicard's fleet to join the new squadron for alleged coast defense, seemed to justify the story that President McKinley, after marching bravely to the top of the hill, was preparing to slide down again, leaving parts of the $50,000,000 appropriation scattered behind him to mark his course.

Officers in the Navy department seem to place but little credence in the official statements that the two battleships were sent north to defend the Atlantic coast cities. They hinted strongly that the action was taken against the wishes of Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, in spite of the fact that the order came nominally from the board of which he is chairman. Other stories were to the effect that the detachment of these two ships was only the preliminary to withdrawing the whole fleet, and it was said that the order was issued as the immediate result of the visit to the State department yesterday of the Spanish Minister. This is manifestly untrue, for the orders to the ships were issued while the Spanish Minister was still in consultation with Assistant Secretary Day, and neither of them knew anything about the action until late in the afternoon.

At the Navy department a sweeping denial was given to the story that Admiral Sicard's fleet was to be dispersed, for it was said that the orders to the Texas and Massachusetts had been determined upon long ago and were in pursuance of a policy which had for its foundation belief in a coming war and the consequent necessity for defense of the northern coast against sudden attack by Spanish cruisers. It was [illegible] tively denied that the stoppage of the Spanish fleet at the Canaries had anything whatever to do with the movements of the American ships, and it is a fact that the department knew nothing about the orders to the Spanish flotilla until late at night, whereas the battleships were taken away from Sicard during the afternoon.

Will Surrender All but Sovereignty.

There is, however, no doubt of the fact that the Spanish Minister did yesterday submit to Assistant Secretary Day a proposition to all intents and purposes identical with that proposed to the President by Señor Ceballos, which was that Spain should give up all control of the island on the sole condition that her sovereignty should be acknowledged. It was even proposed that Cuba should be permitted to have an individual flag, provided the royal ensign was recognized at certain stipulated times and places.

It was singular that the Spanish Minister should make the same proposition this week as was made last week by the reciprocity commissioner, whose proposal he expressly disavowed. It was also singular that Secretary Bliss, who was first responsible for the peace stories today, should have been the man who introduced Señor Ceballos to the President last Saturday.

It is not strange to learn, therefore, that at the Cabinet meeting today Secretaries Bliss and Long urged that the President should take into active consideration the latest proposals of the Sagasta government, now made officially through its Minister, and which all tend toward the independence of Cuba in everything but name.

The President listened so quietly that the sponsors for the scheme in the Cabinet meeting believed he was willing to accept their view, and would grant Spain another opportunity to bring peace to Cuba without any intervention on the part of the United States. To this extent, therefore, the rumors of a coming compromise were founded upon fact.

The President's silence may have meant approval or disapproval. Those who are known to be in his confidence say tonight that President McKinley was never more determined in his life to abide by manifest public opinion. These confidential friends assert in the most positive manner that the country was never nearer war with Spain that it is today and they back up their statement with certain facts which seem to show that the peace element in the Cabinet has been altogether too ready to believe that the President was ready to forget the insults of the De Lome letter and its exhibition of Spanish duplicity, and finally the horrible condition of affairs in Cuba as shown by Senator Proctor's statement, which indicates that every day of delay by the United States is costing more human lives than were blown up on the Maine.

Nearer to War than Ever.

On the whole, in spite of the persistent peace rumors afloat everywhere, there seems to be good ground for the belief that the country is nearer to war tonight than it has ever been before. The authorities for this statement cannot be given, but they include close friends of the President and leaders of the House whose position on committees is such as to render their opinion worth consideration. One of those men whose official and personal connection with the President is beyond controversy said tonight:

"The stories of peaceable settlement, or rather settlement on any other basis except that desired by the American people, do not emanate from the President of the United States. The fact of the matter is that the two countries are now face to face. Each is waiting for the order to step over the line, as it is highly important that the world at large should not be able to accuse a nation of making war without just cause. If Napoleon III. had waited a few weeks he would not have been condemned by other countries for rushing into war rashly. I know that the President is playing for position, and all the indications are that a conflict cannot be avoided.

"The statement by Senator Proctor should have been accepted by the country as a semi-official declaration of the President's views, for it was not delivered in the Senate until it had been closely scrutinised and approved at the White House. The President has indignantly repelled all insinuations that the disaster to the Maine or the starvation of the Cubans, either or both, could be finally settled merely on a monetary basis.

More than Indemnity Will Be Asked.

"If the report of the board shows any degree of Spanish responsibility whatever, that nation will be confronted not only with the demand for an indemnity, but with a demand for abject apology and assurances that Havana harbor shall be made safe for ships of commerce and ships of war. All the indications now point to a refusal on the part of Spain to pay even the indemnity, and you can scarcely imagine Spanish ships of war saluting the American flag in Havana harbor. The President believes independence is the only possible solution of the Cuban question and that in no other way can the starvation of the concentrados be stopped. He read and approved that portion of Senator Proctor's speech which positively declared that the Cuban people were entirely capable of self-government. This statement is significant, and it was discussed at length, I understand, at today's Cabinet meeting. It proved a serious stumbling block in the way of the peace element in the Cabinet, which has always contended that if the United States intervenes to secure independence it would mean annexation or a protectorate because the Cubans were incapable of self-government.

Proctor's Report Is Decisive.

"I happen to know that Senator Proctor's mission was quite as much to determine this question to the satisfaction of the President as anything else. The result has been to strengthen Mr. McKinley in his purpose of freeing Cuba. He has said in my presence that he proposed to send a fleet there sooner or later, and I am satisfied that when the complications caused by the explosion of the Maine are disposed of he will take action in fulfillment of his well settled and frequently expressed policy.

"My own personal opinion is that war is inevitable. If we escape it it will not be because the President has backed down. The battleships were not detached because of any agreement with the Spaniards. If the Spaniards have really stopped their torpedo flotilla at the Canary Islands they did it because they were afraid to send it to Cuba. On this point I am positively informed. The President has made no bargain with Spain whatever up to the present time. If he accepts a compromise in the future his intimate friends will be greatly surprised and mortified."

Indignation at Fever Heat.

Indignation in Congress has reached a fever heat over the revival of the peace-at-any-price stories, and it is noticeable that most of the members of both Houses are inclined to view the withdrawal of the Texas and Massachusetts from the Cuban fleet as a distinct surrender to Spanish pleas for delay. From the temper of Congress there can be no doubt that if the stories should prove true loyalty to the administration will be thrown to the winds.

Most of the members believe that the report of the board of inquiry has been delayed too long anyway, and they are restive on that account. If it should fail to put in an appearance by Monday or evidence should accumulate that the administration is preparing to settle on any basis but actual independence, there would be some ugly questions asked as to the fifty million appropriation. The sentiment is practically unanimous that there can be no possible arbitration on the report of the board, whatever it may be.

The speech of Senator Proctor produced a profound impression in Congress and the members were not prepared to have its dignified plea for Cuban independence followed quickly by the withdrawal of two battleships from the Tortugas squadron and the revival of talk that the President has crawfished at the last moment.

To Quiet New England Fear.

Some of the New England members say the withdrawal of the battleships was not made in response to demands of Spain, but to pacify the New England non-combatants who have been shouting that their coast was open to attack. These members said that the President consented to the detachment of the ships for the express purpose of disposing of this argument against a radical move. They profess to see in it an evidence that he fully expects war, and is endeavoring to secure the succor of the element in New York and New England which, under the leadership of Bliss and Long, has freely admitted the horrible condition of affairs in Cuba, but has asserted that the injury to commerce would be infinitely greater than the benefits to be derived from free Cuba, starvation or no starvation.

These New England Senators and Congressmen say that if the President has decided to delay action it is because of his desire not to be charged with having aided in the downfall of Sagasta by acting prior to the elections in Spain next week. This, it is known, has been a strong point with the Spanish Minister, who has freely asserted that Sagasta is for peace at almost any price, while the Weylerites are for war at any price, and hence the United States ought not to take radical action until after the elections.

The Spanish Minister, though new to Washington, has already acquired a reputation as a past master in the art of dissimulation. The literary bureau organized by Dupuy de Lome has been kept busy this last week. It is evident that today's crawfish scarce was fomented by this Spanish bureau.

Late tonight there was given out from the legation for general publication an alleged interview with an anonymous diplomat, in which it was said that in case of war between Spain and the United States Europe would remain passive, but that the powers had agreed to intervene the minute war was over and dictate terms to both countries, and in opposition to either annexation or independence.

Work of Paid Writers for Spain.

The story had exactly the same source as others about alleged European alliances—i. e.: it came from paid agents of Spanish, who used it to foment the feeling that the administration is afraid to act. To counteract this the friends of intervention are quoting the insulting passages of Dupuy de Lome's famous letter, and calling attention to the fact that any hesitation by the administration now would be to admit that the President deserved the epithet heaped upon him by the Spanish Minister, and that he was in truth "weak and catering to the rabble, and besides a low politician, who desires to leave a door open to me and to stand well with the jingoes of his party."

The ferment in Congress, the contradictions and denials about the Spanish fleet, and the retreating battleships seem to have been born largely of the excitement over the prospective arrival of the report of the board of inquiry, which may arrive in Washington almost any hour. The understanding is that the report was dispatched by a special messenger, who may or may not be Lieutenant Marix, the recorder of the court.

The President repeatedly expressed the opinion to his callers today that the report would be in his hands Monday. He said it was his intention to send it to Congress "sooner or later," with a special message, the character of which would depend on that of the finding. Beyond that he was silent, except when some of his callers hinted that if the blowing up of the battleship could be settled for money, perhaps the question of Cuban independence could be similarly disposed of.

Then the President demonstrated that if he permitted his Cabinet to talk in this strain he did not accord similar privileges to outsiders.

In several cases the President's short answers to these intimations were positive enough to satisfy any jingo, and if he is contemplating a disgraceful surrender of American honor he shows it in a curious manner. Most of those who saw the President today, including some who called socially, commented on the fact that he is showing at last the effects of the great strain on his nerves. He appears to be burdened by the weight of a great responsibility, and there is a determined expression in his face not at all characteristic of a man who has decided to put off the evil day. It is rather the look of a man who has come face to face with the responsibility of taking a course which may lead to war, and has agreed with himself to take the decisive step as soon as the proper time comes.

Does Not Shrink from Action.

To one caller the President said, with significant gravity:

"When I was uncertain whether the people would support me I shrank from action naturally, but now that Congress has spoken unanimously and the wishes of the people are so clearly expressed I am willing to assume the responsibility for action whenever it is thrust upon me."

The significance of this statement is apparent when it is remembered that Congress has acted and the people have spoken only in one direction. The President, if he acts, will do so in opposition to many of his Cabinet advisers.

At today's meeting it was sufficiently evident that Secretary of the Interior Bliss, Secretary of the Navy Long, and Postmaster General Gary were for peace for money, or at least for delay to "give Spain one more chance." Secretary Gage was absent, but he is not for war unless Spain goes to lengths hitherto undreamed of. Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, Secretary of War Alger, and Attorney General Griggs support the President in his policy of recognition of independence.

Secretary Alger is the only one of the Cabinet who was an intimate personal friend of the President before election. That he is for vigorous action is deemed significant.

McKinley's Present Intentions.

From one of the pronounced peace advocates at midnight THE TRIBUNE correspondent learned that as near as the Cabinet could judge of the President's present intentions they were to leave the whole matter to Congress. The plan is on the assumption that the report of the board of inquiry will show that the Maine was not blown up by accident, but that there is no evidence as to the responsibility for the catastrophe. On this basis, it is said, the President has determined to submit the report, together with the reports of the consular officers, to Congress and allow that body to demand indemnity, recognize independence, or declare war. Should the report show direct Spanish responsibility the President may send a message, but otherwise he will place the burden of responsibility on the representatives of the people.

Bond deals, money indemnities, arbitrations, and similar contrivances are not popular in Congress, and the result can be easily anticipated. This plan, which has the authority of one of the President's Cabinet officers, is exactly in line with Mr. McKinley's traditional policy. His training was in Congress, and he has never been afraid to trust its members. Once the consular reports are in possession of Congress, peace on any basis except that of Cuban independence is an impossibility.

Telegrams from Norfolk received here tonight stated that the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius passed the Capes this evening and was supposed to have the precious report on board. The Vesuvius is one of the swiftest vessels in the navy and might be chosen for such a mission if railroads were not so much quicker. The Vesuvius left Jacksonville last Monday afternoon, when the board of inquiry was still in Havana. It was ordered to Washington to have its dynamite guns fitted with pneumatic mounts.

Nothing has been received at the Navy department regarding any outbreak in Puerto Rico, nor would a ship be sent there except for a hostile purpose. If Sicard's fleet swoops down on Cuba the South Atlantic squadron will make a descent on Puerto Rico. The State department has not been advised of any unusual danger on the island.

MAY TRY TO DESTROY CHICAGO.

Captain of the Revenue Cutter Gresham Refers to Ridiculous Reports He Has Heard.

Milwaukee, Wis., March 18.—Captain A. B. Davis of the revenue cutter Gresham has received reports from many sources to the effect that in case of war with Spain Chicago, Milwaukee, and other cities on the great lakes may be bombarded with shells.

In an interview tonight concerning these reports Captain Davis said that, while he had received the reports in all seriousness, from men whom he knew well, he looked upon them as being ridiculous.

"It may be wise to call the attention of the Navy department to such reports," said Captain Davis. "It is possible that Spain could have secured some boats, and that she is in a position to arm them secretly and with dispatch. The straits could be fortified, and a Spanish man-of-war would have a checkered and short career on the lakes.

Cruiser Varese Not Sold.

Rome, March 18.—An official denial is given to the report that the armored cruiser Varese has been sold.

HEAVYDEBTONCUBA

Terrible Burden Placed on the the Island by Spain.

SITUATION GROWS WORSE

No Hope for Bondholders Without a Change:

FINANCIAL CAPACITY BAD.

Practically Impossible to Assess Greater Taxation.

AUTONOMY OFFERS NO RELIEF.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY A. E. HOUGHTON.]

Madrid, March 18.—[Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—Just when schemes are mooted for the settlement of the Cuban question by American guarantees for the Cuban debt it may be interesting to place before the United States the real figures of that debt and the sums required for its interest and sinking fund annually.

Before the present insurrection broke out the Cuban debt consisted first of $124,000,000 in 6 per cent bonds redeemable in forty years. It was created in 1886 and requires now $7,098,200 interest payable in gold and $760,000 in gold for a sinking fund; secondly, $35,000,000 5 per cent bonds redeemable in forty years, created in 1890, requiring $1,750,000 in gold for a sinking fund. Both these loans are guaranteed in the first place by a mortgage on the revenue and Cuban customs, then by the general revenue of the island, and lastly by a subsidiary guarantee of the Spanish Imperial Treasury.

When the present rebellion broke out the customs revenue of the colony sufficed to cover the interest and sinking fund of these two loans. It is not generally known that the loan of 1890 was to have been much larger than the $35,000,000 actually issued, as the original intention had been to create $140,000,000 more of 5 per cent redeemable bonds with coupons and sinking fund payable in gold to replace by conversion what remained of the old 6 per cent loan of 1886, only the Madrid government at the time could not place advantageously in 1890 5 per cent bonds, which consequently remained in the hands of the Colonial Ministers. When the present insurrection broke out the Cortes authorized the government of Canovas to make use of these $140,000,000 of 5 per cent bonds, part of which was sold and part serving as a guarantee for the advances of the Bank of Spain and other firms, thus adding to the Cuban debt in capital $140,000,000, interest $7,000,000, and sinking fund $920,000. The Spanish government has besides borrowed since in Spain itself $160,000,000 in shape of 5 per cent bonds redeemable in eight years, guaranteed by the revenue of the home customs, though said loan and all its annual charges for interest and sinking fund, amounting to $24,500,000, not in gold but pesetas, are chargeable to the Cuban debt and the Cuban Treasury, because the whole proceeds of this loan were also used for the expense of the insurrection.

The sum total of the Cuban debt now is $289,760,000 in Cuban 6 and 5 per cent bonds, whose interest and sinking fund are payable in gold, and $160,000,000 Spanish customs guaranteed 5 per cent bonds, whose interest and sinking fund are payable in pesetas. Almost all these bonds are held by Spanish investors in Spain. When the Madrid government issued royal decrees establishing home rule in Cuba last November the settlement of the Cuban debt and the share of the burden to be borne by the colony and the mother country was left an open question to be discussed and decided later on.

It is admitted that on Jan. 1, 1898, $70,000,000 was due to the army and navy, civil functionaries, pensioners, and contractors. Cuban Autonomist and Conservative representatives have assured me repeatedly they could not say their island could possibly undertake to raise by taxation the interest and sinking fund of the actual debt, as $42,208,200 are annually required. The Spaniards also argue that their annual budgets, producing $160,000,000 with difficulty from existing taxation, could not afford to be saddled with $42,000,000 more taxation. Even now out of the budget of $160,000,000 Spain devotes nearly $68,000,000 to its own peninsular debts. The Spanish debts are already an enormous burden on the people.

DENIALS OF THE LAINE STORY.

General Weyler, Senor Guzman, and Francisco Diaz Say the Alleged Letter Is Not in Existence.

Madrid, March 18.—General Weyler denies the authenticity of the letter published yesterday in which the former Captain General of Cuba is alleged to have said that the United States would not have dared to send a warship to Havana while he was in command there, as "they knew the terrible punishment that awaited them," adding that he had Havana harbor "well provided for such an emergency," having "rapidly finished the work that Martinez Campos carelessly abandoned."

Havana, March 18.—A correspondent saw Don Francisco de Los Santos Guzman, to whom General Weyler is alleged to have written a letter suggesting the destruction of the United States battleship Maine. The former President of the Cortes was much surprised when asked if he had received such a letter. He said:

"I have not received any such letter from General Weyler, and for that reason it is impossible that any one could have stolen such a letter from me. I am ignorant of the existence of such a letter, and consequently of its alleged contents."

Francisco Diaz, the reporter of the Union Constitutional, who is said to have given a copy of the alleged letter to Laine, the correspondent, was even more surprised when questioned on the subject. He said:

"It is the first time I have heard of such a letter from General Weyler or from any one else. This being true, of course I could not have given the alleged copy to any one."

Fayal, Azores Islands, March 18.—The United States gunboat Bancroft, from Lisbon, is coaling here.

ACTIVITY SHOWN AT KEY WEST.

Return of the Cruiser Montgomery from Havana—Ammunition for the Fleet.

Key West, Fla., March 18.—The United States cruiser Montgomery arrived here this morning from Havana. The United States cruisers Detroit and Nashville sailed this morning for the Tortugas Islands, with provisions and ammunition for the fleet. From the Tortugas the Detroit will proceed to Port Tampa to load some ammunition.

The government tug Samoset arrived here this morning from Philadelphia.

The Morgan line steamer Arkansas arrived here this morning from Havana with Senator Money, Congressman Amos J. Cummings, and William Alden Smith.

The Montgomery is, with the exception of the torpedo boats, the only warship in the harbor. The Iowa and the New York are still lying far out.

The torpedo boat Foote arrived this afternoon from Charleston by way of Jacksonville.

American Report to Come First.

Madrid, March 18.—It is understood that the report of the Spanish naval court upon the Maine disaster will be delayed until the American report is published.

BISMARCK FOR FREE CUBA

HE SAYS THE ISLAND WILL SOON BECOME AN INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC.

Severe Arraignment of Spain for Cruelty and Bad Government by the Venerable German Statesman—Spain on the Verge of Bankruptcy and Unable to Rely on European Support—The Attitude of Americans Is Indorsed.

New York, March 18.—[Special.]—The Journal will tomorrow print a special cable copyright dispatch from Friedrichsruhe giving the result of an interview "Editor Bockel of Chicago" is said to have had with Bismarck, he having been sent from London by Julian Ralph to secure such interview. The story is as follows:

Bismarck is the very citadel of conservatism in Europe. His voice is the voice of the sober second thought of the Old World. Although the weather was inclement, the venerable Prince walked erect, without difficulty. He began the conversation by eulogizing his old American friends, Bancroft, Motley, and Schurz, and then went straight to the heart of the issue between Spain and the United States.

"McKinley has shown superior statesmanship by calming public excitement," he said. "The exaltation of the American mind concerning Cuba is not quite understood in Europe. It is true that there are Spanish jingoes as well as Yankee jingoes. The Spanish standpoint is medieval. Spain's atrocities in Cuba, her misgovernment at home, and her treatment of captives in Mont Juich Fortress are fresh in our recollection.

"Spain is today on the very verge of bankruptcy. She cannot rely upon any support except possibly from France or Italy.

"When the German Emperor spoke of the Cuban question recently he did not refer to a war between the United States and Spain, but to a settlement in money. We Germans condemn war as impractical. We sympathize with the grievances of the Cuban insurgents.

"I prophesy that Cuba will soon become an independent republic by diplomatic means."

Bismarck has been confined indoors for several months. He is somewhat pale, but his eyes were bright and his spirit high. A delegation of old Schleswig-Holsteiners called on the Prince today and he congratulated them on the fiftieth anniversary of the separation from Denmark and the abounding prosperity under the beneficent rule of the Fatherland.

[No newspaper man named Bockel is remembered in Chicago. The Staats-Zeitung and the Freie Presse editorial staffs do not recall any one of that name, and there are no Bockels in the city directory. A newspaper man named Boecklin worked for the Staats-Zeitung six or seven years ago. He had been a Lieutenant in the German army, and has since been back to Germany for a visit, but recently has been residing in Los Angeles, Cal.]

LEADING TO INTERVENTION.

America's Act of Feeding the Starving Cubans Has Its Political Significance—Spain's Hot Temper.

[COPYRIGHT, 1898, BY CHAS. M. PEPPER.]

Havana, March 18.—The American relief work gives an idea of the state of Cuba today. Whether the condition it discloses would be accepted by the world as justification for immediate intervention can be judged by a simple review of what is being done and what has to be done.

Those who are in charge of the relief movement tell me what is in hand and what they are sure of receiving. They feel justified in calculating on a daily issue of 266,000 rations. They are satisfied that, through the channels opened by the Consuls and through other agencies, this quantity of food can be distributed to people, mostly women and children, who without it would die of starvation. When 30,000 daily rations are needed to meet the wants of the people of Havana, with an additional 15,000 required for the towns close by, the figures do not seem too large.

My own experience has been that the needs have been understated rather than exaggerated. Every fresh investigation has disclosed gaunt distress in quarters where its existence had not been suspected. Knowledge of this suffering is said to be breaking upon the American people with the force of a new revelation. Why this should be it is difficult to understand. For fifteen months each day has brought its revelation of hundreds of innocent victims. If there is reawakening in the United States, it may not be amiss to say that in the abyss of wretchedness it is yet possible to rescue a remnant of the rural dwellers of Cuba. Nor are all those who await succor reconcentrados. The town people are also suffering keenly.

The official attitude of the Spanish authorities regarding American relief is one of acceptance without thanks. The change has been marked since last November, when the officials resented the first suggestion and declared that Spain would never tolerate foreign countries distributing food. In a certain way the government is now willing that the United States shall feed those it still claims as subjects. This relieves her own burdens and enables Spain to do something for the starving troops.

When American relief was started apologetically and with excessive tenderness for Spain's susceptibilities the wedge of intervention seemed a thin one. It has been wide enough for the purpose. Food is distributed to the starving in all parts of Cuba today in the name of the United States and through its official representatives. The Spanish authorities are merely subordinates in the distribution. This is the case as it appears before the world. Spain is asking the United States to feed the inhabitants, while she struggles hopelessly to keep her flag flying over the island, which is already lost to her. In the face of the naked situation apparently the Sagasta ministry is going forward on a definite line to ignore the starvation and the succor from the United States.

The season is now only a few weeks off when the heat, the rains, and the fevers cause a cessation of active military operations. Probably the processes of diplomacy will consume a month before a square issue is reached and Spain says whether she will or will not accept the friendly intervention of the United States. By that time she will have the certainty that even with the recognition of Cuban independence the insurgents will have to wait six months before they can bring the fighting to a supreme test.

This is all that has been gained by three months of temporizing on the part of the United States. It will never be known whether Spain will fight in order to lose Cuba with "honor" until the actual test comes. Her course cannot be predicted. The temper of the representatives of Spain in civil and military authority here is for war. They may yet cool off. Lately hints have come of further delays in order that great financial powers might arrange something. The moneyed interests of the world are not powerful enough to make substance out of the shadow of Spanish sovereignty in Cuba. They cannot advance a retreating flag, or drug into insensibility a revolution that is intact with new life.

TWO FAST TRAINS DAILY FOR EUREKA SPRINGS, ARK.

Via the Illinois Central Railroad.

The "Daylight Special," carrying a free reclining chair car and a new, convenient, elegant parlor-café car, leaves Chicago daily at 11:04 a. m., connecting at St. Louis Union Station with train having through service to Eureka Springs. The "Diamond Special," the popular night train for St. Louis, also makes close connection with train for Eureka Springs. Tickets and through sleeping car reservations at City Ticket Office, 99 Adams street.

AUSTRIA FOR SPAIN.

Franz Josef's Representatives Show Their Attitude.

TUMULT AT A BANQUET.

Operations in Mexico to Work Up Sentiment.

HAVANA WAR PREPARATION.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY HARRY S. FULTON.]

Havana, March 18.—[Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.]—The banquet at the palace of Captain General Blanco on Wednesday night was fraught with deep significance which did not develop until today. The Austrian cruiser Donau sent all its officers except a couple of youngsters. They were the guests of honor along with the principal officers of the Vizcaya and the Oquendo. Blanco himself proposed the toast to the Emperor Franz Josef and the Austrian navy.

Then occurred the startling event of the evening. Captain Keiwig of the Donau arose, gleaming with the gold lace and decorations of his rank, and said: "I propose the health and long life of her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain, and of her august son, Alfonso XIII., King of Spain."

The Spaniards arose, glasses in hand. Then the Austrian spoke these words: "Austria can never forget Maximilian and his fate. As heretofore, Austria stands beside Spain."

Hilarity at the Banquet.

The brilliantly lighted banquet-room was a scene of wild tumult in an instant. The joyous cheers of the emotional Spanish officers could be heard far beyond the guard lines, which held the approaches to the palace against uninvited guests for a block on each side. There were cries:

"To the memory of Maximilian! Neither Austria nor Spain can forget his fate, and will stand together against those whose unjustified threats of intervention brought about his cruel and untimely end."

Since then every Austrian who has come ashore has been the center of a group of Spanish officers, who pay him almost royal court. The Austrian "jackies" are getting joyously drunk in the water front cafés at the expense of the Spanish fleet. It is a case of the Russian reception in the Havre and Calais again on a small scale.

The only people who have no part in the general joy are the editors of the Havana papers and the correspondents of the journals of Madrid. They were not invited to the feast, and every effort has been made to keep secret the event of the banquet. Only young Blanco, correspondent of El Imparcial of Madrid, was present.

As a member of the Governor's family he was there as a matter of courtesy. The other editors held an indignation meeting last night, and not one of the papers mentioned the banquet in any way in their news columns.

Inspired leaders in the Spanish morning papers here today insist that Austria, Germany, and France will stand with Spain in the event of war or the seizure and annexation of Cuba.

Operations in Mexico.

Secret agents of the Madrid and Havana governments will proceed to Vera Cruz soon upon a Spanish warship, probably the Vizcaya, to promote an anti-American sentiment against the United States, and they seem to think Mexico will coöperate with such an Austro-Spanish alliance to prevent Americans from acquiring absolute command of the Gulf of Mexico. They will try to affect sentiment in Mexico by the establishment of newspapers at the capital and the subsidizing of others throughout the republic. Like commissions will be sent to Venezuela, Chile, and other South American countries, accompanied by experienced press agents.

It is reported that the Austrian cruiser Donau will follow the Vizcaya to Mexico to emphasize its commander's opinion expressed in the toast at the banquet that Spain and Austria are to revenge the Maximilian incident. These bombastic freaks seem to wish the stirring up of Diaz as well as Uncle Sam. The Spanish colony in Mexico is said to be preparing a grand reception at Vera Cruz to the battleship Vizcaya.

An afternoon paper, voicing the predominant Spanish sentiment, intimates that the big battleship Vizcaya's departure for Vera Cruz may well cause the Yankee authorities anxiety on account of the almost helpless condition of their leading gulf coast ports, as in the event of hostilities the Spanish fleet could make Vera Cruz the base of important operations. A coal broker here who holds a fuel contract with the Spanish navy is arranging to have several big cargoes dispatched from England direct to Mexican ports, to be held there subject to order. Spain does not want the Vizcaya bottled up in this harbor, where it would be useless in the event of war being declared.

Defense Programs.

The gunboat Nueva España, by courtesy a torpedo catcher, sailed in a perfunctory manner at 6 o'clock this evening for the ostensible purpose of protecting the coast from filibusters. The Nueva España follows out the daily program of three Generals who live at the Panaje Hotel. They go out by rail every morning after breakfast to fight the insurgents and return every evening for dinner. The gunboat goes every night when it does not blow to catch filibusters and returns every morning in time for its officers to breakfast at the cafés.

General Arolas, Military Governor of Havana, under special instructions from the palace, called a secret meeting of the Havana volunteer Colonels late last night. The conference lasted two hours and matters of great importance, connected, I understand, with the government's plans for the defense of Havana City and harbor in the event of war, were discussed. This morning a regular army drillmaster was assigned to each volunteer battalion, and it is reported that Mauser rifles are to be issued to all the volunteers in lieu of the Remingtons now in their hands. In future a company of volunteers will do picket duty in each of the important forts overlooking Havana Bay and the approaches to the harbor with the special object to have them receive instructions from an Austrian artillery expert just arrived and who has been attached to Blanco's staff.

TO FIGHT RATHER THAN PAY.

Spain to Resist an Indemnity Demand Even if She Has to Go to War with the United States.

Vienna, March 18.—The Neue Freie Presse publishes an interview with a Spanish statesman, evidently the Marquis de Hoyos, the Spanish Ambassador, who is represented as saying:

"Spain would rather have war with the United States than pay compensation for the Maine, for by the latter course she would forfeit her honor through an admission of guilt, which would erase her name from the list of civilized nations.

"It could not be to England's interest to see the Spaniards expelled from Cuba, as there might arise at Washington an inclination to declare Canada's independence. If during a war the United States should incite the Philippines to revolt Spain could revenge herself by raising revolts in the American southern States."

FACTS SENT TO M'KINLEY

HOLMAN GOES TO WASHINGTON WITH IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

It Is Admitted That He Takes a Copy of the Evidence Secured by the Board of Inquiry and Is Authorized to Tell the President What the Conclusion of the Court Is—Washington Officials Expecting the Report.

[SPECIAL BY H. N. CARY.]

Key West, Fla., March 18.—[Copyright, 1898, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—The court of inquiry holds its regular sessions daily on the Iowa, as it did on the Mangrove in Havana harbor. It organizes at 10 o'clock and adjourns at 4 o'clock. The members are working hard going through the evidence which has accumulated.

Captain Sampson, President of the board, said today:

"Our report has not yet been made to the President. It is absolutely impossible to fix the date when it will be made. It would not be proper to fix a date because we might have to disappoint the public. We are working hard on the testimony."

The statement last night that Lieutenant Holman had taken information to Washington for the President is correct. It is possible that from this circumstance arose the rumor that the report would be in the President's hands by Saturday. Holman may inform the President briefly what the report will conclude about the Maine disaster. Holman took a copy of some of the testimony with him.

BOARD OF INQUIRY AT WORK.

Sessions May Not Be Concluded for Several Days, According to the Statements of Officers.

Key West, Fla., March 18.—The court of inquiry is diligently continuing its sessions on board the battleship Iowa, and, judging from statements made by members, it is quite problematical as to how many more days will pass before the public learns its conclusions.

By the courtesy of Rear Admiral Sicard, the correspondent of the Associated Press was today enabled to escape the rigor of the recent rule forbidding correspondents to go on board warships, and was the first civilian to interview the members of the court of inquiry since they secreted themselves on Wednesday on the Iowa.

Captain Sampson received the correspondent. In the Admiral's cabin below were Captain Chadwick, Lieutenant Commander Potter, and Judge Advocate Marix. They had been in session since 10 o'clock this morning, with the ship's writer acting as clerk.

"The court is still hard at work," he said. "I have just left my conferees. It is utterly impossible to say when our report will be ready. If I surmised the date and you reported it I am afraid something might occur that would defeat the expectation and only serve to disappoint the anxious public. When the report is ready it will not be for us to make the announcement. Washington, I presume, will do that."

If a preliminary report had already been sent to Washington Captain Sampson apparently knew nothing of it.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon Captain Chadwick and Lieutenant Potter entered a gig and were rowed to the New York. Judge Advocate Marix is staying on board the Iowa. The court will resume its sessions tomorrow.

Unusual precautions are observed on the New York and Iowa, double harbor watches being enforced. Every craft that passes on its way into the harbor is submitted to the closest scrutiny of searchlights. Both vessels are ready to pull out at fifteen minutes' notice, and special attention is being given to instruction of the sailors in small arms and firing practice.

Tomorrow the court will devote considerable time to the preparation of diagrams showing parts of the Maine as found after the explosion.

MAY HAVE THE INQUIRY REPORT.

Departure of the Cruiser Vesuvius from Key West for Washington Thought to Be Significant.

Norfolk, Va., March 8.—[Special.]—The United States dynamite cruiser Vesuvius came up the coast from Key West at 10 o'clock today and under full speed passed Cape Henry light and on up Chesapeake Bay, thence to Washington. While passing the weather office it signaled "All well" and was soon lost to sight. An inquiry at the navy yard elicited the information that the Vesuvius was bound for Washington. It is a significant fact that it left Key West night before last, only a short time after the naval court of inquiry left Havana, which combination of circumstances would indicate that it had been selected to carry to the President a partial report of the investigation of the board of inquiry looking into the cause of the Maine disaster.

It is reported that Lieutenant Quimby, late of the hydrographic office, Norfolk, is on board and ho has been assigned to deliver the dispatches in person. The report sent out last night that the Vesuvius would go to the Washington navy yard to receive some modern ordnance and repairs is thought to have been a blind; that it is in no need of repairs, and because of its speed was sent from Key West with the report.

Washington, D. C., March 18.—The report that the Vesuvius is bringing the report of the naval board of inquiry to Washington could not be confirmed from any official source.

The Vesuvius did not reach Washington tonight, but it was reported at the navy-yard that it anchored off the government proving grounds at Indian Head about 8 o'clock, where it was met by the big navy-yard tug Triton, which returned to the yard about 9 p. m. It was denied that the Triton brought any one from the Vesuvius to Washington.

TO WASHINGTON BY SPECIAL.

British Commander at Halifax on Hurried Journey to the United States.

Halifax, N. S., March 18.—[Special.]—The announcement is made here tonight that General Montgomery Moore, commander-in-chief of the British land forces in North America, will tomorrow morning start for the capital of the United States, where General Gascoigne, commander of the Canadian militia, is now reported to be visiting Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador. General Moore will be the guest of the British Ambassador.

Coming at the time when it would hardly be expected that General Montgomery Moore would visit Washington unless ordered to do so by superior authority, the belief is that the commander goes under express instructions.

Asked tonight if his trip was in any way connected with the presence in Washington of General Gascoigne, General Moore answered evasively, saying he understood General Gascoigne had been in Washington, but was not aware that he was still in the United States capital. General Moore said he was not at liberty to discuss a possible Anglo-American alliance, and that all he knew on the subject was what he read in the newspapers.

General Moore and party leave by special train at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning. They go via Boston and will proceed to Washington with as little delay as possible.

BLANCO PLANNING A CAMPAIGN.

Extensive Operations About to Begin to Destroy Insurgent Power in Eastern Cuba.

Havana, March 18.—It is asserted that the central and western provinces, having been pacified, General Blanco is about starting on extensive operations with eighty battalions and large volunteer forces to destroy the insurgent power in eastern Cuba.

General Blanco will direct his efforts especially to demolish what is described as "the more or less embryonic organization which has enabled the rebels to maintain the appearance of government."

NEW PROOF OF GUILT

Divers at the Maine Continue to Find Evidence.

AMMUNITION IS INTACT.

Discovery of Starboard Frame Bent and Flattened.

OUTSIDE EXPLOSION SHOWN.

Cutting Out a Section of the Hull to Prove Impact.

SOME OF THE GUNS ARE SAVED.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY HARRY S. FULTON.]

Havana, March 18.—[Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.]—The damning material evidence of the fact that the Maine was blown up from the outside will be taken to Key West en bloc, and perhaps to Washington, if war holds off long enough to make it possible.

The American divers—those of the navy and those of the wrecking companies—have located and are cutting out the great section of the Maine's hull which shows the point of impact of the explosive force. The full cross section of the vessel, twenty feet lineal measurement, will, if possible, be raised by the mighty derrick Chieftain, loaded upon a lighter and towed under the shelter of the guns at Key West or Tortugas for the careful investigation of the members of hte board of inquiry and such experts in naval architecture and high explosives as the members of the board may see fit to call on.

The Spanish divers, reinforced by three experts who have been working on the new dry dock, have not yet located the great gash in the Maine's plating which marks the point at which the stupendous explosion occurred. But with the American divers once out of the way Spain would see to it that another charge of nitro glycerine destroyed all such evidence.

Important Evidence Found.

The recovery of a few guns and much unexploded ammunition from the wreck of the Maine today was a mere incident, but the finding of one of its starboard frames bent nearly flat across the keel was something which may or may not necessitate the return of the board of inquiry to Havana. One of the Merritt divers stumbled across the telltale piece of steel, and at once came to the surface and reported his find. It is but another bit of cumulative evidence to prove that the Maine was blown up. Perhaps the diver will be sent to Key West.

The board already knows that the destruction of the Maine resulted from an outside explosion. The Spanish divers worked a little while today. They discovered nothing, which is not to be wondered at since they seldom descend more than ten feet. The Spanish divers work in truly Spanish style—as little work as possible for the money.

Ammunition as Good as Ever.

Divers opened the after magazines of the Maine today. They found cases upon cases of ammunition as good as when it left the factory. From the forward magazine many rapid-fire cartridges were recovered. Such as were opened showed the powder dry and in good condition. Much of this valuable ammunition and most of the Maine's lighter guns will be saved. Several of the latter are already upon the wrecking lighter Sharpe. One is mounted as it was aboard the man-of-war, and points pugnaciously at the Spanish cruiser Almirante Oquendo.

The Fern and the wrecking vessels are the only American ships in the harbor tonight. If the ultra-Spanish mob should attempt a bloody requital of the many "insults to the honor of Spain," which they daily enumerate in abusive hand bills, there is nothing to prevent their carrying it to a successful conclusion.

Visitors to the Colon Cemetery find the graves of the dead of the Maine decorated with many flowers, while from the central place of sepulcher waves a long streamer of red and yellow with an inscription showing that the decoration and flowers were placed there by the sailors of the Austrian warship Donau, "In Memory of Our Unfortunate Fellow-Sailors of the United States Ship Maine."

REPORT FROM CRUISER BOARD.

Naval Department Is Notified of Vessels Inspected That Are Suitable for War Service.

New York, March 18.—The auxiliary cruiser board spent the early part of today preparing reports to be sent to Washington on second class vessels inspected yesterday afternoon. Lieutenant Commander Reeder of the school ship St. Marys and G. W. Danforth, past assistant engineer, were present at today's meeting. It was learned that the ship Washington, which sailed yesterday, was inspected yesterday by a member of the board.

The plans of the board have been somewhat changed by orders received from Washington today. One of the orders is said to be a direction to inspect all obtainable vessels in the harbor for first-class cruisers.

Lieutenant Reeder and Past Assistant Engineer Danforth have been added to the board in compliance with a request made by Captain Rodgers, who found the work so heavy that the increased membership was necessary. After the morning session the board inspected the Ward line steamers

(Continued on fourth page.)

It Did Me So Much Good

My faith in Hood's Sarsaparilla became very strong. I was very much run down, had dyspeptic symptoms and was a victim of malaria. My stomach rebelled at the simplest food. I thought I needed a good spring tonic, so began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. I soon knew it was purifying my blood and giving it good circulation and I am now better and stronger than I ever expected to be. I cheerfully recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla.

MRS. W. KANE, Media, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; easy to take, easy to operate.

Poor paint is poor care of property.

Write Devoe, 176 Randolph, Chicago.

WHY SHIPS GO NORTH

Navy Department Says It Is to Furnish Coast Defense.

DENIES IT IS A BACKDOWN

Forming of a New Squadron a Most Significant Act.

CITIES ASK FOR PROTECTION

Board of Ordnance and Fortification Is in Active Co-operation.

SEARCH FOR HOSPITAL SHIPS.

Washington, D. C., March 18.—[Special.]—According to official statements the present policy of the Navy department will be directed to coast defense, in which the operations will be in connection with the War department system of land fortifications. The detachment of the Massachusetts and the Texas from the north Atlantic fleet and their assignment for duty at Newport News, where they will be joined by three other vessels, is a step in this direction. The impression created in some quarters that this withdrawal of these ships is somehow a tribute to Spanish demands may be erroneous.

Secretary Long is authority for the statement that the formation of this new fleet or division is for the protection of the coast. There have been numerous appeals from all directions for naval representation along the seaboard. Delegations have appeared at the War and Navy departments presenting the claims of various cities and towns in this respect, and it is to satisfy what the authorities regard as legitimate and proper requests that the new fleet will be organized.

In this particular the action forming a new squadron is the most significant one of the administration during the last few days. There will be a third division of the north Atlantic fleet shortly, composed probably of monitors. Between the two new divisions ample protection will be afforded coast cities.

The army officers are also alive to the situation and the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications has been in session in this city for some time, although the meetings have not been constant. The board met today in the War department and discussed means of adding to the coast defenses and facilitating the delivery of material. Orders have been issued to ship all guns which are in readiness for mounting and shells required for storage at the fortifications are being delivered as quickly as possible.

Object Lesson to Congressmen.

Secretary Alger was able today to give an object lesson to some of the worried Congressmen who have visited the departments in quest of protection for the coast localities. General Alger pointed out to them that had Congress been more liberal in allowances for the coast defense system and had permitted the government to buy material and make guns and manufacture projectiles as it had desired there would be no occasion to indulge in this hurry at the last hour or to go abroad and ransack foreign foundries for guns, and carriages, and shells. He also stated that no part of the $50,000,000 would be expended in adding to the coast defense beyond what was regarded as emergency purchases. At some places submarine mines will be placed. These will have to be bought in open market, but for the most part the protection at home will be furnished by the naval reserves, with their improvised defenses and the auxiliary ships pressed into service.

An important board has been in session for some days off and on at the Navy department. It has become known as the Board on Naval Strategy, and is composed of Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, Captain Crowninshield, Captain Glover, the chief intelligence officer; and Captain C. F. Goodrich, the President of the naval war college and an expert on strategical subjects. They also are discussing the coast defense question and making recommendations to the Secretary. They also work in conjunction with the naval attachés abroad, and the Rodgers auxiliary ship board at home toward securing ships of war.

The Navy department has been negotiating with the Carnegie and Bethlehem companies for the thin armor which will be fixed to the auxiliary ships. It is proposed to equip those vessels with armor of about two inches thickness. The armor plate makers have advised the department that they are in a position to furnish the material to the extent of 200 tons within seventy-two days, and the experts say that ships like the St. Louis can be equipped with the armor in a week, during which period other work, such as stiffening the vessel, can easily be done.

The army ordnance office has completed its purchase of a quantity of small armament. The recent acquirement consists of thirty-two rapid fire guns of 4.72-inch caliber, with a double supply of ammunition. This latter purchase is a precautionary measure actuated by the fact that we have no ammunition and shell in this country of the caliber bought, but by the time the guns get here arrangements will have been made to manufacture shells of that size. The domestic facilities are abundant in this respect.

There is a revival of the report that Admiral Sicard is not able to attend to his duty at Key West, and that after he has indorsed and passed along the report of the court of inquiry, which was convened by his order, he will be detached or placed on sick leave. In that event it has been settled that Captain Sampson, the President of the court and the senior officer of the fleet, shall assume command for the present at any rate.

Surgeon General Van Reypen of the navy has gone to New York again to examine ships which he believes will be suitable for equipment as floating hospitals. He has in mind two ships of the Old Dominion line, plying between Norfolk and New York. They are known as the Jamestown and the Yorktown and are planned so as to be of service as ambulance ships. They are equipped with a ventilating plant which would be of special value.

St. Louis Asks for Honors.

A delegation called at the Navy department today and saw Secretary Long in regard to the renaming of one of the new Brazilian cruisers. The members are from St. Louis, and they suggest that the new ship be called after their city and that one of the new battleships be named Missouri. The navy officials favor the idea, if for no other reason than that it will interest in the service a locality which commonly is not greatly concerned in the navy.

The bids received a day or two ago for building metal coal sheds and erecting an electric plant at Key West and Dry Tortugas have been rejected as exorbitant. It was found that some of the bidders took advantage of the situation to exact high prices. The Secretary decided he would not encourage the attempt to get contracts on such a basis.

The Navy department is in receipt of a proposition from the London firm which owns the steel dock at Havana, to raise the Maine. No action will be taken on the offer.

Chief Constructor Highborn has advised the Naval committee to make appropriations for the dry docks in lump sum; he deems any piecemeal allotment not in the line of economy.

There is a good deal of concern in the department in regard to the lack of recruits. Despite the large number of applicants for places, only a few of them are found qualified, mentally and physically. This will lead probably to the detail of a board of officers, who will visit places along the lake and the Atlantic coasts with a view to establishing a reserve which shall be distinct from the naval militia. The formation of such a body will require an act of Congress, but in the meantime it is proposed to ascertain the extent and the possibility of such a plan. The navy is in urgent need of men, and if the service possessed some such branch as does the British navy, which can call upon a trained reserve in the time of emergency, there would be no embarrassment. The officials have been surprised that more satisfactory recruits are not obtained. It has been two weeks since the order was given to place the Minneapolis and Columbia in commission. Those ships lack 400 men of their requisite complement.

AWAIT THE INQUIRY REPORT.

Cabinet Members and Navy Department Officials Indulge in Speculations Regarding It.

Washington, D. C., March 18.—An air of suspense was noticeable in the Navy department today, due to the approach of the time for the delivery of the report of the court of inquiry. It is not known just when the document will come to Washington, and of course in view of the reports of the determination of outside parties to obtain possession of it before the department receives the report the officials, if they know, will not say how the papers are to be brought to Washington.

All that is known definitely is that the President has suggested that the report be made as soon as possible, and in consequence it is expected to reach this city in the course of two or three days. The Cabinet today talked over the matter, and the time stated was the general opinion of the members when they had heard all that Secretary Long had to report on the subject. There is an impression that Lieutenant Commander Marix will bring the document, though it is within Admiral Sicard's power to choose any other officer.

A Cabinet officer expressed the belief that the report will require careful consideration on the part of the President and his Cabinet before being given to the public, which would seem to postpone publication to some time about the middle of next week, although nothing is certain on that point.

The new naval policy embodied in the creation of another squadron to rendezvous at Hampton Roads was also discussed at the Cabinet meeting at length today and received unanimous approval.

HOLDS SPAIN ACCOUNTABLE.

Senator Burrows Says in the Approaching Crisis Congress Alone Will Determine What Is to Be Done.

In a signed statement Senator Julius C. Burrows of Michigan gives his opinion of the Spanish-American crisis in the following strong language:

"I am profoundly impressed with the belief that in our relations with Spain a crisis is near at hand. In a very few days the government will receive the report of the court of inquiry. There is no doubt in my mind what the finding of the court will be—viz.: That the Maine was destroyed by the explosion of a Spanish mine or a torpedo.

"If the court makes the report as I anticipate it will, then will come the tug of war.

"What is the situation with which the country is confronted?

"A vessel of the United States government lies at anchor in the port of a friendly power on the exact spot selected by that power, and that vessel is on a peaceful mission. It is destroyed.

"The question of ports does not enter into the discussion of responsibility. Spain was as much bound to protect the Maine and its crew from harm in the port of Havana as if it had been anchored at her own immediate door. I care not whether the explosion was produced by or through the connivance of a Spaniard or Cuban, Spain's responsibility for the deed is not lessened thereby.

"Suppose that the President of the United States had visited Spain on a friendly mission and was the guest of the Queen Regent, and during the night was murdered by some member of the Queen's household, or by some fanatical Spaniard not connected with the Queen's household, would not this government have the right to hold Spain responsible for the deed? I contend that it would.

"Therefore it is that I say that in our relations with Spain we are approaching a crisis the solution and settlement of which Congress alone must determine. The country expects Congress to do its duty in the premises, and that the President will do his. Neither can shift the responsibilities of the hour upon the other.

"Any proposition of Congress to shirk responsibilities, or repose special powers upon the President to meet emergencies as they arise, will be resented by the people. Congress must not only remain in session until it knows all the facts connected with the loss of the Maine, but must not adjourn until it has settled, and settled right, all the other questions that are today pressing for a speedy solution."

SAYS NATION IS TOO PATIENT.

Sidney Low, Former Editor of St. James Gazette, Discusses the Present Situation in Cuba.

Mr. Sidney Low, who recently retired from the editorship of the ultra-Conservative St. James' Gazette, and who is now in New York, says:

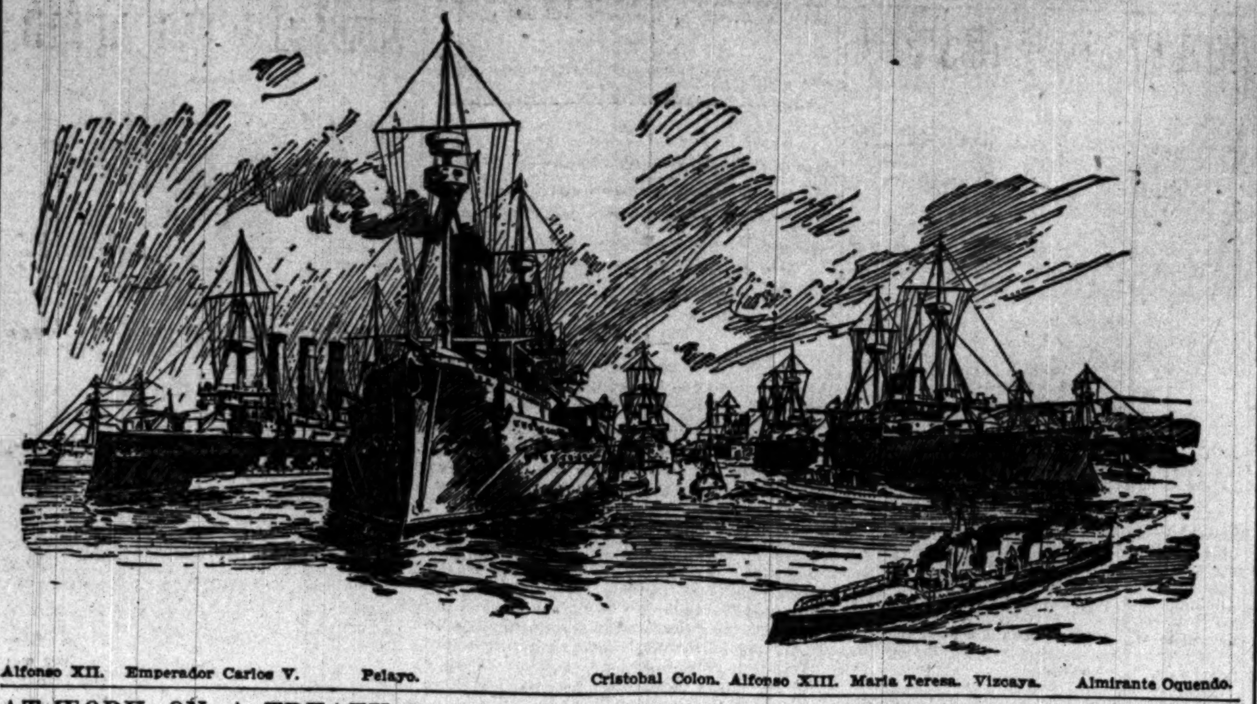
"To an Englishman the feeling of the Americans about Cuba is intelligible enough. What chiefly surprises him is the patience which has allowed it to remain dormant so long. Reflect on what our own sentiments and action would have been if we had at our very gates a rich, fertile territory which for year after year had been a welter of barbarous anarchy and brutal savagery. We went wild over the atrocities in the remote recesses of the Armenian hills, among a people with whom we had no part or lot; but what if we had an Armenia in the English Channel, if villages had been burned and devastated, women outraged, men shot and bayonetted, and starved to death, and a civil war waged in the most revolting form under our very eyes.

"There is only one answer. We should not have endured it. The Spaniard would have been cleared out bag and baggage from Cuba long ago. With a reluctance which would have been perfectly genuine, with the emphatic protestations of disinterestedness, which we should have meant, though nobody would have believed us, we should have blockaded the island, bombarded Havana as we did Alexandria, and occupied Cuba as we are now occupying Egypt, to the bubbling indignation and resentment of foreign nations, and the inestimable benefit of the inhabitants.

"Some Lord Cromer or General Kitchener would have taught the islanders what law, order, and honest finance meant, and tens of thousands of miserable pacificos and wretched Spanish conscripts would not have died of starvation, butchery and disease.

"It would have been an unprofitable and unwelcome task, but it would have been undertaken and accomplished if the shores of Great Britain instead of the United States hedged the blue waters of the Mexican gulf. That is what would have been done if our section of the Anglo-Saxon race had the management of the Cuban question, and we cannot be surprised if another branch of that race are arriving at the conviction that it is about time that they took the settlement of the problem seriously in hand, quite apart from the Maine incident. This opinion has been ripening in the American mind, and it might well have been expected to have reached maturity before."

SPAIN'S FLEET WHICH PROBABLY WOULD DEFEND HAVANA.


Alfonso XII.
Emperador Carlos V.
Pelayo.
Cristobal Colon.
Alfonso XIII.
Maria Teresa.
Vizcaya.
Almirante Oquendo.

AT WORK ON A TREATY.

PROPOSED RECIPROCITY BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND CUBA.

Delegates Appointed by the Autonomy Cabinet at Havana Reach Washington and Will Commence Work with Commissioner Kasson at Once—Expect to Be Officially Received by Secretary of State Sherman Today—Senor Angula Deprecates War.

Washington, D. C., March 18.—A distinguished assemblage of officials representing in their several capacities the Spanish government and the new insular government of Cuba met here today. They include the Spanish Minister, who in this instance acts as the special plenipotentiary of Spain to negotiate commercial treaties; Señor Manuel Rafael Angulo, special delegate of the Cuban government; Señor Leonine Varela, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Havana, joint commissioner; and Señor Cadrana of the Cuban finance division, joint commissioner.

The reciprocity treaties which it is proposed to negotiate have been under consideration by both both governments for some time, and considerable preliminary work was accomplished by Minister Woodford and the Spanish authorities at Madrid. This is now to be carried forward, and in execution of the autonomy plan that gives the Cubans control of their tariff affairs Messrs. Angulo, Varela, and Cadrana have been designated by the Cuban Cabinet to represent that body. Coming at this time of emergency, however, the suggestion has been made that the Cuban commissioners would not confine their efforts strictly to commercial affairs if the opportunity presented of aiding a reconciliation of the insurgents. That this is in view cannot be confirmed in any official quarter, but it is thought that such a move would be made if there were any promise of its success.

Senor Angulo Talks Freely.

Señor Angulo, who is at the head of the commissioners appointed by the Cuban Cabinet, talked freely today concerning the purposes of his mission. He said his authority was confined strictly to commercial affairs between the United States and Cuba. The present emergency might involve features which the Cuban government would desire him to act upon, but that would require further instruction, as his only present purpose was to deal with the commercial treaty.

Mr. Angulo said the Cuban people desired self-government. Heretofore they had felt that Spain was not willing to grant real autonomy. When, however, Spain put into force the present autonomous plan it was accepted by the most advanced autonomists in Cuba as fully meeting their aspirations. He and others who had always belonged to the radical autonomist wing, were convinced, he said, that when the passions of the moment passed away all Cubans would accept autonomy as giving them home rule in its fullest sense. The delay in subduing the insurgents and the failure of that element to accept autonomy was due, Mr. Angulo said, to the passions engendered by General Weyler's policy. He said he felt satisfied that when the influence of the Weyler régime died out and normal conditions were restored the people throughout the island would accept autonomy as the thing for which they have been striving many years.

Does Not Expect War.

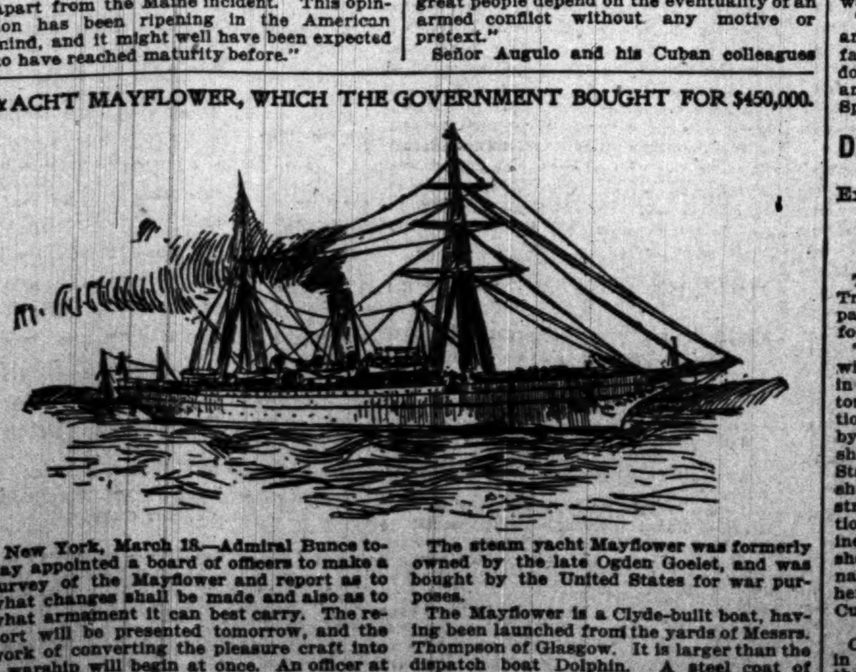
Mr. Angulo stated that he had no doubt that the Cuban problem would be solved without a conflict between the United States and Spain. It would have been settled before this time, he said, if the present agitation had not influenced those who were about to accept autonomy and induced them to adopt an expectant attitude. When asked as to the present war preparations and the prospect of a conflict between the United States and Spain, he said:

"I do not believe there is to be a conflict between the United States and Spain over Cuba, first, because, since the death of Señor Canovas the policy has been such that the United States can have no pretext or cause of resentment, neither as a nation nor as a defender of the rights of the people of the Western continent in their conflicts with the European nations, because Spain, in the use of its sovereign will, and following the suggestion of the United States government, has granted to the people of Cuba all the liberties compatible with the historical rights of Spain over the Island of Cuba, as recognized by all civilized nations, the United States included.

"Secondly, because I cannot assume that the wise statesmen who direct the policies of this great nation, which represents in an admirable manner the realization of modern democracy, would put in jeopardy all its wonderful institutions by inaugurating, without plausible cause, a policy of military adventures which is incompatible with any genuine republic, inasmuch as such a policy, even if attended by military successes, would inevitably lead to the establishment of might—which is always an enemy of liberty—over right, which is now supreme. No, this nation, which to the admiration of the world submitted to the domain right such a grave conflict as that of the Alabama, will not gainsay its own history and rôle in the civilized world by making the destinies of this great people depend on the eventuality of an armed conflict without any motive or pretext."

Señor Angulo and his Cuban colleagues probably will be presented to Secretary Sherman tomorrow, and their formal negotiations will follow thereafter.

YACHT MAYFLOWER, WHICH THE GOVERNMENT BOUGHT FOR $450,000.



New York, March 18.—Admiral Bunce today appointed a board of officers to make a survey of the Mayflower and report as to what changes shall be made and also as to what armament it can best carry. The report will be presented tomorrow, and the work of converting the pleasure craft into a warship will begin at once. An officer at the yard said it would take not more than thirty days to get the Mayflower ready for sea.

The steam yacht Mayflower was formerly owned by the late Ogden Goelet, and was bought by the United States for war purposes.

The Mayflower is a Clyde-built boat, having been launched from the yards of Messrs. Thompson of Glasgow. It is larger than the dispatch boat Dolphin. A steel coat of armor plate will be put on, and it will be fitted with torpedo tubes and armed with guns and torpedo destroying appliances.

SUM CUBA WOULD GIVE SPAIN.

In 1896 It Was Twice as Much as Now and Soon It Will Be Nothing.

New York, March 18.—That the Cubans are willing to end the strife in their island is without question, but while they are willing to pay Spain an indemnity, the leaders here are positive in their assertions that they are not weakening in the slightest degree and are willing to continue the fight. The question of the amount of indemnity which might be paid in case such an agreement were feasible was talked of earnestly by the officials of the Cuban junta here today. Just what amount might have been paid three years ago and that which might seem reasonable now, from the Cubans' point of view, may be gathered from the following reply to such a question which T. Estrada Palma made this evening:

"At the beginning of the war debt was $250,000,000, but Cuba could not stand it and this was one of the reasons that the revolt was precipitated.

"In the beginning of 1896, after the invasion of the western provinces by the Cubans, the latter might have been willing to pay $200,000,000.

"At the beginning of the dry season of 1896-'97 they would have paid $150,000,000, but now they would not give more, if as much, than $100,000,000.

"If the wet season should set in this year before such an agreement could be arranged we would not think of paying anything.

"The reasons for the decrease in the amounts are the increased chances of our success," continued Mr. Palma, "not to speak of the destruction and desolation of the island that impair its productive capacity."

It was rumored that a message had been received in this city from Washington to the effect that the Cabinet was favorably disposed to a proposition from Spain providing for the withdrawal of the Spanish troops from Cuba, leaving the Spanish flag floating there, in case the United States fleet should be recalled from Key West.

When Mr. Palma's attention was called to this rumor, which purported to have its origin in an official quarter in Washington, he replied:

"Well, that would satisfy the Cubans, and I assure you we would see to it that the Spanish flag would be very quickly supplanted by our own. 'Cuba Libre' is cur motto, and we will never agree even ad interim to the acceptance of anything short of absolute independence."

THINK THIS A BETTER BOAT.

Raddatz's Submarine Craft to Be Urged on the Government—Public Tests Will Be Given.

Oshkosh, Wis., March 18.—[Special.]—The Raddatz submarine boat, which has been wintered here, after successful tests last fall, will be taken to Milwaukee just as soon as the ice has gone out and the trip can be made by water. It was at first thought to ship the boat by rail, but this proved impracticable. An effort will be made to impress its merits upon the Navy department. Its owners believe it is superior to the Holland boat and can be used to more advantage as an engine of war. For instance, the Holland boat remained under water thirty minutes. The Raddatz boat has been under water with three passengers for three hours, and there was no inconvenience whatever. The boat has made voyages under water out into the river and lake, and even when it is at the surface the only thing that can be seen is the little conning tower, two feet in diameter, and that stands out of the water only eighteen inches when several people are in the boat. This tower is visible for only a short distance, so that for a torpedo boat or any kind of secret work the Raddatz boat is just the thing. As soon as the boat reaches Milwaukee public tests will be given in Milwaukee Bay of its paces upon and beneath the surface, and naval experts will be invited to witness them.

BELIEVE PEACE WILL PREVAIL.

Ambassador Porter and Other American Officials Do Not Anticipate War with Spain.

London, March 18.—The Morning Leader today publishes a dispatch from Paris giving interviews with the United States Ambassador, General Horace Porter, the Secretary of the United States Embassy, Henry Vignaud, and United States Consul General J. K. Gowdy.

The Ambassador, referring to the Maine disaster, eulogized President McKinley's attitude and is quoted as saying that "in spite of the sensational atmosphere the United States will not rush into war, although the Maine report may prove to be the last straw."

The Secretary of the United States Embassy said: "There will be no war, because the real feelings of both countries are that all the difficulties can be settled. There is not an American in Paris who does not applaud the attitude of President McKinley in trying every expedient before resorting to war."

The Consul General said: "The real heart and soul has not yet been heard. The surface talk which causes the collapse of stocks does not merit serious attention. Unless I am greatly mistaken our troubles with Spain will shortly be ended."

DECISION LIES WITH SPAIN.

Ex-Secretary Foster Is in Favor of a Prompt Recognition of the Independence of Cuba.

Toledo, O., March 18.—Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles Foster today gave a newspaper interview on the Cuban situation as follows:

"The decision for peace or war really lies with Spain. She must accept our intervention in Cuba or she must declare war. Senator Proctor's vivid description of the condition of the island and the horrors suffered by the hapless Cuban reconcentrados shows a condition which justifies the United States in intervening promptly. Now, what shape should our intervention take? I am strongly in favor of doing it by the recognition of the republic of Cuba as a free and independent nation. The United States should not declare war against a weaker nation. Put the burden of the decision upon her, by the simple course of recognizing Cuba as independent."

One hundred and ten cities and towns within forty miles of Chicago are connected with the Chicago Exchange by telephone. The residents of these towns are thus enabled to transact business with the firms in the city as readily as if no distance intervened.

SHIPS HURRY FORWARD.

SCURRY HOMEWARD FROM FOREIGN PORTS UNDER ORDERS.

Secretary Long Failing to Secure the Torpedo Boat Destroyers He Wants Is in Favor of Pressing Fast Yachts into the Service—Present Navy Yard Payrolls, It Is Said, Were Not Equaled During the Civil War—Recruiting at All Stations.

Washington, D. C., March 18.—The San Francisco reported its arrival from Lisbon at Gravesend today. Under his orders the commander will divide his crew with the Amazonas and sail at the earliest possible moment for the United States, convoying the new ship. Beyond the Amazonas, its sister ship Abreuall, and the Mayflower, no purchases of ships have been made by the Navy department. A number of fleet steam yachts owned in the United States are being offered to the department and it is probable that some of these will be purchased.

Secretary Long takes the view that failing to secure the torpedo boat destroyers he wants the best plan is for him to equip some of these speedy boats with torpedo tubes and light batteries and improvise torpedo boats. The Navy department is convinced that the Spanish government has not acquired possession of the Varese, the Italian armored cruiser. It would not, however, be a matter of deep concern if the report were true. The department itself had the vessel in mind as a possible acquisition, but abandoned the idea upon learning that it could not be made ready for service in less than three or four months, which practically put it out of consideration as an emergency purchase.

The gunboat Newport reported its arrival by cable to the Navy department from Greytown. It will bring back to the United States the Nicaragua Canal commission and then will be attached at once to the North Atlantic squadron.

Some idea of the activity in naval circles is given by the statement that the payroll of the construction department, only one of several departments, in the Mare Island navy yard for March was $80,000. This great expenditure per month, it is said, was not equaled during the late war.

It is said to be the purpose of the President and his advisers to keep a separate and distinct account of all funds expended from the $50,000,000 emergency appropriation made by Congress for the national defense. In accordance with this intention a separate form of requisition has been prepared and all amounts allotted from the fund are made upon the direct order signed by the President himself. "The President wants to report to Congress just how every cent of this money is spent," said a member of the Cabinet today, "and for this reason is adopting the course above outlined." The amount paid for the Mayflower was about $400,000.

Recruiting is going on apace at all stations for the army and navy. The Michigan at Erie, Pa., has enlisted fifty-five men so far and good reports come from all quarters. The Columbia and the Minneapolis are still 210 men each short of their proper force. This is accounted for by the fact that firemen, machinists, and coal passers are wanted. An officer at the department said that 5,000 landsmen could be secured in a day if they were desired.

The Marblehead is at Tampa. The little Bancroft on its way across the ocean reported by cable its arrival today at Horta, Fayal. It appears to be making about as good time as its larger consort, the Helena. The Samoset arrived at Key West today, as did the Montgomery, while the Detroit sailed from that port for Tortugas. The Machias has arrived at Boston, where it will have slight repairs made.

The ordnance bureau of the War department today awarded contracts for a large number of steel armor-piercing and deck-piercing projectiles for the coast fortification guns. There were several bidders, but instead of giving the contract to one concern the bureau divided the contract so that supplies will be coming from several quarters at the same time.

The award is as follows: Carpenter Steel company—150 eight-inch armor-piercing shot, 300 ten-inch armor-piercing shot, 150 ten-inch armor-piercing shell, 250 twelve-inch deck-piercing shell of 800 pounds each, 238 twelve-inch deck-piercing shell of 1,000 pounds each.

Sterling Steel company—100 eight-inch armor-piercing shell, 150 ten-inch armor-piercing shot, 250 ten-inch armor-piercing shell, 250 twelve inch deck-piercing shell of 800 pounds each, 205 twelve-inch deck-piercing shell of 1,000 pounds each.

Midvale Steel company—680 twelve-inch deck-piercing shell of 800 pounds each, 344 twelve-inch deck-piercing shell of 1,000 pounds each.

SECRETARY GAGE NOT FOR WAR.

If It Does Come He Says the Financial Resources of the Government Are Adequate.

Cleveland, O., March 18.—[Special.]—Before his speech to the members of the Chamber of Commerce here today Secretary Gage talked briefly on the pending crisis and frankly declared that he did not believe present complications with Spain would lead to war. "There is no reason to believe we are going to have trouble," he said. "The people of the country are getting used to this war talk, and they understand that it means little or nothing. There is, of course, a possibility of war, and if it comes the financial resources of the government are equal to any emergency which may confront us. President McKinley would doubtless ask for and get any appropriation he wanted. Our credit abroad is of the very best, as evidenced by the standing of our bonds. The price quotations on government securities is the best sign of the excellent condition of the government. The business interests have not as yet been seriously affected by the possibilities of war."

In the present epidemic of influenza it is of the highest public interest to know that medical authorities and medical syndicates specify "Sander & Sons' Eucalyptol" as of most marvelous effects in the treatment of that complaint and throat troubles in general. Sanders & Sons' Eucalyptol contains the essence of the leaves, the medicinal constituent of the plant, and must not be taken for the commercial eucalyptus oil, a sort of turpentine, abandoned long ago as an internal medicament. The common oils are discernible by their alcoholic, thin, and mobile appearance, being reduced in specific density through the presence of acids, and by their taste, the result of the contracting tendency of resins and tannats. The genuine Sander & Sons' Eucalyptol is obtainable in original packages (1 oz. vials) at all druggists.

NEED OF DEFENSES.

Critical Review of the Preparations for War.

PROTECTION OF HARBORS.

Mines and Guns Make New York Fairly Safe.

MUCH OF THE COAST EXPOSED

Value of the National Guard in an Emergency.

WEAKNESS OF THE SPANIARDS.

New York, March 18.—[Special.]—The Army and Navy Journal in its issue tomorrow, speaking of the preparations being made for war, will say:

"The system of coast defense which has been mapped out for the United States is surely formidable enough, but unfortunately it is not quite as near a state of perfection as could be desired in case of actual hostilities with a powerful enemy. There is enough done, however, to make a respectable showing in case of a war with Spain. During the last ten years about $40,000,000 has been spent on seacoast fortifications, armament, torpedoes, and their equipment, and still much remains to be done, as our Atlantic coast line is enormous in extent and requires a vast amount of attention to fully prepare it for a foreign foe.

"Emplacements for high power guns are either finished or nearly so at the following points: Portland Head and Great Diamond Island, Portland, Me.; Fort Constitution, Portsmouth, N. H.; Grover's Cliff, Paddock's Island, Long Island Head, Boston harbor; Dutch Island, Narragansett Bay, Great Gull, and Plum Islands, eastern entrance Long Island Sound; Fort Hancock, New York harbor; Finn's Point, approach to Philadelphia; North and Hawkins' Points, approach to Baltimore; Fort Washington and Sheridan Point, approach to Washington, D. C.; Fort Caswell, Wilmington, N. C.; Fort Moultrie, S. C.; Tybee Island, Savannah; Fort Morgan, Mobile, Ala.; Fort St. Philip, New Orleans; Fort Point, Galveston, Tex.; Ballast Point, San Diego, Cal.; Fort Baker, San Francisco harbor; Marrowstone Head, Puget Sound. Guns are in position at Fort Hancock, New York harbor; Portland Head, Me.; Grover's Cliff, Boston; the approaches to Philadelphia and Washington; Fort Caswell, Charleston, Mobile, and Galveston harbors. At Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook, there are mounted two 15-inch and one 8-inch pneumatic dynamite guns, two 12-inch and four 10-inch rifles, and a mortar battery of sixteen 12-inch mortars.

"Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth, guarding the Narrows, are amply provided with eight and ten-inch rifles and mortars, as also are Fort Schuyler, Willet's Point, and Fort Slocum, guarding the approaches to the eastern entrance of the harbor. Submarine mines are to be relied upon in a great measure to keep hostile ships out of New York harbor, or at least greatly retard their advance, and give the artillery men a chance to effectively serve their guns. In this connection, it is well to show the weakness of the Long Island southern coast, which is in the main unprotected, and would serve as an excellent landing-place for a foreign enemy, who might gain decisive advantages if steps were not taken to oppose him. In view of the extent of this Long Island coast line, a large number of men would be required for this patrol duty, and it is here that the National Guard of New York might be utilized. These, numbering about 13,000, might be mobilized in two days in and around New York City, and soon be in readiness for active work.

Infantry would be of great use in case of hostilities by serving in and about seacoast defenses, doing sentinel and police duty, and allowing the trained artillerymen to give their entire attention to serving the high-power guns. In this manner the maximum efficiency would be obtained from the artillery.

"In offensive operations in Cuba the infantry would be the active force, and would bear the brunt of the fighting. The present force available is inadequate, and must be expanded before campaigning begins. This shows the urgent need of the immediate passage by Congress of the regular infantry reorganization bill and the national militia bill. Immediately after a declaration of hostilities all available troops would be ordered by the President to concentrate on the Atlantic coast, and probably a portion would be transported to Cuba to aid the insurgents, who would redouble their activity.

"Be that as it may, we must attend to our defense first, and then we may become agressive. Well fortified and well defended coast defenses, with the coöperation of the infantry, can surely keep out hostile ships and prevent landing by the enemy. Large battleships and cruisers cannot and do not run by forts well armed and served. Let us pay close attention to this fact.

"Spain would have difficulty in coaling if she were at war with the United States. Puerto Rico would soon be untenable as a base of supplies. A battleship without coal is useless and Spain has been obtaining most of her coal from the United States. An instance in point is the Vizcaya, which received a supply of coal in New York after its trip from Spain.

"The only formidable seacoast fortifications Spain possesses in Cuba are in Havana. These are the defensive works at Playa del Chiso, which mount two twelve-inch rifles; the Santa Clara battery mounting four eight-inch and three ten-inch modern guns."

In replying to a criticism that the President cannot send the militia out of the United States, as they are strictly a home guard, the Army and Navy Journal will say: "We have made no mistake. The control of the President over the militia is absolute and unlimited in time of necessity, and as he is the sole judge of that necessity there is practically no limit upon his discretion. In speaking of the militia, however, we refer to the national militia and not to the national guard. Most of the members of the national guard are militiamen, and as such are subject individually to the orders of the President, issued in accordance with law, but the organizations of the guard are not recognized by the government as organizations."

AS SEEN BY MR. GALLINGER.

Senator from New Hampshire Says It Is Impossible to Overstate the Horrors in Cuba.

Washington, D. C., March 18.—Senator Gallinger was at the Capitol today for the first time since his return from Cuba. When requested to make a statement as to his observations on the condition of affairs on that island he said:

"You can sign my name to any picture you may draw of utter wretchedness, destitution, and hellishness in that country. The condition of affairs, so far as I had opportunity to observe it, and I was only in Havana and Matanzas, is simply indescribable.

"I had not expected to find it half as bad as it is, and I do not believe that any one who simply reads the accounts and does not see for himself can form an adequate idea of the situation.

"The reconcentrados are wedged into all available places in those cities and are perishing by the thousand for want of the commonest necessaries of life.

"The best information obtainable leads to the conclusion that there have been beyond a doubt 400,000 deaths as a result of Spain's brutal policy, and the tragedy goes on from day to day.

"The Society of the Red Cross is furnishing some relief by its efforts, but the most of those people are beyond the reach of aid, whether through medicine or food.

"The mortality in Matanzas for the last four months previous to our visit has been equal to ten times the ordinary death rate.

"With reference to the military aspect of affairs in Cuba, I saw nothing which impressed me with the idea that Spain knows much about modern warfare. The soldiers I saw are not drilled as our soldiers are; indeed, they lack every element of soldiery bearing, whatever may be said of their merits as fighters. The drills that I witnessed were a travesty on modern military ideas. While they were undergoing their evolutions the soldiers were talking to each other and smoking freely and unconcernedly, as they would do in their messrooms. From my observation of them I should not consider them very formidable antagonists on the field of battle.

"Naturally there was much talk about the Maine disaster, and so far as I could ascertain, from my conversation with Americans and with those not entirely under the influence of the Spaniards, the opinion was universal that the Maine had been destroyed by an external agency, and almost every person with whom I discussed the subject in Cuba expects that the findings of the American court of inquiry will substantiate this view.

"There is a divergence of opinion on the island as to the probabilities of war between Spain and the United States, and I am sure that I am within the bounds of the truth when I say that almost the entire native population would welcome any turn of events, however tragic, that would wrest Cuba from Spanish dominion. This is true, not only of those who are avowedly favorable to a war for independence, but of many of those who are ranked as Spanish sympathizers, but who are at heart advocates of Cuban independence.

"The fact is that even in Havana the allegiance is of a very weak and doubtful character, and if war should come it will be found that there will be an uprising in that city against the mother country which would be a most important factor in shortening the contest and deciding it against Spain."

PLAN A CABLE BETWEEN FORTS.

Orders Are Issued for the Transfer of Two More Batteries from Fort Slocum to Sandy Hook.

New York, March 18.—Further plans to make perfect the means of communication between the defenses of New York have been made. Within a day or two it is probable that a contract will be let for laying a large cable of the size used in the ocean between all of the local fortifications.

Lieutenant Colonel Amos S. Kimball, acting Quartermaster General, has issued orders for the transfer of two more batteries from Fort Slocum to Sandy Hook. The government steamship General Meigs will go to Fort Slocum, and the two batteries, numbering 130 men, will be taken to Fort Hancock tomorrow morning. When they are located there that fortification will have nearly 400 of the best trained artillerymen in the regular army.

Recruits for the new Sixth Artillery continue to apply at Fort Slocum. Enough of these men have already been enlisted to guard Fort Slocum against any temporary weakening involved in the transfer of men to Fort Hancock. Colonel William Sinclair will take charge of Fort Slocum temporarily, relieving Lieutenant Colonel Tully McCrea, who goes to assume charge at Sandy Hook.

CHICAGO'S PLANS ARE CHANGED

Mounts for the Five-Inch Guns Are Held in Possible Reserve for Auxiliary Cruisers.

New York, March 18.—A change has been made at the Brooklyn navy-yard in the plans for preparing the cruiser Chicago for sea. Several mounts for the five-inch guns had been hoisted aboard during the week, but have now been put back on the dock. It is said the mounts are being held for possible use on the auxiliary cruisers.

The Dolphin is slated to go into commission next Thursday. Commander Lyons is now engaged in selecting the rapid-fire guns for his vessel.

WHAT IS THE GRIP?

It Is Certainly a Most Mysterious Disease, But Its Real Cause Is Clearly Explained.

Investigation has shown that nearly every family in the city has had at least one of its members attacked by the grip, but it seems to be coming in different form this year than ever heretofore. Men and women complain more of nausea, pains in the arms, limbs and about the back and a general lack of appetite and ambition.

Now, all this proves clearly just where the cause of the grip is located. Have you ever seen a sewer or drain clogged up after a heavy rain? It is precisely this way with the grip. The kidneys get clogged up and the poisonous acids which should pass from the system are thrown back until finally they get into the blood and so poison the whole body.

Read what the eminent Dr. Hamilton has to say upon this subject: "It is clear," says he, "that in order to drive grip and similar poisons from the system it is only necessary to open up the sewers; in other words, to put the kidneys in perfect working order so that they will carry these poisons away instead of allowing them to clog up and ruin the blood, and, unfortunately, this is not altogether an easy thing to do.

"There is, so far as the medical profession and science know, but one discovery that will quickly and effectually open up the kidneys and at the same time soothe them. That discovery, which has cured so many thousands of men and women; which is keeping so many in perfect health today, and which is used so universally the world over is Warner's Safe Cure. It is recommended and used by the highest medical authorities both abroad and in America. It can be taken by the most aged person and the tiniest child with beneficial effect, for it is perfectly pure and harmless. Prof. Beyer of Germany, Dr. William Edward Robson of England, and Dr. Gunn of New York are all prominent men who speak in the highest terms of this great remedy. If you have any symptoms of the grip, let me advise you to act promptly, for you will find that Safe Cure will relieve you quickly, take you from a condition of misery and put you on the road to health."

WARNER'S SAFE CURE

BEST EVER MADE

ONE POUND
RUMFORD
BAKING
POWDER

30c. per lb.

Strictly Pure and excels all others in baking quality and healthfulness. Will keep in any climate.

RUMFORD CHEMICAL WORKS, Providence, R. I.

GET THE NEW SHIP.

American Officers Formally Receive the Amazonas.

CEREMONY IS UNIQUE.

Stars and Stripes Hoisted on the Great Cruiser.

BRAZIL'S FRIENDLY TONE.

United States Flags Displayed Generally in Gravesend.

NAVAL SALUTES ARE EXCHANGED.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

London, March 18.—[Copyright, 1898, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—Gravesend, the ancient riverside town on the Thames, opposite historic Tilbury Fort, where Queen Elizabeth visited the English fleet before it sailed for Plymouth to meet the Spanish Armada, witnessed the unique incident of the almost simultaneous transfer of two ships, each noteworthy in its way, to the United States at 11 o'clock today.

Lieutenant Colwell, naval attaché of the United States Embassy, with General Osborne, Ensign R. H. N. Robinson, and Assistant Engineer MacMorris, took over the Amazonas from its Brazilian commander and hoisted the Stars and Stripes in token of the transfer. The ceremony was simple to a degree. The Brazilian Captain, who obviously felt the parting with the fine ship which so recently came under his command said: "I am pleased to hand over the vessel in the name of my government, the transfer being regarded as a friendly act."

Lieutenant Colwell expressed thanks and hoped no inconvenience had been caused the Brazilian officers and crew by the sudden change. The Brazilian flag was then lowered and the United States ensign run up in its place. The American officers and journalists raised their hats in salute to the flag. At the same moment the Stars and Stripes were flown from the flagstaff on the town hall of Gravesend by order of the Mayor and also from several other points in town.

Honor the American Flag.

The Brazilian ship has been lying off Gravesend for a fortnight without getting a single salute, but immediately the flag was run up all the ships in the vicinity, led by the Australian liner Orizaba, dipped their ensigns in honor of the United States. The Brazilian crew, with a few exceptions, now went ashore, and, although the Brazilian commander and a couple of his officers remained aboard, they were visitors on what had recently been their own territory. The American officers awaited the arrival of the cruiser San Francisco, which had been signaled off Dover at 7 o'clock, having made a remarkably good passage across the Bay of Biscay from Lisbon. The Brazilians still hovered about like disembodied spirits. A half-dozen Gravesend longshoremen were pressed into the service of the United States until the arrival of the San Francisco, and altogether so anomalous a condition of things never prevailed before on any warship of any nation as on the United States' latest naval acquisition during these few hours.

When the San Francisco appeared down the river Lieutenant Colwell went off in the British coast guard officers' gig to board it. Ensign Robinson and Assistant Engineer MacMorris stood to salute on the Amazonas' poop deck, the smallest naval force that ever had possession of so formidable a warship. At 5 o'clock Lieutenant Colwell returned in Admiral Howell's launch, accompanied by Lieutenant Commander Nazro, who formally took over the command of the Amazonas with Lieutenant Johnson, Ensign McDougall, Dr. A. W. Dunbar, Lieutenant Barnett, and Past Assistant Engineer Miner. The keys of the magazines were handed over to Commander Nazro, and then Lieutenant Colwell and Ensign Robinson went ashore.

The Amazonas is recognized by American officers as a formidable and handsome vessel, though owing to the neglect of all attempt at cleanliness it will need an overhauling before it looks its best. It will have a working crew transferred tomorrow from the San Francisco and is expected to leave the Thames on Tuesday.

Harmsworth's Gift to Peary.

Another interesting ceremony took place on board Alfred Harmsworth's famous arctic whaler Windward, in which Nansen was rescued and which lay in the next berth to the Amazonas. Harmsworth with characteristic liberality and enterprise has given the Windward to Lieutenant Peary for his expedition, and fixed for hauling down the Union Jack and hoisting the Stars and Stripes before it sailed for New York. Mr. Harmsworth was on board and gave orders for unfurling the American flag, although the legal transfer of the Windward from England to the United States must be ratified by an act of Congress. Harmsworth, the keenest and ablest of English journalists, holds firmly to that feeling of his countrymen in this crisis which is warmly sympathetic to the United States. He said when the Stars and Stripes had been unfurled over the Windward: "If I had flown the French or German flag over this ship I should be regarded with obloquy and loathing by every Englishman, but not an Englishman would think of objecting to placing it under the American ensign. That shows how differently Englishmen regard the United States compared with other nations." The Windward sails at once, and as its machinery has been greatly improved it is expected it will make New York in twelve or fourteen days under favorable conditions.

MONITORS TO GO TO KEY WEST.

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt Says the Navy Is Ready for Any Emergency.

New York, March 18.—[Special.]—A dispatch to the Journal from Washington says:

"The only important order which will soon be issued," said Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt tonight, "is the one which will concentrate the four double-turreted monitors, the Puritan, the Terror, the Miantonomoh, and the Amphitrite, near Key West. In the event of improbable attack along the coast two of these monitors will be ordered to proceed to Port Royal to guard the dry dock and other property which may be imperilled.

"The statement from Secretary Long has cleared up the situation wonderfully. Mr. Long described the situation as I understand it to exist. I dislike to rush into print when so much credit attaches to the able Secretary of the Navy, who alone has been responsible for the prompt and energetic measures undertaken for purposes of offense and defense. I can only repeat what he has so well said, that there has been absolutely no recession taken by this administration from the firm stand it took at the beginning of this difficulty.

"The removal of the Texas and the Massachusetts to Hampton Roads, where they will be joined by the Minneapolis, the Columbia, and the Brooklyn, was a step counseled by prudence and inspired by common sense. The Atlantic seaboard is not sufficiently protected, but will be when this formidable squadron assembles at Hampton Roads.

"The statement that there is any backing down, any effort to side track whatever may be pertinent to the situation, that there is in the prospect any element of uncertainty, should be repelled promptly and vigorously.

"The work of preparing for war is being pursued with increased vigor. The administration is making every preparation possible, and as the great task is nearing completion it can be safely said that within a few hours everything will be in readiness to meet any foe which may be encountered.

"In my opinion, the proper policy to pursue is to ask no favors and to grant no favors. Not one inch will be conceded from the firm stand heretofore manifested."

WHY THE IOWA WAS NOT SENT.

Havana Harbor Was Considered Dangerous and General Lee Suggested the Montgomery's Withdrawal.

Key West, Fla., March 18.—[Special.]—I have learned today from an undoubtedly authentic source the facts regarding the reported sending of the Iowa to Havana when the court of inquiry returned to Key West and the reasons for recalling the cruiser Montgomery to this port. A very important light is thus thrown upon the situation. The suggestion came from Consul General Lee that the Iowa be sent to Havana simply to steam into the harbor and out with the court on board for the following reasons:

The people of Havana firmly believe the Maine was our most formidable battleship and that its destruction has left the United States without a big fighting vessel. The sending of the Montgomery, a cruiser inferior to either of the two Spanish ships in Havana harbor, so confirmed this belief that the Spanish populace could not be persuaded otherwise without an actual object lesson before their eyes.

He thought a demonstration by the presence of the Iowa for a few hours would have a salutary effect and correct absurd and insane ideas regarding America's naval strength when this vessel should loom up beside the Vizcaya and the Almirante Oquendo, which Havana considers impregnable.

The suggestion was very favorably received at Washington, and the Iowa would have been sent but for the emphatic protest of a naval officer of high rank who has known and followed all the testimony taken by the court of inquiry and is posted as to its drift. He objected on the grounds that the risk would be too great to be offset by any good derived. In other words, he held that the possible danger of our losing the Iowa in Havana harbor was worthy of grave consideration, and that at this time the United States could not afford to imperil one of her most effective fighting ships.

It was upon the advice of this officer that the decision was made not to send the Iowa, and Consul General Lee's suggestion was finally reported upon adversely. As an indication of the conclusions from the inquiry as to the cause of the Maine explosion and as to submarine mines located in Havana harbor, this incident carries much weight, and I am positive of the accuracy of the statements made in this dispatch.

The Montgomery was ordered back to Key West at the suggestion of Consul General Lee. He reported that its presence was a source of irritation to the populace against Americans, and that it would not be able to cope with two Spanish cruisers and Spanish fortifications if bottled up in the bay in case of hostilities, nor be able to send a large enough landing party ashore to protect Americans in the event of a serious outbreak. For these reasons he suggested that the Fern replace it, which vessel would be able to take off him and all other Americans in Havana if trouble were threatened. The advice was promptly acted upon.

WORK ON NATIONAL DEFENSE.

Preparations for Emergencies That Are Being Made at Various Cities in the Country.

The developments of yesterday in the detailed work in various places of preparing the nation for possible conflict are in brief as follows:

BOSTON, MASS.—The gunboat Machias arrived from Norfolk, Va., for rush repairs.

BETHLEHEM, PA.—Three 4-inch guns, jackets, and hoops were shipped to the Washington navy yard.

EPHRATA, PA.—John Wanamaker says that a war with Spain is not demanded, and that the matter should be left to the arbitration of five foreign nations.

CINCINNATI, O.—Twelve tons of supplies for the starving Cubans were shipped South today.

DES MOINES, IA.—An agent has gone to Washington to consult with General Miles on the utility of the new McLean military rifles.

SAN DIEGO, CAL.—Work is being pushed on the Ballast Point fortifications, and no one is now allowed to land in the reservation where the big guns are.

SANTA CRUZ, CAL.—The powder works has received an order from the government for 320,000 pounds of powder for immediate delivery. It will take six months to fill it.

TAMPA, FLA.—Twenty-seven carloads of ammunition arived today. The Marblehead leaves for the Tortugas today.

BUYING HORSES FOR CAVALRY.

Agents of the United States Scouring the Black Hills Range for Suitable Mounts.

Fort Meade, S. D., March 18.—[Special.]—The Black Hills ranges are being scoured by the United States agents for horses suitable for the cavalry. A contract has been made with one large horse company near here to furnish 2,000 horses as soon as they can be brought in from the range. Negotiations are also being made by the government agent here at the post for several hundred more horses from other ranches. The army officers here think these horses are to be shipped South.

HOWARD GOULD IS PATRIOTIC.

It Is Said He Will Surrender His Yacht to Uncle Sam in the Event of Hostilities.

New York, March 18.—The Herald will tomorrow publish the announcement that Howard Gould, the owner of the ocean-going steam yacht Niagara, now nearing completion, will surrender his vessel to the government in the event of hostilities between this country and Spain.

Public Feeling in Mexico.

Mexico City, March 18.—A largely attended meeting of American residents, called by Minister Clayton, took place tonight for the purpose of raising funds for a monument to the dead sailors of the warship Maine. Patriotic feeling ran high. The sentiment of American residents here is against accepting an indemnity for the lives of the brave men killed in Havana harbor. The general sympathy of the Mexican people, except the ultra clericals, is in favor of the United States in the present controversy with Spain.

HEARS NO MENTION OF CUBA.

Mayor Harrison Encounters People Who Talk Only of Freeing Old Ireland from Bondage.

Mayor Harrison returned yesterday from Bloomington, Joliet, and Ottawa, where he went to attend St. Patrick day demonstrations.

"I was surprised at the apparent lack of war sentiment in the State," said the Mayor as he chatted about his trip. "I never heard Cuba mentioned while I was away. The people I met all wanted Ireland set free.

"They argued that Ireland had been under bondage for five centuries and for that reason should be given preference over Cuba."

Circulation of the Blood.

It has been proved as the result of experiments that the circulation of the blood is affected by music.

CONGER IN THE CITY

New Minister to China on the Way to His Station.

TELLS OF TALK IN BRAZIL

Considers War Less Likely than Two Weeks Ago.

SHIPS ARE OF HIGH GRADE.

Major E. L. Conger, United States Minister to China, is in the city on his way to his new post of duty. He is the guest of J. L. McConnell, 4359 Lake avenue, for a few days on his way from Washington to Iowa, where he will visit relatives before leaving for China. He expects to begin his duties about June 1.

Minister Conger was transferred from Brazil to China upon the refusal of the Senate to confirm the appointment of Charles Page Bryan to the latter post, to make a place for the Chicago appointee. He met Colonel Bryan in New York upon his arrival in this country and explained the situation to him.

"Brazil is badly in need of money just now," said Minister Conger, in explaining his opinion of international affairs. "The revolutions and other disturbances they have had in the last few years have been expensive, and for this reason they were quite willing to part with their warships. The Brazilian government based great hopes on these ships and fully expected them to rank well with the warships of other nations, so I do not think they will be unworthy the United States. Brazil would have been very proud of them, but she needs money more than ships just now.

"There has been but little talk there about the Cuban situation. There are but few Spaniards in Brazil, and they have paid little attention to it. More interest in the Cuban question is shown in the Argentine Republic and the more Spanish nations.

"I think there is less prospect of war than there was when I landed in this country two weeks ago. The possibility has not been removed, but the probability has been greatly lessened. I do not believe we shall ever fight Spain. Spain's action in the case of intervention will depend entirely upon what sort of intervention it is. As for the disaster to the Maine, I have formed no opinion, and will not for myself. I have perfect confidence in the ability of the court of inquiry to arrive at all the facts and render a just verdict. I shall wait for that and accept it.

"The Cuban situation is a difficult one, of course, and it will require careful effort to settle it well, but I think that can be accomplished without recourse to war. There are a number of difficult international problems before the world now, and this is one of them. It seems that I am about to get near one of them, too, for since I have been reading up on the Chinese question it appears to me to be very complicated. I cannot state exactly what the position of this government will be, but it certainly wants no Chinese territory. What it asks and will insist upon is the retention of its trade rights."

WORK FOR MAINE MONUMENT.

Local Executive Committee Organizes with De Witt C. Cregier as President and W. J. Onahan Secretary.

The local Executive committee of the Maine monument fund met in the Council chamber yesterday and objected to working as an auxiliary branch of a similar movement started by a New York newspaper. The committee elected De Witt C. Cregier chairman and W. J. Onahan secretary. Others present were Arthur Dixon, John B. Leake, Adolph Moses, O. C. Schneider, and M. W. Kirk. Mr. Leake said that he did not want his friends to subscribe until they were certain as to the disposition of the funds. If a national monument was to be erected at Annapolis or at Washington that would be satisfactory.

The Rev. John P. Chadwick, chaplain of the Maine, has written a letter to Fred Chartier, 521 Ninety-first street, South Chicago, in which he gives the details of the killing and burial of John McManus of South Chicago, who was a victim of the explosion. Father Chadwick speaks in the highest terms of McManus as a man and seaman. McManus' remains were interred at the Catholic cemetery of Havana.

The Poles of Chicago and the central States have offered 1,000 drilled men to Secretary of War Alger in case of war with Spain. They are members of the Second Corps of the Polish military organizations of America. There are three corps in America, and the Second is made up of companies in Illinois and adjacent States. The headquarters of the local division is at 800 South Ashland avenue.

The navy requisition for 150,000 pounds of canned meats, for which bids were asked last week, brought some money to Chicago packers. Armour & Co. were successful in getting 50,000 pounds of the order, and Swift & Co. got 20,000 pounds. The goods left Chicago on Tuesday for New York. The order is not an excessively large one, and the local packers are surprised that the government has not purchased larger supplies. The average price paid for the meat was about 11 cents a pound.

An official announcement of the change in the name and lines of the Department of the Missouri was received from Washington yesterday. No change in the staff or employés at army headquarters is expected, but the stationery and office forms now bear the new name, Department of the Lakes.

MAYOR TAGGART TALKS OF WAR.

Indianapolis' Executive Thinks the Time for Decisive Action by the Government Has Arrived.

Mayor Taggart of Indianapolis is at the Auditorium with his wife and two daughters. The Mayor is here on business, and the others came to attend the opera.

"There seems to be a rapid crystallization of sentiment among people generally that the time has come for this government to cease its temporizing policy with Spain and come to action," said Mr. Taggart. "I hear the talk among people of all classes, many of whom a short time ago were advocates of almost any policy which promised to prevent war between the two countries. It seems to be the opinion now, however, that if this country is to maintain its honor and dignity it cannot afford longer to follow this dilatory policy. Caution and conservatism in arriving at a conclusion with regard to the cause of the destruction of the Maine were, I think, very generally approved. Now, however, when it has become apparent that the Spanish government is going to boldly deny what is apparent to every impartial observer, this government shows a disposition to avoid the issue if possible.

"Viewed from a purely practical political standpoint, there can be no doubt as to the effect this policy will have on the coming fall elections. It will prove the heaviest handicap to the Republicans that any party has attempted to carry for a long time. I look to see the Democrats have a heavy majority in the Lower House of the next Congress."

TAKES CARGO OF TORPEDOES.

Samoset Sails for Key West with Ammunition for the Fleet Stationed There.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 18.—Operations at the League Island navy yard today included the undocking of the sea-going tug Leyden, the continuation of the coaling of the cruiser Columbia, and the making ready of the monitor Miantonomah for an immediate response to the sailing orders that are momentarily expected.

The torpedoes referred to had been accumulating at Fort Mifflin for some time past. Part of them came from the cruisers Columbia and Minneapolis. Others arrived direct from the torpedo station at Newport, where they had been manufactured. All told, there were stored two weeks ago in the big brick houses along the river front near Fort Mifflin thirty-five or forty of these powerful missiles, and now not one remains.

NEW PROOF OF GUILT.

(Continued from second page.)

Orizaba, Saratoga, and Seneca, and the schooners Carrie E. Lane and Flora Moran. It was understood that the board at the afternoon session was preparing favorable reports to send to Washington regarding the Ward line steamers. The Orizaba is now being repaired by the Morgan Iron Works company, which is putting new steel plates on it.

Richard Stevens, following the example of other prominent members of the New York Yacht club, has tendered to the government his new steam yacht Aileen for use as an auxiliary cruiser.

J. Frederick Tams, who made the sale of the Mayflower to the government, was asked by the auxiliary cruiser board to submit a list of suitable craft that would meet the requirements outlined by it, and on Monday he gave the members an opportunity to inspect these steam yachts: The Columbia, owned by J. Harvey Ladew; the Conqueror, by F. W. Vanderbilt; the Hermine, estate of Henry L. Pierce; the Atalanta, by George J. Gould; the Alicia, by H. M. Flagler; the Almy, by Frederic Gallatin; the Eleanor, by William A. Slater; the Radha, by J. Burke Wolfe; and the Corsair, by Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan.

Another evidence that the authorities in Washington do not anticipate immediate hostilities was furnished by the departure for Curacoa of the Red "D" line steamship Venezuela. The Venezuela is one of the larger merchant vessels which the government might use as an auxiliary cruiser. Shipping men believe the possibility of war in the near future to be less imminent now that the Venezuela and the St. Louis have been allowed to sail.

STRENGTH OF SPANISH ARMY.

Losses in Cuba Amount to 70,000 Men and the Total Fighters Number Only 610,000.

Washington, D. C., March 18.—Seventy thousand men is the number of Spanish soldiers who have been killed, wounded, and otherwise incapacitated for duty during the present war in Cuba. These figures have been received in this city recently from reliable sources and are said to be as nearly authentic as it is possible to obtain them without recourse to the records kept by the Spanish government. From the same source considerable other information bearing on the military strength of Spain and her dependencies is obtained.

The present force of Spain in Cuba is as follows: Regulars, 135,000 men. Of thus number it is estimated that 80,000 of them are effective for military purposes. They are distributed throughout the island as follows: Twenty-five thousand are in the two eastern Provinces of Santiago de Cuba and Puerto Principe, and the remainder are in the provinces of Santa Clara, Matanzas, Havana, and Pinar del Rio. There are 30,000 members in what is known as the volunteer army. These are mostly in the Province of Havana and are largely in the nature of home guards, corresponding to our State militia. There are 55,000 men who are not effective for military duty from various causes.

The strength of the Spanish army at home and including her nearby possessions is 100,000 men, which in times of demand for additional soldiers may be increased as follows: First reserve, 50,000; second reserve, 160,000 men, all of whom are instructed in military tactics; and a second reserve which are not instructed of 30,000 men, making in all a grand total of 610,000 men.

Since these figures were received here recent drafts of 15,000 men to strengthen the army in Cuba leaves only 85,000 men of Spain's regular army now in the peninsula, the Baleric Islands, the Spanish possessions in North Africa, and the Canary Islands.

In the Philippine Islands Spain has an army of 32,000 men, which includes about 15,000 native troops. Several regiments of the latter were disbanded during the time of the late insurrection in the islands, and in time of war, it is said, they are of very little use to the Spanish government.

In Puerto Rico there are 5,000 Spanish troops, which, in the event of hostilities, could be supplemented by 4,000 volunteers.

FIRE ROUTS OUT HOTEL GUESTS.

Adjacent Midnight Blazes Frighten People in the Le Grand, American, Northwestern, and Waverly.

Guests of Le Grand Hotel, Wells and Kinzie streets, the American House, 118 and 120 Kinzie street, and the Northwestern Hotel, 30 and 32 Wells street, were routed out of bed for a few moments at 1:30 o'clock this morning by a short-lived fire, which started in the rear of the building occupied by the Turner Brass company, 122 Kinzie street.

The building in which the fire originated is a four-story brick structure and runs back to North River street, where the numbers are 107 and 109. The fire was discovered by a watchman, who turned in the alarm, which was closely followed by a call for more engines, owing to the close proximity of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad company's freight houses and the hotels mentioned above.

The small blaze was quickly extinguished, but not until the guests in the adjacent hotels had been alarmed and fled to the floors below. The occupants of the American House, forty in number, were aroused from their slumbers and ran down-stairs half glad to the barroom on the first floor.

Guests in Le Grand Hotel were awakened by the noise of two fire engines pumping under the hotel windows and ran downstairs to the office, dragging behind them their trunks and other belongings. They were quickly convinced that they were in no danger and returned to their rooms.

The fire is supposed to have started from an overheated furnace in the brass foundry, and the loss will not exceed $1,000.

Inmates of the Waverly Hotel, in Fifth avenue, descended to the street in meager attire, while the North Side blaze was burning, after fire followed by several slight explosions broke out in the rear of B. F. Chase & Co.'s sign factory on the second floor of 130 Fifth avenue. The small explosions of paint in the sign shop were accompanied by a brilliant display of flashes, which were seen at a considerable distance. The blaze was extinguished with a loss of less than $1,000. John Lowe, a lodger, 82 years old, was overcome by smoke and carried unconscious to the street, where he was revived.

CHILD OF A MILLIONAIRE BEGS.

Daughter of A. B. Wilson, the Sewing Machine Inventor, Now in the Poorhouse.

New Haven, Conn., March 18.—[Special.]—Sobbing and shivering with cold, Ethel Merwin, daughter of A. B. Wilson, the millionaire sewing machine inventor, last night begged admission to the Waterbury almshouse.

"I have no friends and no money," said she. "My husband has deserted me. I have been driven from pillar to post. I am sick and hungry and I have no clothes that protect me from the wind. Please take me in for my father's sake."

Thus, in the city where her father paid $200,000 in taxes during his lifetime and gave away a fortune to charity, his daughter begged for alms.

Ethel Merwin had lived in the luxuries of wealth for years; her home had been the great stone mansion built by her father at a cost of $100,000 on the west side hill, overlooking Waterbury. When Mr. Wilson died ten years ago it was believed that a large fortune had been left to his wife and daughter. He had invested $400,000 in a big hotel and real estate at North Adams, Mass., and was credited with large holdings at other places.

It soon was known that Wilson was heavily involved and that the widow and daughter were practically dependent upon friends. A few years later the daughter married Henry Merwin of Merwin's Point, but a divorce followed. The mother died. Then the support which the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine company gave to the daughter was cut off. Finally she was obliged to ask for public charity.

West Baden and French Lick Springs.

Through sleeper once a week from Chicago via the Monon Route, commencing Saturday night, March 19, and continuing every Saturday night thereafter until further notice. Train leaves Dearborn Station at 8:30 p. m. City ticket office, 232 Clark street.

SETS A NEW RECORD.

Lucania Makes a Remarkable Trip Across the Atlantic.

WANTS A WORLD'S FAIR.

New York in Earnest Over the Exposition for 1900.

OTHER GOSSIP FROM GOTHAM

(Continued from first page.)

die as though by slow poison, and that the manhood of the actor and the womanhood of the actress would be vitiated and enslaved.

Mr. Hayman was put on the stand, and to many questions said: "I decline to answer." He was asked if he knew what dramatic art was, but objection was made and sustained. He was also asked if he knew what an adventurer was, and if he'd looked it up in the dictionary. He declined to answer.

Mr. Hayman explained that in some cities the syndicate controlled some theaters and only booked in others.

"You understand that this syndicate is a trust?"

"I don't know what you call a trust. I signed the agreement."

"Is it not a fact that in some cities you control the leading theaters?"

"Yes, we do."

"You are carrying on this theatrical syndicate, or trust, for revenue only?"

"Yes, sir," answered Mr. Hayman. Mr. Hayman was asked about putting corrupting plays into the theaters of the syndicate. His counsel said he could not answer that; he did not write the plays. Mr. Hayman told of his early theatrical ventures.

"You produced a play by Fred Marsden, owned by Joe Murphy?"

"I did."

"You were charged with pirating this play?"

"I was not."

The hearing was brought to a close here, to be resumed on Monday morning.

◆

Big Steamer Collides with a Barge.

The big sound steamboats were threading their perilous way up the East River this evening. Swift moving tides opposed them and ferryboats and other craft, moving erratically, kept the pilots on the qui vive to prevent collisions. Just as the Plymouth, crowded with passengers, got opposite the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western piers at the foot of South Ninth street a big Starin float, loaded with empty freight cars, swung out into the stream under convoy of a tug.

There was a loud crash and the sound of breaking iron and snapping wood. The passengers were excited, and when the Plymouth began to toot wildly for assistance it was all the officers could do to quiet them.

The Providence ond Pequod quickly ranged alongside the big boat, which had been disabled by the blow, and were ready to take off its passengers in case of need. A cursory examination showed that the only damage was to the starboard paddle wheel.

◆

Harry Woodruff's engagement with the Lyceum Theater, which begins next season, is to run for two years. He has abandoned the idea of a benefit at that house this spring, but during April a college play will be given under his direction.

◆

Moody Praises Proctor's Speech.

The crowds at Grand Central Palace today were greater even than on the day previous. Commander Ballington Booth was present in the afternoon with his secretary and his champion singer, Captain Smyth. Mr. Moody referred with deep pathos to the terrible story of human misery in Cuba told by Senator Proctor in the United States Senate Chamber yesterday. He pronounced it the greatest sermon he ever read, and urged all his hearers to give it careful study before they went to bed. Then he said:

"Cuba is a land of human suffering and woe. I wish every man and woman here would get the morning papers and read Senator Proctor's great speech on the suffering in Cuba. It is the most awful story I ever read. And a Christian country is to blame. A word from the Pope would be timely if it would stop the massacre and starvation which is a reproach to Christianity. Read that speech.

"It is the most horrible arraignment of Christianity ever made. We must wipe off that blot. New York is the heart of this nation. Read that speech of Senator Proctor, I say again. It is more terrible than any sermon. Come tomorrow prepared to give liberally to a fund for the dying women and children of Cuba. Thirty-five cents will land a bushel of corn in Cuba, but I want many of you to give $35, and some of you $100. If the men want to go on fighting that's their affair, but the women and children must be saved. They are not to blame for the rebellion. Their sacrifice is unwarranted and shameful. We must save them.

"At the Carnegie Hall meetings a few months ago we raised $800 for Cuba. Now let us do better. O! the horrors that Senator Proctor describes make me shudder! Let us hasten to the rescue."

Mr. Moody was listened to with marked attention while he talked of Cuba.

◆

The last Thomas concert will be given at the Metropolitan Opera-House tomorrow afternoon. Josef Hoffmann will be the soloist. The program is devoted to Beethoven.

◆

Justice Daly in the Supreme Court today signed the decree granting the divorce asked for by Caroline Ravenhill Ratcliffe from E. J. Ratcliffe, the actor.

◆

The National City Bank announces $750,000 more gold engaged for import and L. von Hoffman & Co. $150,000.

◆

Prince Albert of Flanders and his suite left today at 9 o'clock for Boston.

WILL USE EXPOSITION BUILDING

Change in Plans at Springfield as to the Location of the Republican State Convention.

Springfield, Ill., March 18.—[Special.]—The special committee appointed by the Democratic and Republican Central committees to select a suitable building in which to hold the coming State convention today reversed its former decision, and as a result the conventions will be held in the Exposition Building on the State Fair Grounds. The annex to the machinery hall, which was first chosen, is open, and to hold a convention there would be little different from an open-air meeting, so far as hearing the speeches is concerned. Governor Tanner, General Alfred Orendorff, J. R. B. Van Cleave, and J. K. Whittemore accompanied the committee to the grounds. The Exposition Building is large and commodious. It will seat many times the number of people who will attend and the acoustic properties are said to be all right.

Death of Dr. Patton.

Dublin, March 18.—Dr. Patton, editor of the Daily Express and Dublin correspondent of the London Times, is dead.

Tribune, Saturday, March 19.

"Clothing for Spring"

Fashionable genteel apparel

We have never in our more than a quarter of a century in Chicago opened a spring season with so much satisfaction as we do this one—satisfied that we have in stock now *everything* in custom-tailored garments that will supplant everything new to be brought out by the highest-class merchant tailors—and *at a saving, always.* In some instances as great a saving as 50 per cent. Inspection *only* can give men who dress well an idea of the richness and extreme gentility of our present stock.

Fashionable Business Suits—
Perfectly tailored garments in imported and best domestic clothes—all prices—$8.50 to $30.00.

Fashionable Spring Overcoats—
Chesterfields, coverts, English top coats—all in handsomest custom-tailor designs—$10 to $30.

Fashionable Spring Furnishings—
Neckwear—Advance Easter styles—linen, etc., shirting in exclusive patterns ready to wear or to be made to measure.

Fashionable Spring Hats—
Leading blocks in all the prevailing shades.

Our Prices The chief factor that has given this house such prestige, have done so by always being lowest on equal qualities—when they can be found. This is a point *we insist on*—our prices must be *at all times* the lowest on dependable qualities.

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BADGES, CLUB PINS, LAPEL BUTTONS.
And medals. HYLEN, A., engraver, 53 Dearborn.

BEST DAY AND NIGHT SCHOOL.
CHICAGO ATHENÆUM, 18 and 26 Van Buren-st.

BRAIDING AND EMBROIDERY.
THE WILSON, E. & B. CO., 185 Wabash, 4th floor.

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BUYERS OF OLD GOLD AND SILVER.
LIPMAN, 99 Madison. Cash for all precious metals.
LOGUE CO., McVicker's Theater Bldg.: elevator.

CANDIES.
GUNTHER, C. F. Fine Bonbons and Chocolates. Send for catalogue, 212 State-st.

CLEANERS AND DYERS.
COOK & McLAIN, 80 Dearborn, M. 3049. Oak. 539.
SCHWARTZ, AUG., Ladies' and Gents' Garments. 3 stores: 158 Illinois, 126 Dearborn, 505 W. Mad.

FRUIT SHIPPERS.
BARNETT BROS. [on orders], 159 Water-st.

GAS AND ELECTRICAL FIXTURES.
BAGGOT, E., 169 and 171 Adams-st.
WILMARTH CO., T. W., 225 and 227 State-st.

LOAN OFFICES.
HEYMAN, 106 Clark. Diamond and Jewelry Loans.
ABE LIPMAN, 99 MADISON-ST.: private entrance.

METAL CEILINGS.
J. W. COLE & SON. Tel. Main 4313. 112 Clark-st.

NEW HAIR GROWER.
Dr. White's Treatment grows hair on any bald head; book on hair free. Laboratory 754 Van Buren.

OPTICIANS.
BEEK, 22 Washington. Eye glasses, artificial eyes.
BOERLIN CO., LOUIS, 96 Washington-st.
BORSCH, HENRY, scientific optician, 103 Adams.
MANASSE, L., Tribune Building, 88 Madison-st.

PHYSICIANS.
DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 70 Dearborn-st., Chicago's expert physicians and specialists in delicate diseases peculiar to man and woman kind.

PARQUET FLOORS.
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MOORE, E. B. & CO., 48 Randolph-st.

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Wm. R. Rowe, expert: reasonable. 1401 Monadnock

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THOS. KELLY & BROS., 201 Madison, 3 doors west 5th-av. Wholesale prices to public.

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DR. WOLFERTZ, 60 5th-av. Ruptures positively cured with my new improved truss. Trusses from $2 to $15. Elastic stockings, etc. Catalogue.
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WOOD MANTELS, TILES, GRATES
HAMLIN SPIEGEL CO., 237 Wabash. Tel. H. 753.

WEAK SPOT IN NAVY.

(Continued from first page.)

only be an act of humanity to interfere and stop the unnecessary loss of life in Cuba."

◆

Ex-Senator David B. Hill Loses a Bet.

Ex-Senator David B. Hill was hoisted with his own petard recently in connection with the passage of the emergency appropriation bill of $50,000,000 for the national defense. The sage of Wolfert's Roost and a party of friends were discussing the prospect for the passage of this measure, and the conversation took a betting turn through an utterance of the ex-Senator from New York.

"I'll bet $100 to $50," said the man who calls himself a Democrat, "that the Senate will talk a month before taking action." His offer was covered so promptly that it made his head swim, and now he is the laughing stock of Albany.

◆

Secret Sounders for the Use of the Government.

The War department today placed an order for a large number of "secret sounders" with an Eastern electrical concern. An ordinary sounder is an instrument connected with a main telegraph line which enables the operator to hear what is passing over the wire, and can be heard all over an ordinary sized room. A "secret sounder" is an attachment used in place of an ordinary sounder, and resembles the receiver or ear piece of a telephone, and when attached to a wire only the operator can tell what is being transmitted. It is fastened to his ear by means of steel bands which encircle his head. This further illustrates the secretiveness of the War department people, which is growing day by day. These instruments are to be used in connection with the new wires that are now being placed in the War department to be connected with the new coast and other forts, mention of which was made in THE TRIBUNE last Monday.

Strike of Cycle Makers.

A cut in wages, it is said, has caused nearly all the employés of the March-Davis Cycle company, West North avenue and North Forty-eighth avenue, to strike. The company has advertised for men to take the strikers' places.

Your Face

shows the state of your feelings and the state of your health as well. Impure blood makes itself apparent in a pale, sallow complexion, pimples, and skin eruptions. If you are feeling weak and worn-out and do not have a healthy appearance, you will derive great benefit from taking that invigorating stimulant

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

which will purify your blood, quicken your circulation, build up your system, and give you new life. It promotes digestion, cures constipation and dyspepsia, and arouses the glow of health in every part of the body. Try it.

Sold by all grocers and druggists.

What do the Children Drink?

Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called GRAIN-O? It is delicious and nourishing and takes the place of coffee.

The more Grain-O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems.

Grain-O is made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee but costs about ¼ as much. All grocers sell it. 15c. and 25c.

Try Grain-O!

Insist that your grocer gives you GRAIN-O. Accept no imitation.

In Rheumatism

are your limbs like a human barometer and so tender and sensitive that you can foretell every storm and change in the weather by the excruciating pains and aches in your muscles and joints? Aching all day long and preventing rest and sleep at night? If so, Secure prompt relief by applying a

Benson's Porous Plaster

to the aching parts. Incomparably the best and most effective external remedy ever compounded. BENSON'S is the only highly medicated plaster and cures where others fail to even relieve. But only the genuine effective. Insist upon a BENSON. Price 25 cents. Refuse substitutes. Seabury & Johnson, M'f'g Chemists, N. Y.

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder
AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY.
Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

WHEELOCK PIANOS.
Salesrooms, 258-260 Wabash-av.

Are you going to paint? Devoe is ready to put right on—any color you want—and saves money. There is no better made.

Write 176 Randolph, Chicago.

SAVING CHANGE.
25c or 50c daily, deposited with us once a week, accomplishes wonders in the purchase of a Fine Watch or Diamond. You won't miss the money.
GEO. E. MARSHALL,
3rd Floor, 103 State-st.

HAIR Dressing, Manicuring, Chiropody, Facial Massage, Electrolysis, Ladies' Turkish Baths, Wigs.
E. BURNHAM 71 and 73 State-st.

NAILS AID THE FIRE.

Replace Some Rod Spikes in Tying Ayer Building.

HASTEN THE COLLAPSE.

Hallberg Denies This Was According to Plans.

W. J. WILCOX'S BODY FOUND.

Evidence to Fix Start of Blaze on Third Floor.

NARROW ESCAPE OF WORKMEN.

The discovery of a few ordinary building nails where there should have been rod spikes may assist materially in placing responsibility of the Ayer Building horror where it belongs. The weak point in the building, according to Assistant Commissioner of Buildings Timothy O'Shea, was defective tying of the columns from front to rear. Mr. O'Shea failed to find any tie except four and a half inch rod spikes, which were driven upwards through holes in the shoulder flanges of the columns into the wooden girders. Architect L. G. Hallberg, who designed the building and supervised its erection, showed from his copybook that tie plates were called for by the specifications, and an examination of the ruins disclosed that tie plates were used, but that the spikes were apparently much too small for the strain upon them.

Further search through the ruins yesterday disclosed a number of tie plates which were attached to the girders by common building nails of the size known as "12 and 20 penny." Architect Hallberg saw these nails and declared their use was contrary to his orders and without his knowledge. He was inclined to believe a workman had been guilty of substitution.

Work of Coroner's Jury.

Part of the work of the Coroner's jury will be to decide who was at fault, and it is possible that the blame may be imputed to the architect, whose duty it was to see the specifications complied with, the building inspector whose duty it was to see that a stable building was constructed, the contractor, and the Building Commissioner in whose term of office the work was done. The Building Commissioner who issued the permit was John M. Dunphy. Architect Hallberg has found the original permit in his papers. It was dated Feb. 3, 1890, and the fee was $130.60. A record of the permit was also found in the office of the Commissioner of Buildings.

While the idea of fixing the exact cause of the fire and placing the responsibility for the loss of life is receiving careful attention the search for those still missing goes on unabated. One body was recovered from the ruins during the day, that of W. J. Wilcox of the W. A. Olmsted company. It was identified by a safety deposit box key.

An incident of the day was the partial suffocation by gas of James Ginley, Sixty-second and Loomis streets, and John Clark, 3032 Deering street, employés of the People's Gaslight and Coke company, while trying to shut off the fluid escaping from the company's mains in the ruin. They were rescued by firemen.

Those Still Missing.

Following is a list of those still missing and almost certainly dead:

ARMS, C. H., 5410 Washington avenue, secretary of W. A. Olmsted Scientific company.

BOS, WILLIAM, 41 Edgemont avenue, 16 years old; employed by Presbyterian Board of Publications.

CARROLL, EMMA, employed by the National Music company.

DAVIDSON, MRS. HATTIE, Dale's Hotel, employed by the W. A. Olmsted Scientific company.

GILBERT, MISS, saleswoman for the W. A. Olmsted Scientific company.

HANSON, ALBERT, casemaker, employed by W. A. Olmsted Scientific company.

MINICK, CHARLES, employed by National Music company.

MARVIN, WILLIAM, 1266 West Polk street; shipping clerk for Presbyterian Board of Publications.

OLMSTED, W. A., 5642 Madison avenue, President of the W. A. Olmsted Scientific company.

PETERSON, A. N., 6036 Carpenter street, assistant shipping clerk for W. A. Olmsted Scientific company.

PITTS, R. R., 4725 Evans avenue, book agent.

ROBERTSON, FRED, employed by W. A. Olmsted Scientific company.

STIFT, GEORGE, Grand avenue and Carpenter street; 30 years old.

WATKINS, MISS, 515 West Congress street, employed by W. A. Olmsted Scientific company.

Significance of Nails.

The significance of finding nails in place of rod spikes is apparent to every builder. The iron columns in a mill constructed building should be firmly tied together, so that there will be an unbroken chain from front to rear and from side to side, the strap iron tie rods and the girders forming the connecting bands. The continuous tie in a mill constructed columnar building is just as strong as the weakest tie in the whole structure. The omission of the tie at any point, especially in the series from front to rear, or the use of insufficient material in any tie vitiates the entire structure and renders it liable to collapse whenever the strain comes on the weak place.

Sections of the iron mass weighing tons may be seen on the sidewalk. The theory of the Building Commissioner's office is that as soon as the fire attacked a few of the girders, where the tie was weak, the nails or spikes were loosened and drawn. Then the weight of the heavy rear and front walls, assisted perhaps by the explosions, dragged down the columns of the outer walls and the interior collapsed, or possibly that the collapse of the interior, due to the parting of one or more of the girders, which were supposed to be firmly tied together, preceded the falling of the outer walls.

The further the firemen have penetrated into the ruins the more apparent it has become that the Ayer Building was not burned down. Girders and beams charred little more than half an inch deep are found throughout the débris.

Fire Inspector Conway is ill at West Baden Springs, Ind., but he will return in time to assist Deputy Coroner Williams in the inquiry into the causes of the disaster. He has an operative at work gathering facts.

Origin of the Fire.

The weight of testimony still locates the origin of the fire on the third floor, where the Decorative Wallpaper company and Alfred Peats had hundreds of tons of wallpaper stored in tiers that reached almost to the ceiling.

Miss Kate Carney observed smoke rising from cracks in the fourth story floor, and called the attention of H. Werthan, manager of the order department of the National Music company, to it.

"Is it dust or smoke?" she asked.

Werthan smelled it, and immediately called to all the employés of the company to run for their lives. Flames broke through from the third floor before he could run to the rear and give warning and return, according to his story, and dense smoke was encountered in the hall and on the stairs rising from the second floor. The stair itself was afire.

Peter Kladder, shipping clerk for Solomon Grollman, who had the northeast one-fourth of the fourth floor, said flames burst through the glass ceiling of the third floor close by his head, and that they shot up through the four top stories of the building at a bound.

The testimony of the officers and employés of the Chicago Cottage Organ company also strengthened the theory that the fire came from the third floor. Smoke forced its way downward through cracks in the floor before a sign of a blaze was seen, according to Secretary F. S. Cable.

It was argued that the smoke must have been extremely dense and confined to seek an outlet downward. After discussing the matter with insurance men Mr. Cable convinced himself and his associates that the fire must have been smoldering in the wallpaper rolls for some time before the flames burst through to the second and fourth floors.

Five men were at work in the office and wareroom of the Peats Decorative company premises. It is supposed the fire caught from the accidental dropping of a spark, a match, or a cigar stump, or, possibly, a gas flame coming in contact with a roll of wallpaper. The wallpaper was stored in transverse tiers, with side aisles and one main aisle running the length of the building. The gas jets in the aisles were all protected with wire netting, according to Manager Babbitt of the Peats concern. Employés declared that the fire was first observed by them as it broke through the glass ceiling, and scouted the notion that anything combustible had been dropped on the floor. William Maloney, stockman in the wallpaper wareroom, said the flame burst into the third floor from above.

The explosions are now believed to have had little to do with the fatal result of the fire. Dexter V. Sweet of Sweet, Wallach & Co., on the sixth floor, said there were in stock the following explosives, as far as he and his employés could remember:

One hundred ounces of gun cotton, loosely packed in paper boxes close by the north wall in the center of the building, attention being directed to the fact that the north wall is uninjured and that gun cotton so packed blazes like a fuse without exploding.

Five gallons, at the most, of liquid ammonia.

Ten three and a half pound bottles of ether.

One hundred ounces of magnesium powder, closed in a safe.

Mr. Sweet said there might have been small quantities of alcohol and other explosives, but that the aggregate was wholly insufficient to do more than make the separate sharp reports which characterized the progress of the fire. He did not think the explosions on the sixth floor could have sprung the walls.

H. M. Van Housen of the Emerson Piano company said that not exceeding ten gallons of varnish was carried by his company, and the Cable Piano company and the Chicago Cottage Organ company estimated the amount of varnish they had on hand at even less than ten gallons. The Cottage Organ company yesterday mailed $100 to the Firemen's Relief association.

New Building Ordinance.

The new building ordinance which is to be introduced in the Council at the next meeting probably will be rushed through under the Mayor's influence. Its main design is to codify the present ordinances and place responsibility for the safety of new buildings upon the architects and contractors. A new section will make it the duty of the Commissioner of Buildings to make inspections of buildings and make reports on all violations of the building laws and ordinances. Another, which will authorize the forcible removal of all dangerous structures, is worded as follows:

The Commissioner of Buildings shall have authority, if he finds any building or part thereof in such condition as to endanger life, and so that such danger may be averted by the immediate application of precautionary measures to cause such precautionary measures to be taken, and all work necessary to render said building or any part thereof safe to be done, after having served written notice upon the owner, lessee, occupant, or agent of said building personally.

The Commissioner of Buildings shall also have authority to direct the fire department, after written notice has been served upon the owner, lessee, occupant, or agent personally, to tear down any defective or dangerous wall, or any building, or any part thereof, which may be constructed in violation of the terms of this ordinance.

Architect Weary's Letter.

Edwin D. Weary, an architect in the Marquette Building, has written a letter for publication, in which he declares he was asked to pass upon plans for the Ayer Building and that he pronounced them thoroughly defective and criminal before the building was erected. He declares he made the following strictures on the plans:

That the general construction of the building would be no better than that used in cheap, three-story warehouses; the joists were to be sustained with stirrups, without tie rods, and without plastering; that the building was not self-sustaining and the foundations inadequate, the front composed of iron and glass without ties, and that it would cost about half what the estimates called for.

The concluding paragraph of the letter follows:

"Notwithstanding this the plans were approved by A. H. Andrews & Co., and after moving in I at once proceeded to put a steel ceiling over the part occupied by myself. The building was later sold to the Ayer estate at an enormous profit, through the agency of Mr. Holbrook. There are more buildings of this type in Chicago, and I presume their time will come sooner or later."

A. H. Andrews denied that he had approved of plans which had been declared defective.

Finding Wilcox's Body.

One more body was recovered from the ruins during the day, making four in all that the rescuers have taken out. It was identified as that of W. J. Wilcox, a member of the W. A. Olmsted company, from a safety deposit key found beside it. This key bore the number "2980" of the National Deposit company, 160 Dearborn street, where Wilcox's name appears opposite the number on the books. A watch and a match box added strength to the identification.

A few moments later the firemen clustered around another object which was supposed to be a body. They lifted it out of the ruins tenderly and sent it to the morgue in an ambulance, but there it was found to be only a mass of glue.

About 4 o'clock in the afternoon a human knee was discovered near the foot of the elevator shaft. Whether it belongs to one of the bodies already taken out or to one still buried in the ruins could not be ascertained.

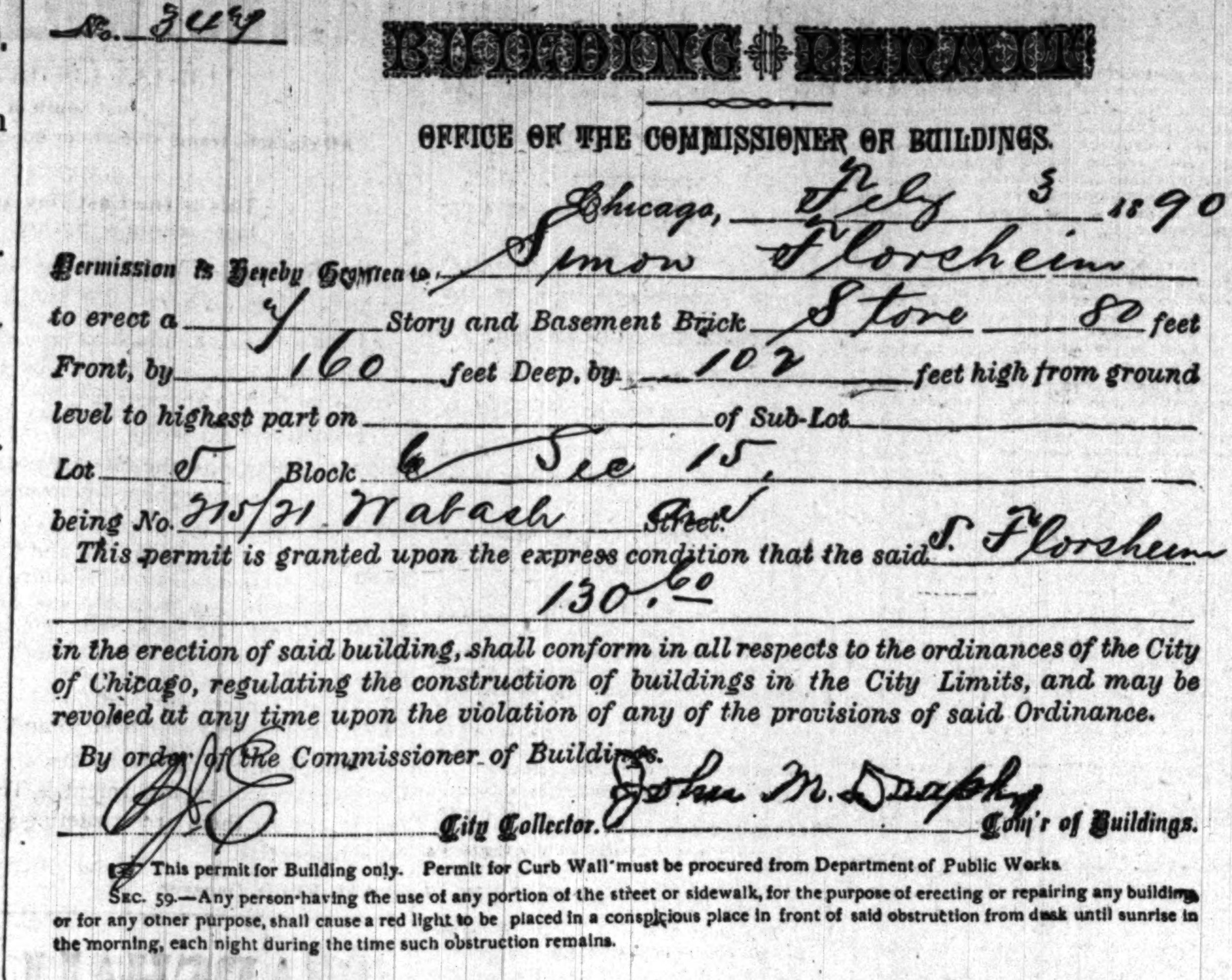
Early in the afternoon a man who gave his name as D. C. Schaffee was arrested for stealing valuable goods from the ruins.

W. F. Gorrell has put $50 in the hands of C. H. Petrie, secretary of the Fire department, and is working to raise a fund to employ a force of men to clear away the ruin. He is an old friend of C. H. Arms.

The funeral of H. R. Nelson, one of the victims, will be held at noon today at the Cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul. Interment will be in Rosehill.

Members of the Hyde Park Council No. 582 of the Royal Arcanum will attend in a body the services at the Hyde Park Presbyterian Church tomorrow in memory of C. H. Arms and W. A. Olmsted.

Funeral services for Samuel Adrian Clark, one of the fire victims, will be held tomorrow morning at 10:30 o'clock at his late home, 724 North Western avenue, and at Wicker Park Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Clark was the son of Charles J. and Emma Clark, and was born at Ingersoll, Ont., Sept. 2, 1875.



№ 349

BUILDING PERMIT

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF BUILDINGS.

Chicago, Feby 3 1890

Permission is Hereby Granted to Simon Florsheim

to erect a 7 Story and Basement Brick Store 80 feet Front, by 160 feet Deep, by 102 feet high from ground level to highest part on ______ of Sub-Lot ______

Lot 5 Block 6 Sec 15,

being No. 315/21 Wabash Ave Street.

This permit is granted upon the express condition that the said S. Florsheim

130.60

in the erection of said building, shall conform in all respects to the ordinances of the City of Chicago, regulating the construction of buildings in the City Limits, and may be revoked at any time upon the violation of any of the provisions of said Ordinance.

By order of the Commissioner of Buildings.

______ City Collector. John M. Dunphy Com'r of Buildings.

☞ This permit for Building only. Permit for Curb Wall must be procured from Department of Public Works.

SEC. 59.—Any person having the use of any portion of the street or sidewalk, for the purpose of erecting or repairing any building, or for any other purpose, shall cause a red light to be placed in a conspicuous place in front of said obstruction from dusk until sunrise in the morning, each night during the time such obstruction remains.

FACSIMILE OF THE CONSTRUCTION PERMIT FOR THE AYER BUILDING.

Write for a circular of new hearing instruments. E. H. Sargent & Co., 106 Wabash avenue, near Washington street.

KRAUS SINGS 'SIEGFRIED'

APPEARS IN THE HEROIC ROLE AT THE AUDITORIUM.

Gadski Takes the Part of Brunhilde—Critical Review of the Work of These Artists and the Others Heard in the Grand Production—M. Ibos Makes His Debut This Afternoon as Faust—Mr. Damrosch Gives a Talk on Parsifal at Steinway Hall.

Herr Kraus followed his Siegmund performance of the previous night with one of Siegfried at the Auditorium last evening, and with a remarkable tone volume, notable, indeed, in view of the circumstances. His Siegfried is manly and vigorous, if not as poetic as those impersonations of several who have preceded him in the part.

The Mime was Herr Breuer, especially engaged by Mr. Damrosch for this rôle, a pupil of the Bayreuth school, and, as might be awaited, thoroughly versed in traditions. His Mime has a greater degree of humor, aside from that elfish malevolence usual in its conception, than his predecessors in the part allowed to it. Together with Mr. Bispham as Alberich, which he sustained here with the De Reszkes in last season's cast by the Grau forces, this trio proved a strong one. Full recognition of the fact was given by the audience at the close of the act when the curtain was raised a number of times.

Mlle. Toronta, who sings in the "Faust" performance this afternoon, was the Forest Bird and Herr Stehmann the Wanderer.

Mr. Rains, the excellent Hunding of "Die Walküre," gave the part of Fafner.

Frau Gadski, although a charming Elizabeth in "Tannhäuser," and attaining to such excellent things as Sieglinde, falls short in the Brünnhilde in that heroic volume of tone which precedent accords. This fact became the more forcibly impressed as far as the lower notes were concerned. Frau Gadski has gained in tone volume to an extent in the last two years that indicates the future as likely to give to her powers yet undeveloped. Nevertheless, her impersonation, as far as action goes, must not be included to the same extent in these limitations. Frau Gadski was a pleasing Brünhilde, but precedent, which, indeed, Mr. Damrosch has himself helped so liberally to enforce, does not allow one to concede more.

The stage setting was exceedingly beautiful, the most beautiful summing up of the total effects in lighting and accessories yet allowed here.

Mr. Damrosch conducted in most effective manner, and with the forcefulness and yet consideration of the singer which distinguishes him in these Wagnerian performances.

This afternoon M. Ibos, a new tenor of the company, will make his début here in the title rôle in "Faust." Mme. Melba will sustain the Marguerite. The cast in full will be as follows:

Marguerite	Melba
Siebel	Toronta
Martha	Van Cauteren
Faust	Ibos
Mephistopheles	Boudouresque
Valentine	Campanari
Wagner	Viviani

Conductor—Damrosch.

DAMROSCH TALKS OF PARSIFAL.

Interesting Lecture Is Given Before the Amateur Musical Club in Steinway Hall.

Mr. Walter Dahrosch gave the second and final of his interesting lectures for the Amateur Musical club in Steinway Hall yesterday afternoon before a closely attentive audience, which included among other musical celebrities Mme. Melba. His subject was "Parsifal."

WAREHOUSE LAW IS ASSAILED.

Illinois Grain Dealers' Association Practically Unanimous in Demanding the Measure's Repeal.

The warehouse commission law was vigorously assailed at the spring meeting of the Illinois Grain Dealers' association, which closed its two days' session at the Hotel Morrison yesterday afternoon. S. H. Greeley of Chicago denounced the law at Thursday's session, and Pension Agent Jonathan Merriam, who is a Tazewell County farmer, said yesterday that the enactment of the law tended to place the entire grain business of the State in the hands of a few, who will practically have the power of fixing the price of wheat. He urged the members of the association to go to the primaries and elect delegates who will vote to repeal the law.

The association indorsed the work of the national association in securing the adoption of equitable rules governing the grading of grain at Cleveland. O. H. C. Mowrey of Forsyth addressed the meeting on "The Grain Dealers' Duties to Each Other," and E. R. Ulrich Jr. of Springfield made "A Plain Talk to Grain Merchants Who Prefer the Trade of Scoop Shovel Men to That of Regular Shippers."

A resolution memorializing the members of Congress from Illinois to exert their efforts toward amending the interstate commerce law, so as to provide for the notification of the public thirty days in advance when any change in the schedule is contemplated, was passed unanimously.

Injured by the Fall of a Scaffold.

Charles Wunch, 421 West Chicago avenue, and Otto Ullrich, 467 West Superior street, painters employed in renovating the old Public Library rooms in the City Hall, suffered broken limbs and internal injuries yesterday through the fall of a scaffold. Both will recover.

Hot Springs via the Wabash.

Through sleeping car reservations from Chicago via the Wabash road, the popular Hot Springs line. Finest café and parlor cars on 11 a. m. train. Night train has famous compartment sleepers. Ticket office 97 Adams street.

STEAL A BRASS CANNON.

THIEVES LUG OFF A 700-POUND GUN FROM BATTERY D QUARTERS.

Police Discover It Broken to Pieces in a Scrap Heap in Canal Street—Had Netted the Robbers $168—Jacob Goldstein, a Wrecking Foreman, Is Arrested on Suspicion—Ordnance Bought by the City for the Company During the '81 Riots.

A brass cannon, the property of the City of Chicago, was stolen from Battery D on Wednesday and the Central Detail police who have been searching for it found it yesterday in a pile of scrap iron in the junkshop of Adleson & Nachenberg, 433 South Canal street. It had been broken into chunks by the men who had stolen it and sold to the junk dealers for old brass.

The cannon, in its warlike shape, had weighed 700 pounds, and a wagon had been brought into service to remove it. It had not been in active use by the Battery D troop for several years and had been stored away in the big hall. It had remained there after the Hotchkiss guns owned by the State had been taken out of service and shipped to Springfield, and the building turned over to contractors to be torn down.

On Thursday Major Alfred Russell of Battery D inspected the building and discovered the loss of the gun and set the police on the trail. The contractors in charge of tearing down the battery and the laborers denied all knowledge of the cannon's disappearance.

Found in a Scrap Heap.

No trace of it could be found, however, until late yesterday afternoon, when Policemen Quirk and Driss searched the scrap iron pile at 433 South Canal street and found it broken into pieces. A search warrant was necessary to locate the cannon. It was found that the big weapon had passed through the hands of four different junk firms on the West Side and had been broken up before it reached the yard conducted by Adleson & Nachenburg. This firm had bought it for old brass, ignorant of the fact that it had been stolen. The men who had removed it from Battery D had been paid 24 cents a pound for it as old brass, netting them $168.

Detectives are still searching for the men responsible for its removal, and last night received information that caused them to swear out a warrant for Jacob Goldstein, a foreman in charge of the men tearing down the building, on the charge of larceny. He was arrested and locked up at the Harrison Street Station.

The stolen cannon was purchased for Battery D by the city during the riots in 1881. It was mounted on a gun carriage and had been used for firing salutes on many memorable occasions and also in numerous parades.

Station Springs a Leak.

The last night spent by the officers and men in charge of the Central Detail Police Station in Battery D was one that will leave an impression upon the policemen who occupied the old structure. Today will be moving day, and the men will transfer their property to the new headquarters in the old Times Building, 181-183 Washington street.

Last night during the heavy rainfall it almost became necessary for a hasty desertion of the old station. The tin sheeting had been removed from the roof, and the water poured through in small streams. The plaster ceiling in a number of places fell to the floor.

Lieutenant O'Toole and Desk Sergeant Lyons were compelled to carry umbrellas and cover their desks with tarpaulins to prevent books and papers getting wet. The floor was a puddle of water during the downfall, and Policeman Daniel Hogan with a broom brigade was required to sweep the water into the street.

FORM A RIVAL WHISKY TRUST.

Independent Distillers Preparing to Join Interests Under Direction of J. B. Greenhut.

Peoria, Ill., March 18.—[Special.]—J. B. Greenhut, the President of the defunct whisky trust, has at last admitted that he is trying to get up a combination of the independent distilleries, with a view to getting the business into a more satisfactory situation than is possible with the present competition. About 30 per cent of the spirits production of the country is outside the American Spirits company, and these houses have frequently been fighting each other as well as the big company.

Mr. Greenhut returned from Cincinnati today and reported that the prospects were good for a combination of all the leading independent houses. He would not say what houses were included, but it is regarded as certain that the Atlas here, which is owned by the Woolners, is a part of it, together with the anti-trust houses at Pekin, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Terre Haute. It is understood that the plants are now being appraised and that the new company will be capitalized at about $25,000,000.

[Levy Mayer, who is counsel to the American Spirits Manufacturing company, successor to the old whisky trust, as well as to Mr. Grenehut personally, said: "Yes, the report is true that Mr. Greenhut is trying to get the outside companies together. There are twelve of them, I think, and negotiations are in progress to combine these into one company. But it must be understood that there is no connection between the American Spirits Manufacturing company and the new company proposed to be formed. If the deal is consummated there will only be two companies in the country, but, as I say, there will be no connection between them. Mr. Greenhut, in attempting to organize the new company, is acting in a purely impersonal capacity. The companies which it is hoped to combine never were members of the old trust. I cannot tell when the organization will take place, but I think I can say safely that the prospects are quite bright for a successful outcome."]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Prescription No. 2,851, put up by Eimer & Amend and sold by Gale & Blocki, 44 Monroe-st. and 34 Washington-st., will relieve those afflicted with rheumatism. Try a bottle.

Coughs.—"Brown's Bronchial Troches" will allay the irritation which induces coughing, giving immediate relief. Sold only in boxes, 25 cents.

Use Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters, world renowned appetizer, of exquisite flavor.

HEAVENS IN A BLAZE

Storm, with Lightning and Thunder, Visits Chicago.

IS A "WINTER BREAKER."

Downpour Till Midnight Floods Some Basements.

SUN NEARING THE EQUINOX.

The first thunder and lightning of the season, the "winter breaker," came in a brilliant storm last evening. The electrical display was peculiarly vivid and the downpour until nearly midnight was continuous and heavy. The water, backing up in the sewers, flooded a number of basement restaurants and other cellar rooms in the downtown district, but no serious damage was reported.

Night Observer Wood of the Weather Bureau said:

"This storm is general, with its center in Kansas. It may be called a winter-breaker, being accompanied with thunder. The real beginning of the storm was presaged by a dense fog moving over the city from off the lake. At 6:30 the thermometer registered 53°, soon dropping to 46°, and it is now back to 53°. The indications are that the storm will move slowly to the northeast, its influence being felt here well into tomorrow. A peculiarity is the large territory throughout which the storm is at present prevailing. It is raining now in the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys and in the lake region, also in Philadelphia and Washington, D. C., while snow is falling in Minnesota and the Dakotas. The temperature has been very high today in the Southern States."

The bureau attaches no importance to the fact that this is near the vernal equinox, although such storms are to be expected in spring and fall about the time of the sun passing the line.

The sun will be on the equinoctial line at exactly six and one-half minutes past 8 o'clock tomorrow morning. The matter is stated thus precisely, as in each of many former years in THE TRIBUNE, for the information of the many who think that by observing the condition of the sky at the time of the vernal equinox they will be able to obtain an idea of the dominating character of the weather for several weeks afterwards.

Professor Elias Colbert, in speaking of the matter, said:

"Personally, I have no great faith in the notion, but many people have, and some claim to have had abundant proofs of its reliability. As a result the condition of the sky at the time indicated is of much moment to them."

The high water in the North Branch during the last week has practically ruined the street car bridge at Lawrence avenue. It has but recently been completed and has not been in use, the line for which it was constructed not having been finished. The abutments are well undermined, and it is thought that the entire structure will have to be taken down to allow a rebuilding of the stone work.

COLD WAVE IN CALIFORNIA.

Heavy Frosts Injure the Fruit Crop from the Oregon Line to the Mexican Border.

San Francisco, Cal., March 18.—[Special.]—The unusual and unseasonable weather conditions, with cold north winds and heavy frosts, that have prevailed throughout California during the last five days are creating havoc in the fruit districts from the Oregon line to the Mexican border, and from the Sierras to the sea.

In San Bernardino County, in many sections, it is estimated that the deciduous fruit crops have been entirely blasted.

In Butte County, in the northern section of the State, the fruit crops have suffered heavily. Trees have been blasted and blooms blighted. Almonds suffered severely, and cherry, peach, apricot, and prune crops are almost ruined. Growers are much discouraged over the outlook.

In the Vacaville district, in the Sacramento Valley region, where the early cherries are grown, the damage by last night's frost and the frosts of preceding nights will amount to many thousands of dollars. Here also the almond crop suffered, and the apricot and peach crops are also ruined. What the aggregate loss will be it is impossible to estimate, but it will be very heavy.

Cyclone at Quincy, Ill.

Quincy, Ill., March 18.—[Special.]—A cyclone struck the little Town of Mounds, about thirty miles from Quincy, this evening. The wind blew furiously, unroofing houses, carrying away chimneys, and displacing freight cars standing on the track. W. R. Blonde, a hotelkeeper, was severely injured by a flying window-sash. It is feared that much damage was done in the adjoining farming country, but, as the wires are down, full particulars cannot be obtained.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
Rienk Barwegen, Bertha Plantinga	33—20
Carl O. Larson, Annie Palmquist	35—23
Frank Johanson, Lena Beckman	28—22
William Kley, Lizzie Haase	24—22
Arent Brolund, Annie P. Stivers	28—23

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued yesterday by the Health department:

Berg, John, 69; 2551 Lincoln-av., March 18.
Baner, Jacob, 67; 131 Burling-st., March 17.
Boning, Sarah Anna, 38; 1516 W. Congress-st., March 15.
Candon, Thomas, 31; 1335 Van Buren-st., March 17.
Clark, Margaret, 30; 430 Oak-st., March 17.
Cirar, Johannah, 69; 5408 Loomis-st., March 16.
Collins, Elizabeth, 49; 3005 Fake-st., March 16.
Davin, Bridget, 20; 939 S. Leavitt-st., March 16.
Frantz, Christian, 60; 112 Delaware-pl., March 16.
Gray, Clara, 41; 5334 Indiana-av., March 17.
Gauler, Edward, 27; 209 Lincoln-av., March 16.
Gibbons, Peter, 35; 18 Alaska-st., March 16.
Gallagher, Michael, 51; 404 Indiana-st., March 17.
Heffernan, Michael, 72; 2047 Emerald-av., Mar. 18.
Havelka, Antonie, 52; 5034 S. Robey-st., March 17.
Hansen, Mavere, 42; 279 N. May-st., March 16.
Hebro, Emilius, 74; 1820 W. 22d-st., March 17.
Jevne, Christian, 58; 640 La Salle-av., March 17.
Jackson, Frank, 21; Cook County Jail Hospital, March 15.
Kelly, Mary, 29; 43 Plymouth-pl., March 16.
Linqust, Emma S., 48; 5533 Sherman-st., Mar. 16.
Larson, Morris, 21; 48 Peck-ct., March 16.
McNamara, John, 42; 525 Sacramento-av., March 17.
Maierhauser, Mary, 29; 18 Ruble-st., March 16.
Montfort, Clara, 12; 809 87th-st., March 18.
Martin, Daniel, 52; 563 S. Clark-st., March 15.
McCarthy, Jennie, 40; 175 N. Clark-st., March 17.
McCool, Daniel, 43; 9027 Houston-av., March 17.
Nordfeld, Alma, 25; 7113 Center-av., March 16.
Osten, Katherine, 65; 3749 Wabash-av., March 17.
Prendergast, William A., 34; Cook County Asylum for Insane, March 17.
Palm, Louis, 44; 3304 Irving-av., March 16.
Rawson, Sarah Abby, 65; 1644 W. Van Buren-st., March 17.
Ruesink, Sohanna, 23; Presbyterian Hospital, March 17.
Szach, Wicentz, 35; 8529 Superior-av., March 17.
Suberkrul, Julius, 38; 89 Emma-st., March 16.
Shier, Margaret, 80; 1815 Armour-av., March 16.
Schafer, Nora M., 11; 810 Ainslee-st., March 16.
Stoball, Bertha, 18; 625 54th-st., March 16.
Tillon, Lizzie, 62; 51st-st. and Turner-av., March 17.
Torrey, Elizabeth, 9; 39 Pearson-st., March 17.
Von Gretza, Clara, 21; 619 Maplewood-av., March 16.
Vogelsang, Mathilda, 40; 85 Tremont-st., March 16.
Walsland, Haakon, 24; 181 N. Curtis-st., March 16.
Wylie, David A., 12; 6722 Sangamon-st., March 16.

DEATHS.

ARMS-OLMSTED—Members of Hyde Park Council No. 582, Royal Arcanum, are requested to meet at the council chamber in Ballard Hall, 53d-st. and Jefferson-av., at 9:45 a. m. Sunday, March 20, 1898, to receive mourning badges and attend in a body the memorial services at the Hyde Park Presbyterian Church for our deceased brothers, C. H. Arms and W. A. Olmsted. J. C. RUSS, Secretary.

COFFIN—Frederick W., father of Warren C. Coffin, Friday, March 18, 82 years. Funeral Sunday, 2 p. m.

CHAFFEE—At Fort Collins, Colo., Catherine L. Chaffee, widow of Thomas S. Chaffee, formerly of Springfield, Mass., and mother of T. W. Chaffee, Chicago. Springfield, Mass., papers please copy.

FITZSIMMONS—Bridget Fitzsimmons, aged 85, Friday, March 18, mother of Rev. M. J. Fitzsimmons, rector of Holy Name Cathedral, Miss Mary A. Fitzsimmons, and Mrs. R. H. Coleman. Interment at Calvary, from the Holy Name Cathedral Monday, March 21, at 10:30 a. m. Morris, Ill., papers please copy.

GAGE—Matilda Joslyn, Friday, March 18, 7 p. m., aged 72 years. Funeral Monday, March 21, from the residence of her son-in-law, L. F. Baum, 120 Flournoy-st.

JEVNE—March 17, Christian Jevne, aged 58 years and 3 months. Funeral from late residence, 640 La Salle-av., Sunday, March 20, at 1:30 p. m. Interment at Graceland.

MOORE—March 17, 1898, Emma E., beloved wife of Stewart H. Moore. Funeral Saturday, March 19, at 2:30 p. m. from Normal Park Presbyterian Church, corner 69th-st. and Yale-av., to Oakwoods Cemetery.

Spain and the Spaniards.

How much do you know about Spain and the Spaniards? One of our club members came in to tell us that he had just spent one of the most entertaining and instructive evenings of his life reading about them in Ridpath's History.

The whole life story of this one-time vigorous and world-compelling people is graphically told. The origin, development, and decline of the varied governments and institutions that have reared and ruined this proud race are brought within the compass of a single reading. No nation in history better points the way to national greatness or littleness than old Spain.

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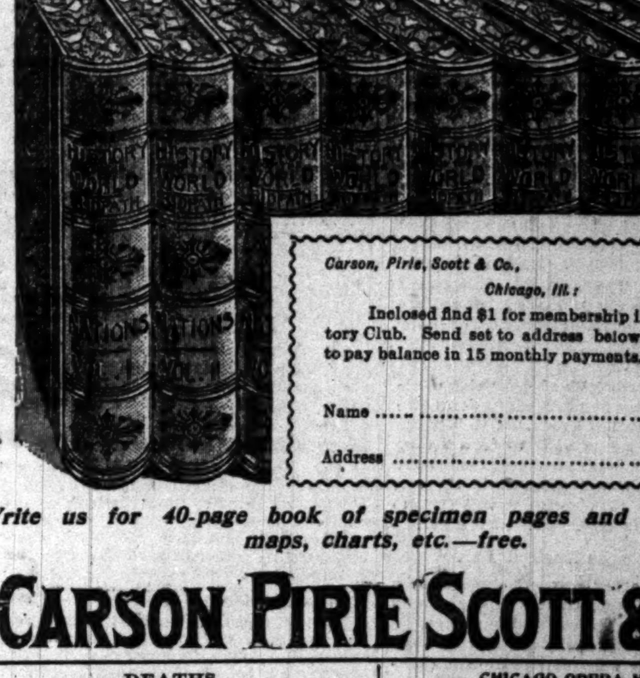

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DEATHS.

OSTEN—At her home, 3749 Wabash-av., Kate Osten, wife of L. and mother of Charles Osten. Funeral Sunday morning at 10 o'clock from her late home, by carriages to Graceland.

TAUSSIG—March 18, 1898, Samuel Taussig of 4324 Vernon-av., at the age of 47 years. Funeral notice hereafter.

VOLTZ—George Voltz, aged 58 years 11 months, March 17, at his residence, 217 East-av., Oak Park, Ill. Funeral from St. Paul's Church, La Salle and Ohio-sts., Sunday, March 20, at 1:30 o'clock, thence by carriages to Graceland.

WOODMAN—Charles Walkart, beloved husband of Cornelia Woodman, aged 54 years. Funeral Sunday, March 20, 1898, at 2 p. m., from Ninth Presbyterian Church, by carriages to Rosehill. Members of Chicago Commandery, Mystic Shrine, and Union League club please notice.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., March 18.—Forecast for Saturday:

Illinois—Rain, warmer in northeast portion, southerly winds.

Ohio—Rain, warmer near the lakes, probably southerly winds.

Indiana and Lower Michigan—Rain, warmer, fresh southerly winds.

Upper Michigan—Rain, fresh northeasterly winds.

Wisconsin—Rain, warmer in southeastern portion, fresh northeasterly winds.

Minnesota—Light rain or snow, northerly winds, colder Saturday night.

Iowa—Rain, possibly turning to snow, colder Saturday night, northerly winds.

Place of observation. Time taken: March 18, 8 p. m.	Height of barometer	Thermometer	Max. temp.	Direction of wind	Precipitation 12 hours	State of weather
Abilene	29.76	78	84	W.	....	Clo'dy
Albany	30.20	48	56	S.E.	....	Clear
Alpena	30.04	34	34	E.	.04	Rain
Atlanta	30.14	72	78	S.W.	....	Clear
Amarillo	29.74	66	72	S.W.	....	Clo'dy
Battleford	30.00	18	20	S.W.	....	Fair
Bismarck	30.08	24	26	N.E.	.02	Snow
Buffalo	30.04	42	56	E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Boston	30.24	48	58	S.	....	Clear
Cairo	29.86	72	78	S.	.04	Clo'dy
Calgary	30.00	24	30	N.	.14	Fair
Cheyenne	29.96	34	40	W.	....	Clear
Chicago	29.82	48	48	S.E.	.22	Rain
Cincinnati	29.90	62	62	S.E.	.18	Clo'dy
Cleveland	29.96	50	56	S.E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Concordia	29.72	48	52	N.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Davenport	29.76	46	48	E.	.42	Rain
Denver	29.96	42	46	N.W.	....	Fair
Des Moines	29.70	48	48	S.E.	.10	Rain
Detroit	29.98	44	48	E.	.01	Rain
Dodge City	29.64	68	74	S.	....	Clo'dy
Dubuque	29.72	44	46	E.	.04	Clo'dy
Duluth	29.96	34	38	N.E.	....	Clo'dy
El Paso	29.88	64	68	W.	....	Clo'dy
Edmonton	29.88	32	34	W.	.14	Fair
Galveston	29.98	70	74	S.	....	Clo'dy
Grand Haven	29.84	42	44	E.	.14	Rain
Green Bay	29.88	34	38	N.E.	.16	Rain
Havre	30.02	18	22	N.E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Helena	30.08	26	26	E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Huron	29.92	32	38	N.E.	Tr.	Snow
Indianapolis	29.88	60	62	S.	.06	Clo'dy
Jacksonville	30.22	72	86	S.E.	....	Clear
Kansas City	29.72	68	68	S.	.40	Clo'dy
Lander	30.02	22	26	N.E.	.16	Clo'dy
Little Rock	29.90	78	84	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Los Angeles	30.12	52	56	S.W.	....	Fair
Marquette	29.98	34	42	N.E.	....	Clo'dy
Memphis	29.94	78	80	S.	....	Clear
Medicine Hat	29.90	22	26	W.	....	Clo'dy
Minnedosa	30.18	14	26	Calm	....	Clear
Montgomery	30.12	78	84	S.	....	Clear
Montreal	30.16	36	40	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Nashville	29.48	70	76	S.	....	Clear
New Orleans	30.14	72	78	S.	....	Clear
New York City	30.26	44	58	S.	....	Clear
Norfolk	30.28	48	60	E.	.02	Rain
North Platte	29.92	28	38	N.	....	Clo'dy
Oklahoma	29.72	76	78	S.	....	Clo'dy
Omaha	29.72	44	46	N.	.04	Clo'dy
Oswego	30.10	42	44	N.E.	....	Clo'dy
Parkersburg	30.04	56	60	S.E.	.08	Clear
Philadelphia	30.24	50	58	S.W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Pittsburg	30.04	54	60	S.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Pueblo	29.84	50	68	S.W.	....	Clear
Qu' Appelle	30.10	12	22	[illegible]	....	Fair
Rapid City	29.88	30	30	S.E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
San Francisco	30.14	50	52	W.	....	Clear
St. Louis	29.80	68	70	S.	Tr.	Clo'dy
St. Paul	29.84	34	40	N.E.	.22	Snow
Salt Lake City	30.12	32	32	S.	.28	Clo'dy
Ste. Marie	30.00	32	36	E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Springfield, Ill.	29.74	60	64	S.E.	.02	Clo'dy
Springfield, Mo.	29.74	70	72	S.W.	....	Clo'dy
Vicksburg	29.98	80	84	S.	....	Clear
Washington	30.22	50	56	S.	.02	Rain
White River	30.02	30	40	W.	....	Clo'dy
Williston	30.14	16	18	N.	Tr.	Snow
Winnipeg	30.14	12	22	N.	....	Clo'dy

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, 88 East Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 43 degrees; 9 a. m., 42; 10 a. m., 41; 11 a. m., 42; 12 m., 41; 1 p. m., 42; 3 p. m., 43; 6 p. m., 46. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.90; 6 p. m., 29.72.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MR. WILLIAM R. NEWELL, LEADER OF THE Moody Bible classes, will address a gospel meeting held at the North Chicago Young Women's Christian association, 391 La Salle-av., on Sunday afternoon, March 20, at 4 o'clock. All are cordially invited to be present.

AT TEMPLE KEHILLATH ANSHE MAARIV, Saturday morning, March 19, Rabbi M. Perez Jacobson will preach his first anniversary sermon under the title: "One Year with You." The services begin at 10 a. m.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

A BIG RETAIL JEWELRY FIRM WILL SELL diamonds and watches to reliable people, to be paid for in 8 months' time; no cash payment; goods delivered at once; no security excepting reference. Address C L 5, Tribune office.

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HOPKINS
Bronson Howard's ARISTOCRACY ☆ INSPIRING PICTURE ☆ THE MAINE.
CHAS. WAYNE, Harry Edson, The Sa Vans, The La Velles, and Many Other Attractions.

THE COLUMBIA—Matinee Today.
THE SIGN OF THE CROSS
CHARLES DALTON as MARCUS.
2nd and last week begins Tomorrow night.

SCHILLER—Last Two Times Today.
THE JOYOUS JAPANESE JEWEL. THE GEISHA
TOMORROW MATINEE GAYEST MANHATTAN.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE.
CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Bessie Bonehill, Adgie's Performing Lions
Iler, Burke & McDonald, William J. Mills,
La Belle Carmen, Fish & Quigg,
Hayes & Bandy, Chas. W. Young,
Maude McIntyre, Farce Comedy Trio,
Baker & Reed, Matsu Moto,
Tony & Flo Vernon, Inez Palmer,
Charles Wilson, De Vaney & Allen.
PRICES: 10—20—30 CENTS.

OLYMPIC
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
VESTA TILLEY, "The London Idol."
Lew Dockstader, 4—The Four Cohans—4
Lamont Family, Chas. T. Aldrich,
Valmore, Reno & Richards,
Musical Johnsons, Harry O'Lynn,
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PRICES—10—20—30—CENTS.

HAYMARKET
Performances Every Day 12:30 to 10:30
HELENE MORA, "America's Favorite"
McIntyre & Heath, Williams & Walker, Thorne & Carleton, Chas. R. Sweet, Canfield & Carleton, La Fayette, The Randalls, May Hoey, Armstrong Brothers, Cloud & Kershaw, Neola, Raymond Musical Trio, and others.
Continuous Vaudeville. 5c, 10c, 15c, 25c

THE AUDITORIUM—OPERA SEASON.
GRAND OPERA.
In French, German, and Italian, under direction of WALTER DAMROSCH and C. A. ELLIS.
Matinee at 2 - - - - FAUST
Madames Melba, Toronta, Van Cauteren, MM. Ibos, Boudouresque, Campanari, Viviani, Conductor, Damrosch.
REPERTOIRE LAST WEEK.
Next Monday—HUGUENOTS—Mme. Melba and Mme. Nordica, Madames Van Cauteren, Seygard, MM. Ibos, Boudouresque, Bispham, Campanari, Rains, Vanni, Viviani, Van Hoose. Conductor, Bimboni.
Tuesday—LOHENGRIN—Madames Gadski, Staudigl, MM. Kraus, Fischer, Bispham, Staudigl. Conductor, Damrosch.
Wednesday (by request)—FAUST—Madames Melba, Toronta, Van Cauteren, MM. Ibos, Boudouresque, Campanari, Viviani. Conductor, Damrosch.
Thursday—MEISTERSINGER—Madames Gadski, Staudigl, MM. Fischer, Kraus, Stehmann, Rains, Breuer, Staudigl, Van Hoose. Conductor, Damrosch.
Friday—TRIPLE BILL—BARBER OF SEVILLE, Prologue from PAGLIACCI, and Mad Scene from Lucia.
Saturday Matinee—TANNHAUSER—Madames Gadski, Barna, Mattfeld, MM. Kraus, Fischer, Bispham, Van Hoose, Staudigl, Rains, Schein. Conductor, Damrosch.
Scale of prices—Main floor, $3, $2.50; main balcony, $2; 2d balcony, $1.50; family circle, $1; boxes, $25. Branch Office, Inter Ocean Building.

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A LADY OF QUANTITY.
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You can't miss it at either of Clifford's Theaters. Always good Burlesque Companies. Music Hall privileges at both houses.
SAVOY OPPOSITE SIEGEL COOPER.
Merry Monarch Burlesquers.
10 BIG SPECIALTIES.
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ALHAMBRA—Last Time Tonight.
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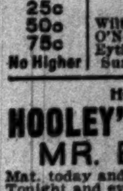
25c Matinees Wed. and Sat.
"TWO LITTLE VAGRANTS."
Mildred Holland as Fan-Fan.
Sunday—Hal Reid in "Human Hearts."

GREAT NORTHERN—Quincy Street, Near State.
Every Eve 15c 25c 50c 75c No Higher
America's Greatest Stock Co. in THE NEW EAST LYNNE.
Wilton Lackaye, Nance O'Neil, McKee Rankin, Rose Eytinge, &c.
Sun., March 20—TRILBY.
MAT. Today 25c All Reserv'd

HOOLEY'S THEATER.
HOOLEY'S FOR 3 Weeks Evenings at 8:15; Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:15.
MR. E. S. WILLARD.
Mat. today and Mon. and Fri. Eves. David Garrick Tonight and every Sat. Night. The Middleman Every Tues. & Wed. Eve. & Wed. Mat. Tom Pinch Every Thursday. The Professor's Love Story



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2 Grand Performances Every Day—2 and 8.
BRYANT AND WATSON'S AMERICAN BURLESQUERS
Playful, Picturesque and Popular.
Prices—10c 20c 30c.

McVICKER'S THEATER.
MR. JAMES O'NEILL
Today at 2—Tonight at 8—MONTE CRISTO
Tomorrow (Sunday) Night, Mr. O'Neill in THE DEAD HEART.

ACADEMY.
SHEA—Souvenir Matinee Today.
MAN-O'-WAR'S MAN. ACADEMY
THOS. E. SHEA.
Next Week—TWO LITTLE VAGRANTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Tonight at 8:15—Last Matinee today at 2:15.
MRS. FISKE TESS OF THE D'URBERVILLES.
LAST TIME TONIGHT.
Next Week—FANNY DAVENPORT.

THE LINCOLN.
THE LINCOLN Matinees Thurs. and Sat.
HANLON'S SUPERBA
Sorry we couldn't accommodate you last night. Come tonight and try.
NEXT SUNDAY MATINEE—CHERRIE PICKERS

CHOOSE MEN TO RUN.

Republican Town and Aldermanic Primaries Are Held.

CONVENTIONS AT NIGHT.

Lively Battle with Weapons Occurs in the Sixth Ward.

TROUBLE IN OTHER PLACES.

Bosses Meet with Compartively Little Opposition.

NEW LAW PROVES SATISFACTORY.

(Continued from first page.)

tion of the city went into the ballot-boxes in that ward.

There was also a big vote in the Twenty-fifth, where the anti-Pease people charged the forces commanded by Sheriff Pease. But they went down before superior numbers and Robert Griffiths will be nominated for Alderman. The machine's town ticket, headed by James Wilson for Assessor, also swept the field. The anti-reform element in the Twenty-seventh made a desperate effort to defeat Alderman Butler with Henry Swartz, but the indications are that Butler will be renominated.

The Twenty-second Ward delegates elected at the primaries met last night and nominated by acclamation Frederick W. Upham for Alderman. He is said to be a strong candidate. Unpledged delegates were chosen in the Twenty-fourth and there is nothing sure as to who they will pick to make the race against Alderman Walker.

Few Changes Looked For.

The result in other wards is indicated in the foregoing ticket, though changes may come about before the conventions meet.

So far as the workings of the new primary law affected the general situation it operated to the entire satisfaction of everybody. There were no serious or flagrant violations of any of its provisions. Peace and harmony prevailed at every polling place in the city. Not a single machine leader lost control of his particular bailiwick. This is an interesting contrast to the result of the Democratic primaries on last Tuesday.

The detailed results in the wards is as follows:

First Ward—Patrick S. Reilly.

There was no contest worth speaking of in the First Ward, and Patrick S. Reilly, a Van Buren street saloonkeeper, will be the nominee. Colonel Huntington W. Jackson ran a primary ticket for a while, but received so little support he soon gave up the fight.

Second Ward—Martin Best.

Dist.	No. delegates.	Best.	Anti-Best.
1	7	7	..
2	7	7	..
3	6	..	6
4	7	7	..
Totals	27	21	6

Martin Best will be the nominee in the Second Ward. He was supported by the Gibbs club, and the fight was really "machine" and "anti-machine," the opposition being led by George Bass and John Dwyer. The vote of the ward was 622 to 329.

Third Ward—Henry S. Fitch.

Henry S. Fitch, the outgoing Alderman, will be renominated by the Third Ward convention today. Four of the five districts in the ward declared for him yesterday, and there was no opposition in the remaining one to his nomination.

Fourth Ward—W. S. Jackson.

There was no opposition to the Madden ticket in the Fourth Ward and all the delegates on it were elected unanimously. William S. Jackson, the present Alderman, will be the nominee.

Fifth Ward—Charles Turner.

An unpledged delegation was elected in the Fifth Ward with no opposition except in the Third District, where Richard Powers and others ineffectually ran a ticket in opposition to the Magerstadt one. The chances are Charles Turner, a lawyer, will be the nominee, although there are a number of other candidates talked of.

Sixth Ward—No Choice.

The Sixth Ward primaries were hotly contested between the Hogan and Murphy factions, and when the convention met in the evening the fight was renewed there. This time fists, chairs, and anything else which came handy were the weapons instead of ballots, and the convention adjourned itself without anything being done.

Seventh Ward—N. T. Brenner.

N. T. Brenner, the present Alderman, was renominated by acclamation at the Republican convention of the Seventh Ward, held last evening. There was no opposition to his ticket at the primaries.

Eighth Ward—Dexter Burke.

The "regular" ticket carried all the Aldermanic primaries in the Eighth Ward except in the Third District, where John Simon elected his delegates. The delegates are all nominally unpledged, but the understanding is Dexter Burke will be the nominee.

Ninth Ward—No Choice.

The Ninth Ward selected an unpledged delegation, which means the convention will nominate any candidate Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner Bidwill may decide upon. W. I. Bennett is the more probable choice.

Tenth Ward—A. W. Miller.

There was no contest at the Tenth Ward primaries, and all the delegates elected are pledged to August W. Miller, the outgoing Alderman, who will be renominated today.

Eleventh Ward—No Choice.

Dists.	Stone.	Colson.	Watson.	Stanley.	Drits.	Campbell.
1	..	..	18	..	..	..
2	..	15	..	..	..	..
3	15	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	..	..	15	..	..
5	..	..	..	..	..	12
6	..	..	..	..	15	..

The delegates to the Eleventh Ward Aldermanic convention were nominally split up as above among six candidates—A. J. Stone, A. H. Watson, R. K. Colson, Frank Stanley, James B. Campbell, and William P. Dritz—as a result of yesterday's primaries. As a matter of fact, however, the twenty-seven delegates secured by Stone and Campbell are in opposition to the Sennott club and the other sixty-seven under its control. Whatever candidate they unite on will be nominated, and it is probable ex-Alderman William Kent will be the man.

Twelfth Ward—A. H. Darrow.

Dists.	Darrow.	Jackson.	Patterson.
1	12	..	..
2	21	..	..
3	15	..	..
4	21	..	..
5	..	15	..
6	18	..	..
7	12	..	..
8	12	..	..
9	..	..	18
10	..	..	12
11	18	..	..
Totals	129	15	30

A. H. Darrow carried eight of the eleven districts in the Twelfth Ward and secured 129 delegates to the 45 of Willis G. Jackson and James C. Patterson combined. He will accordingly be nominated today.

Thirteenth Ward—Bazil W. Viers.

Bazil W. Viers, an attorney for several building associations, was nominated at the Republican Aldermanic convention of the Thirteenth Ward last evening. He received twenty-eight votes to five cast for Thomas W. Eaton.

Fourteenth Ward—Albert Bellfuss.

Albert Bellfuss, the outgoing Alderman, was renominated by acclamation by the Republican convention of the Fourteenth Ward, held last evening. There was no other candidate and no contest at the primaries.

Fifteenth Ward—Walter J. Raymer.

Walter J. Raymer, manager of the American Pin company, was nominated for Alderman at the Republican convention of the Fifteenth Ward, held last evening, by acclamation. There was no contest at the primaries.

Sixteenth Ward— { C. O. Johnson. John F. Smulski.

C. O. Johnson was nominated for the full term and John F. Smulski to fill out the term of ex-Alderman Ludolph at the Sixteenth Ward Republican convention held last evening. Everything was unanimous, and there was no contest at the primaries.

Seventeenth Ward—Frank Oberndorff.

Frank Oberndorff of the firm of Oberndorff Bros., teamsters, was nominated at the Republican Aldermanic convention in the Seventeenth Ward last evening. There was no contest at the primaries. He pledged himself to demand fair compensation for franchises if elected.

Eighteenth Ward—John A. Rogers.

There was no contest in the Eighteenth, and the single ticket in the field got but few votes. John A. Rogers, the outgoing Alderman, will be the nominee.

Nineteenth Ward—No Choice.

The ticket nominated by Chris Mamer won out in every district in the Nineteenth Ward yesterday, what opposition there was being ineffectual. The question for the Aldermanic convention today to decide is whether or not it will indorse Simeon Armstrong, the independent candidate, against John Powers. If a Republican is named he will be John Wolff.

Twentieth Ward—William S. Peavey.

Dists.	Peavey.	Probst.
1	227	204
2	129	114
3	154	119
4	169	109
Totals	679	547

Peavey's majority, 132.

William S. Peavey carried all the districts in the Twentieth Ward after a lively contest with Alderman Probst and was nominated by acclamation at the Aldermanic convention held last evening. The fight at the primaries was hotly contested, Peavey carrying all the districts by the vote given above.

Twenty-first Ward—Harry C. Farwell.

There was no contest in the Twenty-first Ward, but one ticket being in the field. The delegates elected to the Aldermanic convention are unpledged, but the understanding is they will nominate Harry C. Farwell. Failing him Alderman Plotke may be renominated.

Twenty-second Ward—F. W. Upham.

Fred W. Upham, President of the Fred W. Upham Lumber company was nominated for Alderman at the Republican convention of the Twenty-second Ward, held last evening. The nomination was by acclamation. There was no contest at the primaries.

Twenty-third Ward—A. J. Olson.

John Larson tried to contest the Twenty-third Ward primaries, but made such a poor fist at it that he made no showing in the returns. A. J. Olson carried all the districts and will be the nominee for Alderman.

Twenty-fourth Ward—No Choice.

The Twenty-fourth Ward elected an unpledged set of delegates to the Aldermanic convention, but one ticket being in the field. The candidates talked of are N. H. Blatchford, Zara C. Peck, J. A. Carpenter, and C. W. Baldwin. The choice seems to lie between Baldwin and Peck.

Twenty-fifth Ward—Robert Griffiths.

Robert Griffiths carried every district in the Twenty-fifth Ward, and will be nominated at today's convention. His main opponent was Edward Piggott, and the only close district was the First, which stood: Piggott, 145; Griffiths, 161.

Twenty-sixth Ward—C. F. Newkirk.

There was but one ticket run at the Twenty-sixth Ward primaries, and the delegates are all in favor of C. F. Newkirk, a resident of Ravenswood, who will be nominated today.

Twenty-seventh Ward—H. W. Butler.

Dists.	Butler.	Schwartz.
1	22	..
2	29	..
3	22	..
4	13	..
5	22	..
6	14	..
7	..	14
8	..	14
Totals	122	28

H. W. Butler, the outgoing Alderman, carried six of the eight districts in the Twenty-seventh Ward, and will receive the Aldermanic nomination. His opponent was Henry Schwartz and the delegates were divided as above.

Twenty-eighth Ward—D. W. Ackerman

Dists.	Lindstrom.	Ackerman.	Rebmann.
1	4	..	..
2	..	..	2
3	..	4	..
4	..	2	..
5	..	3	..
Totals	4	9	2

Daniel W. Ackerman carried three districts with nine delegates in the Twenty-eighth Ward primaries, and will be nominated today. His opponents were P. O. Lindstrom and Henry Rebmann.

Twenty-ninth Ward—C. F. Iserloth.

But one Aldermanic ticket was run in the Twenty-ninth Ward, and all the delegates elected were pledged to support Charles F. Iserloth, who will be nominated.

Thirtieth Ward—Alfred Anderson.

It was a four-cornered fight in the Thirtieth Ward, but the ticket named by Roy O. West won out without much trouble. The choice of the winning delegates for Alderman is Alfred Anderson, who will probably be nominated today.

Thirty-first Ward—No Choice.

Both the Noble and anti-Noble factions claim a victory in the Thirty-first Ward, and the Aldermanic nomination will depend on the result of today's convention. The candidate of the Noble faction is Joseph Badenoch and of the antis, Henry Zeis.

Thirty-second Ward—William Mavor.

William Mavor, the outgoing Alderman, had no opposition in the Thirty-second Ward primaries, and will be nominated today by acclamation. All the delegates elected were instructed for him.

Thirty-third Ward—Cyrus H. Howell.

Cyrus H. Howell, the outgoing Alderman, carried all the seven districts in the Thirty-third Ward and will be renominated today.

Thirty-fourth Ward—John B. Math.

John B. Math 37
Alexander McLachlin 20

John B. Math, the outgoing Alderman, was renominated in the Republican convention of the Thirty-fourth Ward last evening by the above vote. John Simons contested the primaries also and secured two delegates from West Pullman who, in the convention, voted for McLachlin.

IN THE REPUBLICAN TOWNS.

H. G. Foreman or Samuel Trude for South Assessor—No Decision Yet on West Side.

For Assessor—H. G. Foreman or Samuel Trude.
For Supervisor—W. E. Toag or Charles Pearce.
For Collector—Arthur J. Dunbar.
For Clerk—T. W. Jones or C. F. Adams.

Up to a late hour last night nothing definite had been determined by the party leaders regarding nominations for Assessors in either the South or West Town. Caucuses were held, but failed to accomplish anything. It was generally conceded that H. G. Foreman or Samuel Trude was most in favor with the South Town delegates, and E. R. Brainerd, who will go into the convention as chairman of the First Ward delegation, predicted that one of these two men would get the nomination. However, there was a good deal of talk about giving it to Perry A. Hull or R. B. De Young. Martin B. Madden said no slate had been made up.

It is thought Arthur J. Dunbar of the Sixth will be put on the ticket for Collector, Charles Pearce of the Second for Supervisor, and a First Ward man for Clerk. C. F. Adams is the only aspirant thus far mentioned. However, the Third Ward delegation is to meet this morning and try to agree upon a candidate for Assessor.

The situation in the West Town is even more complicated and unsettled than in the South Town. The convention will undoubtedly be compelled to select the nominees. Half a dozen men were talked of last night as likely to get the Assessorship. Sentiment, however, seemed to be growing in favor of placing Ludwig Wolff's name at the head of the ticket, though friends of F. E. Erickson, John J. Morrison, William Eggert, and George E. Gilbert were claiming the victory for them. Joseph Downey's name was also discussed.

The Supervisorship appears to lie between Adam Wolf and Charles Hallstrom, while James Ahearn was the only aspirant mentioned for Collector.

Hyde Park.

For Assessor—Charles E. Randall.
For Collector—John J. Magee.
For Supervisor—John Hanberg.
For Clerk—George B. McGrath.

The Assessorship fight in the Town of Hyde Park resulted in a victory for Charles E. Randall over C. M. Cook, and it is predicted that the above ticket will be nominated in the convention today:

Lake View.

For Assessor—James J. Wilson.
For Collector—Charles A. Wilson.
For Supervisor—Hjalmar Haltin.
For Clerk—John H. Fichter.

In Lake View it is conceded the old town officers, with possibly one exception, that of Clerk, will be renominated. There is general talk of replacing William H. Schroeder with John H. Fichter.

Town of Lake.

For Assessor—Dr. Joseph Reese or Districh Cohrs.
For Collector—James E. Rea.
For Supervisor—J. H. Dorsey or William Webb.
For Clerk—John Morfa.

Evanston.

Republican township primaries were held in Evanston and delegates were elected to the convention which takes place this evening in Bailey's Opera-House. The factions of the party failed to clash in the selection of representatives. But one ticket, representing the Carey supporters, was placed in the field, and the members of that faction claim to have enough delegates to control.

Town of Jefferson.

For Assessor—N. D. Calkin.
For Supervisor—George Lindquist.
For Collector—George W. Bradshaw.

The above are the probable nominees of the Town of Jefferson convention.

Cicero.

For President of Town board—H. A. Emerson.
For Assessor—L. H. Howell.
For Collector—H. H. Reardon.

The offices of Supervisor and Town Clerk were not selected.

A majority of the Cicero delegates met in caucus last night, and arranged the above slate. This action stirred up considerable feeling, with the result that it was said the present board would be reorganized at the election.

President Traill, the present head of the board, who was slated for nomination, was "knifed" by a faction of the delegates from Oak Park and the southern portion of Cicero. Mr. Reardon is the present Collector. L. H. Howell was named for Assessor in place of Trustee Vastine.

TWO DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.

Lake View Town Ticket Is Put in Nomination—Battle in the Thirtieth Ward.

For Assessor—Spencer Ward.
For Collector—H. Susaralski.
For Supervisor—P. A. Gibbons.
For Clerk—Anton Larson.
For Constables—J. Semmerling, E. Jaeger.

The foregoing ticket was nominated by the Democratic town convention of Lake View, which met at Lincoln Turner Hall last evening. C. A. Williams was chairman and Arthur Jordan secretary. Everything was done by acclamation.

Democrats of the Thirtieth Ward made an ineffectual attempt to nominate a candidate for Alderman last evening. Sixty-eight ballots were taken, always with this result:

M. J. Bohn 14
C. J. Boyd 13
Frederick Hart 9
E. J. O'Connell 8
Fred Staudacher 8
Total 47

Finally an adjournment was had till this evening at 5210 Halsted street.

FIERCE FIGHT IN THE SIXTH.

Row Breaks Up the Convention—J. A. Crawford Knocked Senseless with a "Billie."

The battle of the ballots at the polls in the Sixth Ward was succeeded by a battle of fists and deadly weapons in the ward convention at Columbia Hall, South Halsted and Thirty-seventh streets. There were half a dozen fist fights, chairs were brandished as weapons and hurled as missiles. One man was knocked senseless with a "billie," and another, having drawn a revolver, was arrested by a sergeant and four patrolmen, who attempted unsuccessfully to restore order.

A contest for control of machinery between James Hogan and William Murphy entirely overshadowed the fight on Aldermen and South Town officers. The Hogan ticket triumphed in the First, Second, Third, and Fifth Districts, and the Murphy ticket in the Fourth and Sixth Districts, the Arthur J. Dunbar ticket failing to carry a single district.

William Brew was elected chairman and William Breen Secretary. No further proceedings in the convention were possible. Two delegates engaged in a fight. A heavy wooden chair was hurled half-way across the hall, several persons narrowly escaping being hit. The police entered just in time to prevent a delegate from striking another with a chair. James A. Crawford, 3737 South Halsted street, was standing in the rear of the hall with his hands behind him when a well-dressed young man came behind him, dealt him a blow on the top of the head with a "billie," and escaped. Crawford fell, and it was some time before a physician restored him to consciousness.

A climax came when Enias Dailey, who resides near Main street and Archer avenue, drew a revolver and displayed it threateningly. He was arrested.

Chairman Brew declared the convention adjourned subject to call. The nomination for Alderman will probably be made tomorrow night. George W. Fitzgerald and Jonas H. Bixler are leading candidates. The Hogan delegates are expected to act with Martin B. Madden in the South Town convention.

Adherents of Shanahan and Dunbar complain that many Democrats voted in the First District and threatened to bring the matter to the attention of the Election Commissioners.

Guy Dessetano, a minor city employé during the Swift administration, flourished a revolver and stampeded the Second Precinct polling place of the Eighteenth Ward during the afternoon. He was disarmed by two policemen and locked up. He resisted the strict enforcement of election discipline and drew his revolver upon Policemen French and Connors.

Andrew Ring, who has been boasting that he carried the Thirty-third Ward in his vest pocket, and who is said to have spent $110 in his race for Alderman, received twenty-two of the ballots cast in the Sixth Precinct. To add to his chagrin a stranger struck him in the face and considerably disfigured him as he was leaving the polling place.

In the fifth district of the Nineteenth Ward the ballot-box was kept in the rear of the polling-place, where access was possible only through an alley. Henry L. Marks, a lawyer, demanded the removal of the box to the front of the building. His demand was met with a refusal and threats until he appealed to the Election Commissioners. Marks declared he would swear out warrants today for the arrest of the judges.

In the second district of the Nineteenth Ward, G. S. De Stefano, an Italian Democrat, attempted to vote several men. He was ordered to leave and resisted, whereupon he was bundled into a patrol wagon.

READY TO HEAR COMPLAINTS.

Republican Attorney Likely to Have Little Work, as Protests Are Few and Trivial.

George L. Douglass, Republican, attorney for the Committee of One Hundred, will be at headquarters in the First National Bank Building today to receive complaints of violations of the primary election law at the polls yesterday. A good many trivial offenses, the result of ignorance, were reported, but up to a late hour neither the Election Commissioners nor the Committee of One Hundred had been informed of one serious infraction. It was generally conceded that the Republican judges, clerks, challengers, and watchers strove to make a cleaner record than some of the Democrats left for the prosecutors to work on.

Judge Carter was at the rooms of the Election board nearly all the afternoon and said that so far as he had been informed the law was working satisfactorily all over the city. As was the case following the Democratic primaries, the committee expects plenty of complaints from men who hope to get the reward of $100 offered for information that would lead to the conviction of any person guilty of violating the law, but unless they can be substantiated by evidence no action will be taken. Commissioners Baird, Keenan, and Stimming were also on hand, but not kept busy, as even the minor complaints came in slowly and seldom.

In the Fourth Precinct of the Second Ward the voters formed two lines and a dispute arose as to which had the right of way. The board settled it by giving a decision in favor of the line first formed. There being no other place convenient in the First District of the Twenty-eighth Ward, challenged voters were given permission to prepare their affidavits in the room where the judges and clerks received ballots.

The judges in the First Precinct of the Twenty-third Ward boarded up the window of the polling place and started in to receive votes through a small hole in the door. The Election board ordered the window opened, so that the voters could see that their ballots were deposited in the ballot box. In the Fifth District of the Nineteenth Ward, at Halsted and Taylor streets, the judges changed the polling place to the rear of the building, so that citizens were compelled to walk through an alley to vote. The board ordered the voting place moved back to the original location.

Judge Carter said that in future the board would extend its authority with reference to the polling places with a view to locating them in every instance in the most convenient spot that can possibly be secured.

League Indorses Democrats.

The Municipal Voters' league yesterday issued the following: "The league congratulates the citizens that the four Democratic Aldermen with good records who stood for reëlection have been renominated. It recommends all voters in the wards to vote and work for the election of the following: Second Ward, Charles F. Gunther; Thirteenth Ward, William T. Maypole; Twenty-fourth Ward, Charles M. Walker; Twenty-sixth Ward, William E. Schlake."

Convention in Thornton.

Delegates to a Thornton Township Citizens' convention met yesterday and nominated the following ticket:

Supervisor—J. B. McDonald, Lansing.
Assessor—Jeremiah O'Rourke, Harvey.
Clerk—John Stout.
Collector—Charles H. Mayer, West Hammond.

HOT TALK OF THE REVOLUTION.

Members of the Reichstag Make Significant Comments Upon the Struggle of 1848.

Berlin, March 18.—In the Reichstag today, during the debate on the bill providing for the reform of courts-martial, Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader, started a discussion on the subject of the fiftieth anniversary of the revolution. Alluding to the privileges enjoyed by military officers he reminded his hearers of "the revolution of March 18, 1848, when the people fought for their liberty and rights."

The Minister for War, General von Gossler, and Herr Munckel, People's party, followed. Baron von Stumm, Conservative, declared the Prussian constitution was the free gift of the King.

Herr Bebel amid an uproar said the combatants of 1848 were described as "rabble." This, he asserted, was infamous.

Continuing, Herr Bebel asserted that if the struggles of 1848 had attained their object the events of 1870 would not have been necessary. The King, the speaker alleged, was already showing signs of incapacity in 1848, and even Dr. Miquel, the Minister of Finance, was then on the side of the revolution. Herr Bebel then remarked: "If the promises made had been fulfilled no Bismarck would have been required. But the King was betrayed."

The President of the Reichstag here intervened and called the speaker to order.

Resuming his remarks, Herr Bebel said: "The men of the old national union are now silent. The King of Prussia by the grace of God made a clean sweep in 1860. The people will also have the right to make a clean sweep some day."

Dr. Bennigsen, the leader of the National Liberal party, said royalty had certainly suffered a severe reverse on March 18, 1848. But, he added, that day had little significance in the development of the German affairs. He then referred to the part the future Emperor William played then and to the fact that it was Junker Bismarck who helped to found Germany.

COSTA RICA IS READY FOR WAR.

Senor Calvo Explains Why a Contest with Nicaragua Is Now Imminent.

Washington, D. C., March 18.—Señor Calvo, Minister of Costa Rica, furnishes a statement relative to the reported crisis between Nicaragua and Costa Rica. He says:

"The government of Costa Rica on the 7th inst. was requested to give satisfaction within ten days for the alleged invasion of Nicaraguan political exiles over the Costa Rican frontier. The demand was immediately answered, and, naturally, rejected.

"It was learned that an Envoy from Guatemala would arrive at San José from Nicaragua with the basis for a settlement. This, however, was unknown there. Costa Rica maintains her traditional good relations with all the other Central American States; she considers as her own everything that bodes good or ill for them, and is personally interested also in the risks that the independence and autonomy of any of them may run. She has given abundant proof of this; but in view of the actions of the government of Nicaragua the characteristic peaceful spirit of the industrious Costa Rican people has changed into a warlike and patriotic spirit. The whole people are ready for war, animated by the great enthusiasm inspired in the justice of their cause. The internal order in the country is complete; public opinion is a unit, and, as at all times, the constitutional régime remains in force unimpaired."

CITY WINS A TRESPASS SUIT.

Case Involves Riparian Rights to a Portion of Lake Avenue, Near Seventy-fifth Street.

A jury in Judge Haney's court yesterday returned a verdict in favor of the city in the trespass suit begun against it, ex-Commissioner of Public Works W. D. Kent, and R. J. McDonald, ex-Superintendent of Streets, by Ursin & Klaboe for $20,000 damages. The suit was brought in 1896, as the plaintiffs maintained that the city authorities had torn down a bathhouse on the lake shore between Seventy-fifth and Seventy-ninth streets belonging to them in which they claimed riparian rights. The suit accordingly involved not only the question of damages, but also the whole question of the title of the city to the east seventy feet of Lake avenue.

MILD CENSURE FOR CRISPI.

Commission Finds There Is No Ground for Impeachment of the Former Minister.

Rome, March 18.—Tonight the Chamber of Deputies received the report of the Parliamentary commission appointed on Dec. 2 last to inquire into the charges against Sig. Francesco Crispi, former Premier, in connection with the Bank of Naples scandals, and the alleged illegal traffic in decorations. The commission decided unanimously that there was no ground to impeach Sig. Crispi before the Senate or the ordinary courts for peculation, but that his conduct as Minister of State merited the censure of the Chamber of Deputies.

Russian Spy a Footman for Salisbury.

Birmingham, Eng., March 18.—The Gazette of this city asserts that a Russian spy in the guise of a footman has been discovered at Hatfield, the Marquis of Salisbury's residence.

GLADSTONE IS WORSE

Physicians Say He Must Return to Hawarden Soon.

NO DESIGNS ON HAWAII.

France Threatens China if Demands Are Not Granted.

LONDON PRESS IS STIRRED.

Bournemouth, March 18.—The following bulletin has been issued with respect to Mr. Gladstone:

"In the absence of any improvement in Mr. Gladstone's condition it has been settled in consultation that he should return to Hawarden next week."

The bulletin is regarded as having only one meaning. It is understood the grievous facial pains have returned and will no longer yield to the usual remedies.

HAS NO DESIGNS ON HAWAII.

Great Britain Is Quick to Repudiate a Statement by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

London, March 18.—The government of Great Britain is surprised at the report of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, which, after presenting a joint resolution for the annexation of Hawaii, set forth that Great Britain was plotting for the absorption of Hawaii.

A high official of the British foreign office said today: "It is unfortunate that the committee has such an erroneous impression. I cannot imagine upon what supposed facts they base their report. It seems improbable that the Senators would issue official statements on no other basis than rumors and suspicions. As a matter of fact, nothing is further from Great Britain's intentions than to interfere in any way with the existing régime in Hawaii. No steps in that direction were ever contemplated. On the contrary, her Majesty's government has recognized that the United States has the foremost interests in Hawaii, and that it is natural and inevitable that Hawaii should be under American influence."

FRANCE PUBLISHES A THREAT.

Intimation Is Given That Hai-Nan Will Be Occupied Unless China Immediately Concedes Demands.

Pekin, March 18.—The French demands upon China, in addition to those cabled from Pekin (that China shall not cede any portion of the four provinces of Kwang-Tung, Kwang-Si, Yun-Nan, and Kwei-Chou, that the railroad from Tung-Chou-Tang, on the northern frontier of Ton-Quin, shall be extended, via Pase Siam, into the Yun-Nan Province, and that a coaling station be granted to France at Lei-Chou-Fu, in the Hen-Chou Peninsula, north of Hai-Nan), include that the director of the imperial post-office be a Frenchman, evidently with the view of separating it from the control of Sir Robert Hart, the director of the Chinese imperial maritime customs; and the cession of a coaling station at Kwang-Chou is demanded on the same terms as Kiao-Chou Bay, ceded to Germany, with railroad concession to include exclusive mining privileges.

Eight days are allowed China in which to reply to the French demands, and threats are interpreted to indicate the French occupation of the Province of Hai-Nan unless the Chinese comply.

London, March 19.—All the newspapers this morning comment on the impossible nature of the French demands in China. The Times says:

"China is inclined to yield through her fear of an occupation of Hai-Nan. It may be necessary to make it very plain to the Chinese mind that worse things than the occupation of Hai-Nan will happen if China undertakes to settle by a mere ex parte agreement with a third power questions which immediately affect the safety and prosperity of one of our most important possessions in the East."

The Daily Mail says: "What does it mean? A coaling station and a railway are all very well; but if it comes to admitting a French title to the Hinterland of Murmah and Hongkong, Great Britain must oppose to the utmost of her influence and power."

The Morning Post thinks it "time for England to present her list of requirements."

MUST AGREE TO THE DEMANDS.

Chinese Representative Sent to St. Petersburg to Induce Russia to Relent Fails in His Mission.

London, March 18.—It is announced today in a dispatch to the Times from Pekin that the mission of Shu-King-Chen, the Chinese Minister to Germany, who was sent to St. Petersburg in an effort to prevail upon Russia to modify her demands upon China, has been unsuccessful, and, it is added, there is no alternative but to agree to the Russian demands.

RUSSIA READY TO WITHDRAW.

Gives Notice to Corea She May Now Attempt to Preserve Her Own Independence.

St. Petersburg, March 18.—The Official Messenger publishes a note today saying the Russian government has instructed its representative at Seoul, the capital of Corea, to inform the Emperor of China and his Ministers that if, in their opinion, Corea no longer requires foreign help and is capable of preserving, with her own resources, the independence of her internal administration, Russia will not hesitate to recall the Russian financial adviser.

The Russian military officers, after leaving the Corean army, will remain temporarily at the disposal of the Russian mission in view of the still unsettled state of the country. The note proceeds:

"No longer bound by the responsibility which the presence of the Russian instructors and financial adviser of that country imposed upon Russia, the latter can now abstain from actively participating in the affairs of Corea, hoping the young state, strengthened by the support of Russia, will be able to maintain without assistance order at home and preserve her full independence.

"Should the reverse be the case, the Russian government will take measures for the protection of the interests and rights of Russia, as the great power which is Corea's neighbor."

London, March 19.—The Times publishes this morning a military article showing that Russia's strength on the Manchurian frontier is considerably less than is generally supposed, and is certainly "inadequate to meet a well equipped adversary."

Commenting editorially upon the conclusions drawn by its contributor, the Times says: "Japan has evidently taken measure of Russia's strength, and the result is seen in Russia's withdrawal from Corea. Japan has made no fuss, but she has acted; and she has acted so quietly that her action stands revealed for the first time by its results. It forms an admirable object lesson for the British government."

SPICY INCIDENT IN THE HOUSE.

Dr. Tanner, Anti-Parnellite, Expresses a Hope That the French May Win in China.

London, March 18.—While the House of Commons was in committee during the estimates Dr. Tanner, anti-Parnellite member for Mid Cork, was twice called to order for irrelevant and somewhat incoherent remarks about the unprotected condition of Hongkong.

As he kept on shouting and defying the rulings of the chairman of the committee Mr. James W. Lowther, Conservative member for the Penrith Division of Cumberland, Mr. Lowther finally ordered him to leave the House. Dr. Tanner exclaimed: "With greater pleasure than I ever entered it."

Then, sauntering slowly toward the door and scornfully pointing to the chairman, he hissed out: "I hope the French will beat you. Cecils (Salisbury's nephews) will do your dirty work as long as you like."

ENGLAND'S EYE ON THE TARIFF.

Official Inquiry Concerning the Preferential Duties on Products of the United States.

London, March 18.—Replying in the House of Commons today to a question, Mr. Curzon, the Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign office, said the British Ambassador at Madrid, Sir H. Drummond-Wolffe, would be instructed to inquire into the report that the Spanish Minister at Washington, Señor Polo y Bernade, had received instructions to discuss the preferential treatment of American products in the Spanish West Indies, as under the existing treaty British goods were entitled to the minimum colonial tariff.

MORE PLAGUE CASES AT BOMBAY

Volunteers Are Mobilized and the Infantry Is Sumoned, but There Is No Conflict.

Bombay, March 18.—Two hundred and fifteen new cases and 216 deaths from the plague were reported today. Five Europeans have been attacked. The Mohammedans at Hubli, on the South Mahratta railway, hearing of the riots in this city, have decided to resist the plague precautions and operations over the line. The volunteers have been mobilized and the infantry has been summoned, but as yet there has been no conflict.

SEVENTY MEN DEAD IN A MINE.

Following an Explosion at Belmez Many Corpses Are Recovered and Workers Are Missing.

Madrid, March 18.—A terrible explosion took place today in the Santa Isabel mine at Belmez, Province of Cordova. Seventy corpses have already been recovered and many men are as yet unaccounted for.

Kingston, Jamaica, via Bermuda, March 18.—A dynamite explosion took place this morning in the government storehouse on Montego Bay. Eight men were killed and many injured.

Step Toward Arbitration.

Washington, D. C., March 18.—By arrangement between the parties, Sir Julian Pauncefote for Great Britain and Señor Andrade for Venezuela, the cases relative to the boundary arbitration prepared by counsel on either side have been exchanged. The documents will be forwarded to their respective governments by the Ambassador and the Minister to serve as the basis for the counter cases to be exchanged later on, and to prepare the way for the arbitration board to meet in Paris next fall.

Rumored Ottoman Engagement.

Salonica, March 18.—Rumors are in circulation here of encounters at various points on the frontier between Bulgarian bands and the Ottoman troops.

Majority for the Government.

Yokohama, March 18.—The election returns show a small majority for the government.

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All elevated trains stop at our doors at Madison and Wabash Station.

This is the Last Day of our Special Sale of last season's Spring Suits and Trousers.

Such genuine bargains as we are giving in this sale you cannot find elsewhere—for two reasons:

First—Because only here is sold the James Wilde Jr. & Co. make of clothing—acknowledged to be the most artistic—the most perfect fitting clothing in the world.

Second—Because the prices that we are selling this clothing for are below competition—the lots are broken—the sizes scattered—but plenty of every size among them—your size is here.

$7.50 for handsome all-wool fancy Cheviot and Cassimere Sack Suits, marked down from $12 and $15.
$9.50 for stylish all-wool Tailor-Made Sack Suits, genteel fabrics, marked down from $15 and $18.
$11.50 for very fine Sack Suits, marked down from $18 and $20.
$14.50 for elegant Sack Suits, marked down from $20 and $22.
$2.95 for Trousers worth $5.00.
$3.45 for Trousers worth $6.00.
$4.95 for Trousers worth $7.00 and $7.50.

Our New Spring Overcoats are splendid—only James Wilde Jr. & Co. can turn out such garments—Top Coat and Chesterfield styles—our low prices for them are attracting great attention. We cordially invite your inspection.

FRANK REED, Manager. Open until 9 O'clock This Evening.

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Babies' Reefers—sizes 2 to 5; $1.95, $2.50, $4, $5, $7.50 to $10.75.
Children's Reefers—sizes 6 to 14; $5, $6.75, $7.50, $9.50, $10.75 to $23.
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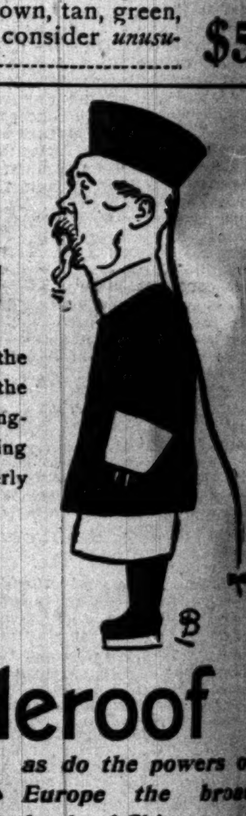
At each and every one of the above prices we offer garments embodying sterling value—pleasing styles and honest workmanship. As a comprehensive showing of youthful fashions in spring outer garments our stock has no superior.

Special: The illustration represents a Girls' Reefer, made of Spring-weight Kersey, handsomely braided with silk braid, in new designs, with new collar and new back, white pearl buttons. These Reefers (sizes 6 to 14) in blue, brown, tan, green, and black, with white and self-braid, we consider *unusually strong value* at $5



Li Hung Chang looks on at the seizure of the Flowery Kingdom. Discerning men as eagerly seek—
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For Reliable Sporting News Read THE TRIBUNE.

PITCHERS IN FORM.

Burns' Men Are Gradually Showing Improvement.

THORNTON TWIRLS WELL

His Work Enables the "Subs" to Beat Out the Regulars.

HAS A DECEPTIVE MOTION.

Dahlen's Fielding Pleases the Pickaninnies on the Bleachers.

HANLON FIGHTING HIS PLAYERS.

Send in your suggestion for a new name for the Chicago ball team, Manager Burns having decided to drop the appellation of "Colts." Address Baseball Editor "Tribune."

"Chicagos" led in the list of votes received yesterday from TRIBUNE readers for the most popular name for Manager Burns' team. More than a score of "fans" said they thought the team should be known by this plain title. However, there were several additional votes for "Hartburns," a number for "Chics," and eight for "Eagles." The remainder were apportioned out and many entirely new suggestions received. Among the latter were: "Celts," "Dahlings," "Counts," "Burns' Bronchoes," "Vanguards," and "Prairie Kings."

Waycross, Ga., March 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The team is getting in ball playing shape. The grounds of course keep them from accomplishing much, but they are playing real ball. A week more of this weather and all the soreness will wear away. I am more than ever satisfied with the team. The pitchers—I mean Thornton, Friend, and Briggs, who are pitching in form—now look good. The rest are not yet in shape.

MANAGER BURNS.

The nameless team went down in defeat before the understudies in a five inning game this afternoon by a score of 4 to 2. The game was featureless, but the men played hard ball, despite the fact the men are suffering from sore muscles, resulting from overwork. Dahlen's darlings fought hard, but luck and Thornton's pitching gave the victory to Donahue's dynamiters. Thornton pitched in good style, using his speed with discretion and mingling it with slow ones. He has acquired a deceptive ball, a motion which really saved the game for him.

In the fifth round Ryan led with a stinging hit, but was fooled by the motion and tagged off first. A mixture of errors and scratch hits followed and gave the regulars their only tallies.

With two out in the second, a gift and a hit put Donahue and Kittridge on the bags, and Briggs slashed out a two-baser, sending two men across. A foul called fair, followed by two hits, sent Woods around in the third, and Decker's single, Thornton's neat sacrifice, and Isbell's ripping hit manufactured the last tally in the fifth.

Two fast doubles made the only pretty spectacle of the game. Isbell in the first dug Dahlen's hot grounder out of the dirt and doubled Dahlen with Kilroy by a quick throw. Dahlen got into the game good and hard and by his clever stops and throwing set the bleachers howling. The bleachers consisted of some seventy pickaninnies. McCormick made a clever play in the fourth. He came across fast, and while on a rear run scooped Woods' slow hit and by a lightning throw retired the speedy youngster. Everitt is showing himself clever and adapting himself to first base, playing in fine style. Manager Burns says of him: "He is coming rapidly and is good in the position and very shifty."

Chance is rather stiff as yet, and it may be some time before he comes around to league form. He looks like a natural but inexperienced hitter, who will need experience before he can hit up to league standard.

The morning practice today was listless. Captain Dahlen took charge of his men and was early on the ground. There were some absentees, kept away by sore arms. And it seemed strange to see absentees and Dahlen not among them. The little Dutchman is full of determination and will ask his men to work as hard as he intends doing. A full nine inning game will be played tomorrow, and on the seventh day the team will rest, for nothing is permitted in Waycross on Sunday.

Scrubs.	R	B	P	A	E	Regulars.	R	B	P	A	E
Callahan, cf.	0	0	1	0	0	Kilroy, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Woods, 3b.	1	1	0	1	1	Lange, cf.	0	0	0	1	0
Decker, 1b.	1	2	7	0	0	Dahlen, ss.	0	1	2	3	0
Thornton, p.	0	0	0	2	0	Everitt, 1b.	0	0	8	0	0
Isbell, 2b.	0	2	2	3	0	Ryan, lf.	0	1	0	0	0
Friend, lf.	0	0	1	0	0	M'C'm'k, 3b.	0	0	0	1	0
Donahue, ss.	1	0	1	2	1	Connor, 2b.	1	0	1	1	0
Kittridge, c.	1	2	1	0	0	Chance, c.	1	1	3	1	0
Briggs, rf.	0	1	1	0	0	Griffith, p.	0	1	0	1	0
Totals	4	8	14	8	2	Totals	2	5	15	8	0

Regulars .... 0 0 0 0 2—2
Scrubs .... 0 2 1 0 1—4

Place and date—Waycross, Ga., March 18. Two-base hit—Briggs. Sacrifice hits—Woods and Thornton. Double plays—Isbell-Decker; Thornton-Donahue-Decker. Bases on balls—Off Griffith, Donahue and Callahan. Struck out—By Griffith, Thornton; by Thornton, McCormick. Left on bases—Regulars, 2; Scrubs, 5. Base on errors—Connor, Ryan. Umpire—A. R. Spalding. Time—40 minutes.

HANLON AFTER NEW PLAYERS.

Decides to Fill the Places of Clarke, Bowerman, and Kelley, Who Refuse to Sign.

Baltimore, Md., March 18.—[Special.]—Dispatches from Macon, Ga., the spring training grounds of the Orioles, say Manager Hanlon is negotiating to fill the places of Catchers Clarke and Bowerman and Left-fielder Kelley, who have refused to go South to train. He asked Manager Barnie by wire if he will trade Jones or Griffin for Kelley. The Baltimore manager has also made an offer to Earle, the catcher, who is now in Cincinnati, and the recalcitrants have been notified that any extra expense to which the club is put in securing necessary substitutes will be deducted from their salaries when they do sign.

Baseball Briefs.

Cincinnati's new man, Stemfeldt, is showing up strongly.

Reader: Dahlen joined the Chicago team in 1891 and Lange in 1893.

All of the Cincinnatis have signed, with the exception of Pitcher Hahn.

The petition to make Lange Captain received several hundred signatures during the one day it was circulated.

The Brooklyn club's action in securing new grounds, centrally located, is welcomed all along the league circuit. The old grounds were too far out. The new are within a few minutes' ride of Broadway.

Everitt's apparent success at first base is one of the most gratifying features of the Colts' work at Waycross. Everitt is a valuable batter, because of the fact that he hits all kinds of pitching almost equally well.

The signing of Pitcher Jones with Cleveland is interesting, inasmuch as it was that player's action which caused some ill feeling on the part of the National league magnates toward the Western league's demands in the way of an amended drafting and buying clause. Cleveland gave Blake and a bonus for Jones last August, but Jones refused to report last season.

If Manager Hanlon's declaration that he will trade Kelly, Clarke, and Bowerman is taken seriously there will be eleven temptingly baited hooks dropped out at once. Chicago, for example, could make beautiful use of two such men as Kelly and Clarke. There is hardly a more valuable outfielder than Kelly or better catcher than Clarke.

MARKSMEN FROM MANY STATES.

Western Shooters Who Leave for the East Today Hold a Final Practice at Burnside.

Nine States were represented at Watson's Park yesterday afternoon. Shooters from New York, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Nebraska, Arkansas, South Dakota, and Indiana were there measuring guns with their Chicago brethren. It was the occasion of a lineup of the out of town shooters, who go East this afternoon to battle for the Grand American Handicap.

Several made high scores, and a few poor ones betoken a lack of practice. The weather was not right for fast birds, yet the majority of them were fast enough for ordinary marksmen, but this class was not present at yesterday's contest. The shoot was of special interest to many, as it gave them some idea what they can expect next week when they face the traps at Elkwood Park.

Thomas Laflin distinguished himself by killing ten without a skip, using his first barrel only. Champion Gilbert stood at thirty-two yards, as did Charles Grimm and Charles Budd, who each missed one out of ten.

The entire party leaves this afternoon at 3 o'clock over the Grand Trunk railway for Branchport, N. J., where they have engaged the Norwood Hotel for their special comfort during the Grand American Handicap, which begins on Tuesday morning.

Following are the scores:

C. M. Grimm	2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2—9
Fred Gilbert	[illegible]—9
C. W. Budd	[illegible]—8
E. A. Leach	[illegible]—10
Leo. Huckins	[illegible]—9
"Blietz"	[illegible]—10
E. E. Baker	[illegible]—8
Albert Bacon	[illegible]—5
William Dunnell	[illegible]—7
L. H. Goodrich	[illegible]—6
George Dieter	[illegible]—8
C. B. Dicks	[illegible]—9
Thomas Laflin	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
R. B. Frank	[illegible]—9
George Roll	[illegible]—10
Ed. Bingham	[illegible]—8
Thomas Marshall	[illegible]—8
Fred Quimby	[illegible]—8
W. P. Shattuck	[illegible]—8
Mrs. Shattuck	[illegible]—8
H. Dunnell	[illegible]—9
C. W. Carson	[illegible]—9
B. Dunnell	[illegible]—9
Dr. Kibbey	[illegible]—8

INTERNATIONAL CHESS MATCH.

British Team Seems to Have the Advantage at the Close of the First Day's Play.

New York, March 18.—The third international chess match between teams representing the United States and Great Britain for the Newnes Challenge Cup began today. The American players are in the Academy of Music in Brooklyn and the Englishmen play in the Hotel Cecil, London.

The United States representatives won the prize the first time it was played for and the British won it last year. It is expected the games will be finished by tomorrow evening.

The toss resulted in favor of America, who selected to play the white pieces on the odd-numbered boards and the Britishers will have to play the white pieces on even-numbered boards.

The following were the pairings and the openings:

1. Pillsbury vs. Blackburn, Queen's gambit declined.
2. Burn vs. Showalter, Queen's gambit declined.
3. Barry vs. Caro, P Q 4 opening.
4. Atkins vs. Hymes, French defense.
5. Hodges vs. Bellingham, Ruy Lopez.
6. Mills vs. Delmar, French defense.
7. Baird vs. Locock, Two knights defense.
8. Jackson vs. Young, French defense.
9. Robinson vs. Jacobs, Dutch defense.
10. Trenchard vs. Galbraith, P Q 4 opening.

At the close of the first day's play the Britishers are in the lead.

Pillsbury, the American champion, opened with a queen's gambit against the English champion, Blackburn. Later on he got a strong attack and managed to establish a passed pawn on the king's file. From this point Blackburn put up an excellent defense, and when the game was adjourned Pillsbury had still his strong point, but it seems rather doubtful whether this advantage will be sufficient to win the game tomorrow.

On the second board the spectators were treated to another queen's gambit declined. This time the Kentuckian, Showalter, declined to take a gambit pawn offered by Burn, and an interesting fight ensued. Showalter, by a brilliant sacrifice of a knight, obtained a pawn, and as the game stands at the adjournment it is odds on the Kentuckian winning.

Still another pawn to queen's fourth opening was played on the next board by Barry against Caro. Barry gained an advantage, which may probably win the game for him.

Hymes relied on a French defense on the fourth board against Atkins. The American held his own for a long time, but the Britisher, by a sacrifice of a piece, won a passed pawn with a strong attack. However, it looked at the adjournment as if Hymes would escape with a draw.

A Ruy Lopez was played by Hodges against Bellingham on Board No. 5. The former won a pawn and should certainly win the game tomorrow.

On the next board Delmar selected an indifferent variation of the French defense against Mills. In the course of subsequent play Delmar lost the exchange and the Englishman should win tomorrow.

Nothing much can be said about the game between Baird and Locock on the seventh board.

On the eighth board Jackson outplayed Young in a French defense adopted by the latter. The Englishman won a queen for a rook and a knight, and, barring accidents he will win.

Robinson may be able to draw his game with Jacobs, who played a Dutch defense. The chances of the Britisher, however, are much rosier.

At the tenth board Galbraith did not succeed much against the Englishman Trenchard, who, in all probability, will win.

The play will be resumed at 9:30 tomorrow morning.

JONES TO MEET JACK HOPKINS.

Good Program of Fights Offered at the American Athletic Association Tonight.

That wiry colored lightweight, "Chapple" Jones, who has made a clean sweep of it since coming from the South to Chicago, is to meet a man at the American Athletic association tonight who may give him some trouble. Matchmaker Pine has hunted up Jack Hopkins for him, and they will fight at 135 pounds.

Hopkins gave Welterweight Dewar a good battle at the C. A. A. last Saturday evening, losing only in the last round. Dewar had much the better of it in weight. If "Chapple" should win this bout, as he has others, the best of the local lightweights will have to make room for one more in their ranks.

What may be fully as good an event is the bout at 125 pounds between George Hall and Harry Gilmore's rushing pupil, young Hedmark. Hall, formerly of Chicago, has been about Denver some time, where he has made a clean record, meeting all comers up to the welterweight line. The management intends importing something good for him if he shows up as well as expected.

Three other bouts, all of six rounds, will complete the bill. Leopold Boyle, who put out Maurice Roach at the club's last entertainment, will box the champion 100-pounder of the West, Harry Harris. They will clash at 105 pounds. Fink, a protégé of Jack Lewis, will box Jack Daly at 130 pounds.

The windup is between "Brighteyes" Collins and Jimmy Dewar, at 145 pounds. Collins used to be known as Dan Stuart's protégé, and Stuart backed him against Joe Walcott in the East two years ago. "Brighteyes" lacked in experience, but made a good fight, lasting through seven rounds. George Siler will referee.

Men for Harvard Crew.

Cambridge, Mass., March 18.—[Special.]—The Harvard class crews from whom the varsity will be picked after the races in April are, with the exception of the freshmen, cut down to twelve men. There are still twenty freshmen and they will be retained for some time. It has been decided not to have a race for the class fours, as the men can just as well row with the Weld crews and so save the time of Mumford, Storrow, Perkins, and Townsend, who are now coaching the crews. The men are fast getting into good shape, and it is now certain that as far as raising the standard of the class crews is concerned the experiment of not picking the varsity till after the class races is a success. In the senior boat, which promises to supply the most men for the varsity, Dobbins has been replaced by Bull, who seems to be an improvement. The seniors still retained are Goodrich, Bull, Cabot, J. H. Perkins, Bancroft, Wadsworth, Dubois, Adams, Dobbins, Moulton, Sheafe, and Woods. The juniors are J. F. Perkins, Boardman, Coleman, Macduffie, Blake, Whitbeck, Marvin, Thompson, Swift, and Conroy. The sophomores are Higginson, Biddle, Byrd, Heath, Lee, Peirce, Harding, Bedford, Tilton, Glidden, Brown, and Saltonstall.

Wants to Fight Barry.

Jack Ward, a Baltimore bantam, is anxious for a go with Jimmy Barry. He regards Barry as the best in his class—next to himself, and wants to do battle for championship honors. The two fought a twenty-round draw in New York a year ago and the Baltimore fighter thinks he had a little the better of the mill. He offers to fight for any reasonable sum and will put up a forfeit when there seems any chance of securing a match.

Rotchford to Meet Kelly.

Troy, N. Y., March 18.—Manager Jimmy Dime of the Manhattan Athletic club is in receipt of a letter from Billy Rotchford of Chicago, saying he will meet Sammy Kelly, 116 pound champion of the world, at Troy on April 5. He will do his training at Albany.

PUPILS' EXPULSION ANNOUNCED

President Rogers Says the Charges Against Sloane and Condit Have Been Substantiated.

President Henry Wade Rogers announced to the students of Northwestern University yesterday at chapel the expulsion of Chester C. Sloane of Rockford and Floyd M. Condit of Beardstown on substantiated charges of immoral conduct. No reference was made to the investigation which it is said is being carried on regarding gambling and drinking at Sigma Chi fraternity house.

On the campus after classes predictions as to the pending investigation by the faculty were numerous, and the student body as a whole expressed fear that the entire chapter might be suspended.

Sloane left Evanston at 10 o'clock in the morning for his home in Rockford. A telegram announcing the illness of Condit's mother was received by him early in the day, and he also left the city.

Elmwood Bank Asks for Extension.

Springfield, Ill., March 18.—[Special.]—The stockholders of the State bank at Elmwood, which has been closed since the death of Miles Caverly, who committed suicide last month, have asked for an extension of time in which to get the affairs of the bank in proper shape for renewing business. Attorney General Akin will render his opinion tomorrow.

Pension Swindler Indicted.

Wichita, Kas., March 18.—J. C. Creele, the bogus pension swindler who has practiced in a dozen States, has been indicted by the federal grand jury. Creele is in jail at Topeka. An effort is being made to take Creele to Illinois to answer similar charges against him there.

WINNER BY A NOSE.

Burns and Barrett Have a Struggle at New Orleans.

CHERRY LEAF IN FIRST.

Takes the Place from Judge Steadman in a Hard Ride.

RACE THE COURSE TOGETHER

New Orleans, La., March 18.—[Special.]—Jockey Burns and Jockey Barrett hooked up in the mile handicap and Barrett got the verdict by a nose, simply because he was on the better horse, Cherry Leaf. Burns was on Judge Steadman, and he fairly set the 5-year-old gelding afire in the stretch and made him move faster than he ever moved before or will again, except under the same persuasion. To win by a nose Cherry Leaf had to run in 1:40½, which is the track record established by Clementine.

There were seven acceptances in the handicap, and Cherry Leaf went at 107. He was backed at 6 to 5 and 11 to 10, Judge Steadman receding from 3 to 1 to 7 to 2. The pair were together in fourth and fifth positions, while Pete Kitchen and Globe were making the running. Cherry Leaf and Judge Steadman moved out in the stretch and were joined at the sixteenth pole by Elkin. The three fought it out and finished noses on the post in the order named.

The day was sultry, the track fast, the attendance large and more than usually enthusiastic. The finishes were generally close and exciting.

Adam Johnson, at 20 to 1, beat Tago by a nose in the first race, one mile, selling, and Tago was only a head before Robinson.

A. H. & D. H. Morris' filly, Russella Waldon, got out of the maiden class in the half mile for 2-year-olds, in which she was considered a certainty, but she was out to the last ounce to beat Mouzeltoff by a neck.

Sister Clara, backed from 6 to 1 to 9 to 2, beat Alamo, Mamie Callan, and the others in the high weight selling race at six furlongs.

Head Light, backed from even money to 3 to 5, simply galloped home in the mile selling race, the fifth on the card, Dorothy III. finishing second, and Convention, Burns' mount, third.

The best that Sir Dick, the favorite in the final event, one mile and twenty yards, could get was third. The Doctor, at 12 to 1, won with a little shaking up, Corelli getting the place. Jockey Sullivan had his leg badly lacerated by being scraped against the fence in the stretch. Jockey Bert Knapp has signed to ride for Stanton & Tucker. Summaries:

Weather fine. Track fast.

First race, 1 mile, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
15-1	A. Johnson, 104 [W. W'ms]	10	7½	7½	2h	1nk
9-2	Tago, 100 [Frost]	3h	5½	4½	1½	2h
20-1	Robinson, 104 [Walker]	4nk	1½	1½	1^{2}	3^{2}

Time, 1:42½. Lula Fry, 102 pounds; Briggs, 100; Swift, 100; Gracie Co, 102; Amber Glints, 104; Ovation, 102; Audrax, 109; and Prince Proverb, 102, finished as named. Start fair. Won all out. Robinson tired on end. His improvement was startling.

Second race, ½ mile, maiden 2-year-olds:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	Str.	Fn.
4-5	R. Walden, 107 [A. Barrett]	2nk	1½	1^{2}	1nk
20-1	Mouzeltouff, 107 [C. Clay]	5	3^{2}	2½	2^{2}
10-1	Dr. Sam, 110 [P. Clay]	1h	2h	3^{2}	3nk

Time, :49½. Tyr Shena, 110 pounds; Parker Bruce, 110; Four Leaf Clover, 107; J. Winner, 107; Pansy H., 107; Dandy H., 110; Ruby B., 107; and Cherry Light, 110, finished as named. Bull Dog, 107, pulled up. Start good. Won all out. Place easily. Barrett outfinished Clay. Bull Dog crowded into fence at eighth pole.

Third race, ¾ mile, 25 pounds above scale, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
9-2	Sister Clara, 122 [T. M'phy]	2h	4½	4½	2^{1}	1^{2}
3-1	Alamo, 133 [Gatewood]	5	5	3nk	1^{h}	2^{2}
6-5	Mamie Callan, 122 [Sch'rer]	3h	3^{1}	5	4^{1}	3nk

Time, 1:16¼. Belle of Fordham, 123 pounds; and Minnie Murphy, 122, finished as named. Start good. Won easily. Place same. Alamo quit last sixteenth. Mamie Callan badly cut off at three-eighths pole.

Fourth race, 1 mile, handicap:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
11-10	Ch'y Leaf, 107 [A. B'rett]	3h	5^{2}	5^{2}	4nk	1nk
7-2	Judge St'man, 97 [T. B'ns]	1h	4^{1}	4½	5^{2}	2h
6-1	Elkin, 100 [Southard]	2nk	3½	3nk	3^{1}	3^{2}

Time, 1:40½. Pete Kitchen, 95 pounds; Globe II., 93; Wells Street, 92; and Pal, 105, finished as named. Start good. Barrett and Burns outfinished Southard, Globe II., and Pete Kitchen, in front to stretch, tired.

Fifth race, 1 mile, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
3-5	Headlight, 107 [Dupee]	5nk	1½	1½	1½	1^{1}
7-1	Dorothy III., 100 [A. B'rett]	2nk	6½	6½	6^{1}	2^{h}
6-1	Convention, 102 [T. Burns]	8	7½	8	7½	3^{1}

Time, 1:42. Babe Field, 105 pounds; Bob White, 107; John Sullivan, 107; Fasig, 111; and Sauterne, 111, finished as named. Start good. Won easily. Headlight never extended. Convention closed big gap; saved much ground on turn. Sauterne and Babe Field close up to stretch. Former stopped to nothing.

Sixth race, 1 mile and 20 yards, 3-year-olds:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
12-1	The Doctor, 106 [Aker]	4h	1h	2^{1}	2^{1}	1^{1}
2-1	Corelli, 105 [A. Barrett]	1h	2^{2}	1½	1^{1}	2nk
8-5	Sir Dick, 110 [Hirsch]	6½	5^{4}	4^{2}	4^{1}	3^{1}

Time, 1:44¼. Blithefull, 105 pounds; Laura May, 100; Belle of Corsica, 105; and Moline, 100, finished as named. Start good. Won handily. Place all out.

SUTTON GALLOPS IN WINNER.

Johnson's Gelding Gets a Purse at Oakland—McManus Scores a Coup with Charles C. Bell.

San Francisco, Cal., March 18.—[Special.]—This was an off day for the favorites at the Oakland track. The surprise of the day came in the second event, when Charles Le Bel, well backed at 30 to 1, came in winner. Elsmore was favorite at 2 to 5, but sulked. J. McManus, the owner of Charles Le Bel, is said to have cleaned up $15,000 on the race. The betting opened at 60 to 1, and when McManus began to put up his bets the price went down to 30 to 1, and then to 15 to 1. Moringa and Fort Augustus divided favoritism in the fourth event, but Sutton, the Chicago gelding, bred in this State, outfooted them all the way, and won easily from Moringa, who easily beat Fort Augustus for the place. Sutton was 6 to 1 in the betting. Earl Cochran at 30 to 1 gave the talent another shock in the fifth race. Don Luis, with Tod Sloan up, was the favorite, but he was never prominent.

At a meeting of the Board of Stewards of the Pacific Coast Jockey club steeplechase jockeys McMahon and Peters were ruled off, as well as the horse Mestor and his owner, J. J. Cassidy. The board also recommended that steeplechase jockeys Clancy and Kelly be denied the privileges of the track. The management of the California Jockey club has decided to do away with the combination book altogether. The argument advanced is that the public frequently got the worst of the prices in the big ring on all horses strongly supported in combinations.

H. L. Frank, the Montana turfman, won something like $6,000 on the victory of Senator Bland in the St. Patrick Handicap.

Weather fine. Track fast.

First race, 5½ furlongs:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
7-5	Cipriano, 112 [Thorpe]	4	1½	1^{3}	1^{3}	[illegible]
6-1	Eroica, 107 [Conley]	12	12½	9^{1}	6^{1}	2h
7-1	Flandes, 112 [Hennessy]	5	8^{2}	5^{3}	3½	3^{3}

Time, 1:09. Hohenlohe, Scintillate, Rosa, Loumont, Royal Prize, Malnbar, Rose Maid, Kitty Blake, Muldrear, Deserette, and Kummel finished as named. Winner, H. Henty's br. c., by St. Carlo—Arrolete. Good start. Won easily. With an even break Eroica might have won. Hohenlohe off last.

Second race, 5 furlongs:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
20-1	C. Le Bel, 98 [Gray]	1	3½	3^{2}	3^{2}	1h
6-1	Apronus, 105 [Stevens]	5	2^{2}	2^{1}	2^{1}	2^{h}
100-1	Idomenus, 97 [McN'hols]	4	1½	1^{2}	1½	3^{2}

Time, 1:02¼. Elsmore, Glen Anne, Notice Me, Outlay, Bonita R., Irritator, and Entrata finished as named. Winner, J. MacManus' b. g., by St. Carlo—imp. Maiden Belle. Good start. Won first three driving. Le Bel was vigorously handled. Elsmore would not run first part.

Third race, 4 furlongs, 2-year-old fillies:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	Str.	Fn.
7-1	Maud Ferguson, 110 [H. M'tin]	1	1h	2^{1}	1^{1}
2-1	Toluca, 110 [Conley]	3	2^{1}	1½	2½
8-5	Bonibel, 110 [Thorpe]	2	3^{1}	3^{3}	3^{5}

Time, :48¼. Ocorona, La Parasseuse, Ellen Wood, and Loyalle finished as named. Winner, T. G. Ferguson's b. f., by Prince Royal—Blue Hood. Good start. Won first three driving.

Fourth race, 1 mile:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
6-1	Sutton, 113 [Dorsey]	5	1^{1}	1½	1^{2}	1^{3}
3-1	Moringa, 103 [R. Narvaez]	2	2^{h}	3½	2½	2^{4}
5-2	Ft Augustus, 120 [Thorpe]	1	3½	2½	3^{2}	3½

Time, 1:42½. Bow and Arrow, Apple Jack, Song and Dance, Elidad, and El Venado finished as named. Winner, B. J. Johnston's ch. h., by Red Iron—Lily Wright. Good start. Won easily. Sutton rolled in.

Fifth race, 1 1-16 miles:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
30-1	Earl Cochran, 109 [C'ley]	1	7½	3^{2}	1^{1}	1½
5-1	Gotobed, 94 [Clawson]	6	8^{2}	5^{2}	3^{1}	2^{1}
5-2	Dr. Bernays, 91 [Woods]	2	5^{2}	6^{2}	2½	3^{2}

Time, 1:48¼. Treachery, Sea Spray, Ballister, Cromwell, Don Luis, Florimel, and Sonico finished as named. Winner, J. Cochran's br. g., by imp. Siddartha—Jennie H. Good start. Won cleverly. Don Luis cut off half a dozen times.

Sixth race, 6 furlongs:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
7-2	Watomba, 107 [H. Martin]	7	5^{3}	4^{2}	1^{2}	1½
2-1	Abina, 107 [Thorpe]	10	6^{3}	6^{4}	2^{3}	2^{3}
60-1	McFarlane, 100 [McNichols]	3	8^{3}	2½	3^{2}	3^{4}

Time, 1:15¼. Major Cook, Alvin E., Sport McAllister, Koenigen, Ricardo, Lone Princess, Emma D., Stentor, Metaire, and Kaiser Ludwig finished as named. Winner, W. D. Randall's b. f., by Montana—Wampum. Good start. Won easily.

Entries for Saturday's races:

First race, 1 mile—Dr. Misener, 94 pounds; Dr. Marks, 104; Flandes, 100; Rose Maid, 95; Saracen, 95; Odds On, 110; Approbation, 97; Bonnie Ione, 102; Duke of York II., 112; Twinkler, 103; Outlay, 107; Goodfriend, 108; Malnbar, 100; Texarkana, 100; Prince Blazes, 107.

Second race, ¾ mile—Arthur H., 102 pounds; Mamie G., 100; Donation, 108; Lost Girl, 100; Judge Stouffer, 99; Chappie, 90; Zarro, 102; Caliente, 105; Amelia Fonso, 100; Howard, 105; O'Fleta, 105; Fort Augustus, 105; Mistral II., 108; Meadow Lark, 102; Benamela, 105.

Third race, 4 furlongs, 2-year-old fillies, the Flying Stakes—Sevens, 100 pounds; Winifred, 110; Toluca, 105; Banewor, 110; Humidity, 110; Magdalenes, 110; Buena Ventura, 110; Reina de Cuba, 100.

Fourth race, 1¼ miles, all ages, Pacific Union Stakes, $1,500—Buck Massie, 119 pounds; Won't Dance, 99; Senator Bland, 114; Traverser, 106; Fleur de Lis, 115; Buckwa, 101; Linstock, 88.

Fifth race, 6 furlongs—Tea Rose III., 108 pounds; Rosormonde, 85; May W., 115; Eddie Jones, 110; McLight, 110; Libertine, 110.

Sixth race, 7 furlongs—Buckwa, 111 pounds; Refugee, 102; Myth, 102; Montallade, 102; Bellicoso, 105; Sly, 97; Massero, 102; Harry Thoburn, 99; Ace, 108; Mamie Scott, 100; Peixotto, 105.

DATES FOR EASTERN STAKES.

Big Tracks Are to Have Races Five Days a Week—List of Entries.

New York, March 18.—It is almost settled that there will be racing five days in each week at all the major tracks in the East. The Westchester association has scheduled stakes for nearly every day of the spring meeting, and its example has been followed by the Coney Island Jockey club.

The dates for the stakes are as follows: Westchester Stakes, Juvenile, and Metropolitan, May 7; First Serial, May 10; Gayety, May 10; Larchmont, St. Nicholas hurdle handicap, May 11; Bouquet, Toboggan, May 12; New York steeplechase, National Stallion, Withers, May 14; Second Serial, Bay Chester, May 17; Laureate, Knickerbocker hurdle handicap, May 18; Van Nest, New Rochelle, May 19; Eclipse, Ladies', International steeplechase, May 21; Pocantico, Amateur cup, May 24; Fashion, Harlem, May 25; Belmont, Third Serial, May 26.

Coney Island club stakes: Double Event [first part], Suburban, June 18; Daisy, Grass Inaugural, June 20; Foam, Coney Island handicap, June 21; Zephyr, Bayhurdle, June 22; Rosebud's Swift, June 23; Great Trial, Sheepshead Bay handicap, June 25; Spring, Tidal, June 27; Surf, June 28; Pansy, June 29; June Stake, Spindrift handicap, June 30; Vernal, Long Island handicap, July 2; Double Event, Realization, Coney Island Grand National steeplechase, July 4.

"Kid" McCoy's Reported Marriage.

Cleveland, O., March 18.—Asked concerning his reported marriage, "Kid" McCoy became extremely angry today and said: "That's none of your business. It's a matter that concerns myself only." "Doc" Payne, the "Kid's" trainer, said: "Yes, it is true that the 'Kid' was married at St. Louis March 6. The bride is a New-Yorker. There are reasons why I cannot divulge her name. There is no denying that the 'Kid' is sore on the subject. There was some trouble about his first wife and the divorce mixed up in the matter. You know he was married the day after the decree was granted his wife."

St. Louis, Mo., March 18.—At the marriage license office here there is no record of the issuance of a license to McCoy on or about March 6. When "Kid" McCoy was here on March 5 and 6 a pretty and fashionable young woman was seen with him.

Grand Steeplechase Entries.

New York, March 18.—The number of nominations to stakes of the Coney Island Jockey club, which closed on March 15, is as follows:

Rosebud's, for fillies 2 years old, 85; Coney Island Grand National Steeplechase, 34; Bay hurdle race, 30.

The entries for the Coney Island Grand National Steeplechase are: Amuss, Big Strive, Becy Rolfe, Deerslayer, Gaynor, Kinvaria, Prize, Rifler, Shillalagh, Thorncliffe, Valorous, Risque, Arrezzo, Bergen, Colonel Thompson, Decapod, Ingomar, Marschan, Peconic, Royal Scarlet, Sir Play, Tahama, Waterman, Bonaparte, Beaufort, Diversion, Forget, Kilkenny, Marcus, Red Pat, Star Bright, Sir Lawrence, Trillion, Wood Pigeon.

Riley Grannan May Be Reinstated.

New York, March 18.—[Special.]—Riley Grannan, who has arrived from the South, is waiting to see what disposition the Jockey club will make of his case before he decides what he will do next summer. Grannan, it is understood, has made a formal application for reinstatement, and a horseman who is in a position to know says the Jockey club will not deny his request. The Jockey club, it is said, never felt harshly towards Grannan, and if he had not sought to compel President Belmont and his associates to restore him through the courts he would have been reinstated last spring.

A FIRE RESISTER.

The Test of Luxfer Prisms in the Wabash Avenue Fire.

In All the Plate Glass Windows Opposite the Fire of Wednesday the Glass Was Ruined by Cracks and Breaks, While in the Windows Supplied with Luxfer Prisms Not an Aperture Was Made—Something of This Marvelous Light Producer and Fire and Water Resister.

Not until the Wabash avenue fire of Wednesday have the Luxfer Prisms been in a position to demonstrate their superiority over all other kinds of glass for fire and water resisting qualities. The only store in the fire vicinity supplied with the Luxfer Prisms was that of Brentanos. In many other stores the glass in the windows in the building across the street was broken, and the police experienced considerable difficulty in keeping the crowd from under the falling shower of glass. In the same windows with the Luxfer Prisms and under them was plate glass; those panes were broken, badly cracked, and having a number of apertures, while in the Prisms above there was not an opening. As one of the attachés of Brentano stated, he was satisfied had it not been for the Prisms the store would have surely caught fire, and that while the glass was red hot not a particle fell out of place. The Prism company yesterday made a test of these fire qualities—and quite a severe test, too—in the presence of a number of prominent fire underwriters, Chief Swenie and others that proved highly successful. This demonstrated to the entire satisfaction of those present that while the Luxfer Prisms, which were originally made as light producers and increasers, and were a big success in these particulars, could also be used in just as successful a manner to resist fire.

In many of the down-town buildings, and especially in the wholesale district, the windows of the same are closed at night by iron shutters. These make a fairly good protection to the building on which they are placed from fire, but if a fire originates in a building supplied with these shutters it is almost impossible for the firemen to locate the exact place of the fire and play upon the same until the flames have broken through the roof. Not so with the Luxfer Prism shutters. They not only light the apartment in the daytime and act as fire resisters, but at night the firemen can see at once the exact location of a blaze and in this manner, by breaking the sash, can play upon the fire immediately and prevent a ruinous conflagration.

Luxfer Prisms have only been upon the market for two years. Their manufacture, without exaggeration, can be said to be one of the most important inventions of the century. Heretofore in all larger cities the business blocks, and especially in the crowded retail and wholesale districts, have been poorly lighted. In all cases it was found absolutely necessary to burn gas and use electric lights through the entire day. By the introduction of Luxfer Prisms the dark places have been made light and the large expense to produce artificial light by means of gas and electric lights has been entirely eliminated, thus saving an expense in some cases nearly equaling the rent. Luxfer Prisms not only perform all the requisites of window glass but much more. They act as screens to shut off the view of the inquisitive, both on the inside as well as the outside. Where Luxfer Prisms are used in courts and buildings the large space which was formerly wasted to give light is utilized in the buildings and the courts made smaller. Many dark and damp basements in the city which were formerly vacant or rented low have been utilized by the means of Luxfer Prisms, and now bring handsome returns to the landlords. The light can be thrown back into the apartment for 150 feet, and the occupants can transact business in a far more satisfactory manner than ever before.

The explanation of Luxfer Prisms resisting fire and cold water is from the fact of the electro-glazing process. By means of electricity the edges of the Prism lenses are so welded together by a narrow line of copper that the finished product is not only attractive but has the desired stiffness for use in large frames. The light is received on the exposed face of this glass, and by means of the Prisms is thrown back into the room and diffused instead of falling upon the floor near the window, as is the case when ordinary glass is used. Architects are now recommending the Luxfer Prisms in all buildings where light is needed, and the owners of buildings already erected are in a great many cases changing from plate and ordinary window glass to Luxfer Prisms. It is safe to say within five years all buildings with dark interiors will be supplied with Luxfer Prisms, and also all buildings having exposed windows will be supplied with Luxfer Prism shutters for fire protection.

Bloch to Fight Extradition.

It was reported yesterday at the State's Attorney's office that Abraham Bloch, under indictment here, declares if he fails in his habeas corpus proceedings now in progress at Fort Smith, Ark., he will institute similar proceedings as soon as he is brought across the State line.

OPEN IN GAY COLORS

Cycling Stores Inaugurate the Trade Season.

WITNESSED BY CROWDS.

Exhibit Will Be Continued Until 12 O'Clock Tonight.

EXAMINE CHAINLESS WHEEL

"Opening day" among the bicycle houses was fairly successful yesterday, and today it is expected the different wheel repositories will be crowded with patrons anxious to inspect 1898 models and novelties. If the weather is more propitious the dealers agree they ought to have the biggest crowds their stores have seen in many a day.

Decorations of various kinds made the different stores attractive yesterday. One store was festooned with American flags and looked like a Fourth of July celebration. The wealth of patriotic bunting almost eclipsed the glistening rows of wheels below it. But the crowds only looked at the decorations for a moment before turning their attention to the wheels and sundries. The courteous attendants had to talk as they haven't talked for a long time explaining new gears. There was considerable discussion regarding the chainless wheels, and the different models were closely inspected and the dealers were asked for their candid opinion by many anxious visitors. They nearly all seemed to be a little qualified in their statements. They said they thought the stability of the wheel greater, but as it was heavier thought it would not be as speedy as the chain gearing. The new chainless gears look as if they would make admirable road wheels.

Palms and electric lights played an important part in nearly all the exhibits. Several of the stores looked like greenhouses, and in one instance this effect was enhanced by the beautiful olive green models displayed among the palms.

There doesn't seem to be any material change this year. The parts have been strengthened and made more graceful in many instances, but all the bicycles retain their characteristic features.

Busy in Bicycle Row.

Bicycle row along Wabash avenue presented a busy sight all the afternoon, and the colonies on other streets were equally as busy.

"Opening day" this year is more or less of an experiment, and it is designed to set a precedent for future seasons. The local Cycle Board of Trade is anxious to make the event an annual fixture, and to this end the decorations have been placed in the stores and other attractions have been presented. It is argued that it is as feasible a way to present the bicycling novelties and improvements as the big cycle show.

A canvas of opinions among the dealers as to the success from a business standpoint elicited the opinion that the opening days would be successful. They all said they had made a number of sales and were relieved of the worry in many cases of figuring on the wholesale trade, and did not have the task of looking after the agencies which the big cycle show entailed.

There was a little discussion regarding the report of the action of the German government asked by German bicycle manufacturers to include bicycles under the head of upholstered vehicles and tax them accordingly, the duty being nearly 33⅓ per cent on the price of American wheels as quoted here. This tariff would be prohibitory, and the dealers said it was manifestly unjust, but they had no definite information regarding the attitude of their firms in filling their depots in Germany with a full stock before such a tariff could be put into effect. No information, so far as could be learned, had been received as to taking action on the subject.

Will Keep Open Tonight.

Today the exhibits will be continued and many of the dealers expect to keep open tonight in order to give the Saturday night crowds a chance to inspect their goods. Some of the stores will keep open until midnight. The list of dealers holding "opening days" comprise the following:

Manson Cycle company, Masonic Temple.
Brown-Lewis Cycle company, 293 Wabash avenue.
Crawford Cycle company, 86 Wabash avenue.
Meade Cycle company, 287 Wabash avenue.
Mead & Prentiss, 211-213 Monroe street.
Miami Cycle and Manufacturing company, 323 Wabash avenue.
C. P. Warner Manufacturing company, 259 Wabash avenue.
Siegel, Cooper & Co.
Adams & Westlake company, 99 Wabash avenue.
Fowler Cycle company, 93 Madison street.
Iroquois cycle works, 331 Wabash avenue.
Rex Cycle company, 84 Adams street.
J. W. Williams, 154 La Salle street.
James Wilde Jr. & Co., 131-137 Wabash avenue.
Gleason & Schaff, 275 Wabash avenue.
Tonk Manufacturing company, Clybourn avenue and Lewis street.
Von Lengerke & Antoine, 277 Wabash avenue.
Gormully & Jeffery, 128 Dearborn street.
D. O. Rohne, 355 Wabash avenue.
Pope Manufacturing company, 105 Wabash avenue.
Monarch Cycle Manufacturing company, 152 Dearborn street and 87 and 89 Ashland avenue.
Sterling Cycle company, 276 Wabash avenue.
United States Cycle company, 155 Wabash avenue.
Excelsior Supply company, 276 Wabash avenue.
Liberty Cycle company, 82 Wabash avenue.
A. G. Spalding & Bros., 147 Wabash avenue.
Ralph Temple Cycle company, 204 Thirty-fifth street.
The American Dunlop Tire company, 132 Lake street.
Hartford Rubber Works company, 134 Lake street.
Western wheel works, 495 Wells street.
New York Tire company, 38 Canal street.
Davis Sewing Machine company, 66 Wabash avenue.
Jenkins Cycle company, 20 Custom-House place.
F. G. Smith, 257 Wabash avenue.

Root's New Cycling Paper.

The first number of Charles P. Root's new paper, Wheel Life, was issued yesterday. It is distinctively a bicycle men's paper, and not a magazine. It is modeled much after the style of daily newspapers, and contains seven pages of matter of interest to wheelmen. The idea of a bicycle paper devoted exclusively to news, and without the trade features, is something of a novelty. Mr. Root's new paper has taken well with its first issue. Typographically it is neat and attractive. The first page bears a three-column cut of Tom Eck's collection of "$10,000 beauties," the foreign crackajacks the veteran manager and trainer will bring to this country this season. President Potter, Sterling Elliott, and others prominent in cycling affairs discuss the control of cycle racing, and the action of the Century Wheelmen in barring women from their annual run is also presented. The editorial page, headed by the names of Charles P. Root, editor and manager, and C. G. Sinsabaugh, associate, contains a sharp editorial on the present situation in the Associated Cycling clubs in regard to the candidacy of J. P. Hally for President, and another favoring the retention of control of racing by the league.

Association Football Notes.

Once a year the Marshall Field association football team gets together to do battle with the kickers of the Wentworth football club. The engagement will occur this afternoon at 3 o'clock on the grounds of the Wanderers Cricket and Athletic club. Usually the dry goods men have made a good showing, and this time are hopeful.

Tomorrow will find the devotees of the dribbling code out in full force. It is opening day in the spring championship series of the Chicago Football association. Seven teams are entered, and the schedule contains fifty-four games. It is one of the best yet arranged, and should be productive of some interesting matches. The games announced are as follows: Thistles and Pullman A, Pullman B and Cheltenham, Calumets and Wentworths, and Parkside a bye. Play will begin at 3 o'clock, on the grounds of the first-named clubs. The winner of the series will meet the Thistles, champions of the fall series, for possession of the Jackson Challenge Cup. An effort is being made by some of the local teams to arrange games with some of the St. Louis clubs.

Varsity Tennis Players.

The University of Chicago Tennis association selected the men yesterday who will represent the varsity on the courts this season. Two teams were chosen. The members of the first are C. D. Halsey, W. S. Anderson, E. Poulson, R. G. Gould, P. Blackwelder, H. Gottlieb, H. M. Macquisten, and P. D. Macquisten. The second includes H. Belfield, E. Blackwelder, L. Hammel, P. Wilson, W. Hudson, C. Barnes, W. B. Cornell, and S. M. Brown. Contests will be held between the members of the two teams and the winners will represent the varsity in the intercollegiate. The association has lost two of last season's best men—Bond and P. Rand—but has made a splendid find in the two Macquisten brothers.

General Sporting Notes.

New York, March 18.—John H. Morris has declared Byron McClelland out of the Suburban and June Handicaps.

London, March 18.—R. C. Lehmann, Captain of the Leanders, sails for the United States March 30, to coach the Harvard boat crews.

The Calumet football team will play the Wentworth club on Tuesday, March 20, at Fleming Park, One Hundredth street and the lake, South Chicago. It will be the first game of the spring series for the Jackson Cup. The kickoff will occur promptly at 3 o'clock.

The Lincoln Cycling club will give a stag athletic entertainment this evening at the clubhouse, 390 Dearborn avenue. The talent will be chosen from the membership of the club.

Frank Ives was "whitewashed" yesterday afternoon in an eighteen-inch balk line game at Green's Academy against Thomas Gallagher. Ives was attempting to play 150 to Gallagher's 75, but "Gray Tom" ran out in two innings with runs of 33 and 42. Neither Ives nor Schaefer won a game yesterday against the shortstops. Ives is practicing steadily for his coming match with Schaefer.

St. Louis, Mo., March 18.—[Special.]—John M. Glover, who defended Chris Von der Ahe in the now celebrated kidnaping case, and drew up the papers in his suit for divorce from his second wife, today withdrew from the German baseball magnate's employ after presenting an itemized bill for $4,050. Von der Ahe is credited with having paid $650 to Glover. He says he has given Glover $700 in addition to the $650 credited him.

Lecture on Oraibi Pueblo.

Dr. George A. Dorsey will deliver the lecture at the Field Columbian Museum, Jackson Park, this afternoon. His subject will be the Pueblo of Oraibi, the most primitive in the Southwest. The lecture begins at 3 o'clock.

WINE OF CARDUI

WOMEN IN AGONY.

PATRICK, W. Va., Nov. 14th, 1897.

Nobody will ever know what terrible agony my wife suffered from female diseases. It was terrible. I cannot describe it. She commenced to improve from the very first dose of Wine of Cardui that she took. At the end of two weeks she is better than for three years before. She cannot praise Wine of Cardui enough. She tells everybody about it.

W. J. JENKINS.

SALLEYS, S. C., June 24th.

I have used one bottle of McElree's Wine of Cardui, and it has done more for me than all the medicine I have taken from my doctors in the past twelve months. LIZZIE GARDNER.

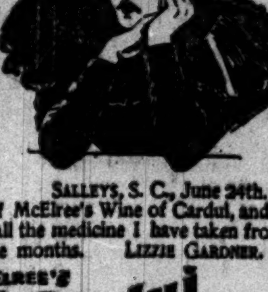
McELREE'S Wine of Cardui

Women are the real heroes of the world. What burdens they do carry! How they do suffer from ills peculiar to womanhood! They endure this dragging torture weeks, months, years. The story of weakness and suffering is written in the drawn features, in the sallow skin, in the listless eyes, in the lines of care and worry on the face. But there is a remedy that will cure nearly every case of this kind of trouble. McElree's Wine of Cardui is a vegetable wine that is made for women. It exerts a wonderfully healing, strengthening and soothing influence upon the organs of womanhood. It invigorates and stimulates the whole system. It is almost infallible in curing the peculiar irregularities and painful derangements of women. Year after year, in the privacy of the home—away from the eyes of everybody—it effects remarkable cures.

LADIES' ADVISORY DEPARTMENT. For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, Ladies' Advisory Department, The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

EVERY DRUGGIST SELLS IT. $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

WINE OF CARDUI



Gained 22 Pounds in 5 Weeks.

From the By-Stander, Macomb, Ill.

Alderman Louis W. Camp, of our city, has quite astonished his friends of late by a remarkable gain in weight. He has gained 22 pounds in five weeks. Those of his friends who do not know the facts of his sickness will read with interest the following:

"I was broken down in health and utterly miserable," said Mr. Camp to our reporter. "I was unable to work much of the time and so badly afflicted with a form of stomach trouble that life was a veritable nightmare.

"I tried various remedies, but during the six months of my sickness I obtained no relief. I had always been a robust, healthy man and sickness bore heavily upon me.

"About two years ago I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I purchased one box and received so much benefit that I used five more and was entirely cured. I gained twenty-two pounds in five weeks. Since I stopped taking the pills I have scarcely had an ache or pain.

Interviewing the Alderman.

"Dr. Williams' Pink Pills restored me to health and I most heartily recommend them."

L. W. Camp on oath says that the foregoing statement is true.

W. W. MELOAN, Notary Public.

Following is the physician's certificate as to Mr. Camp's present condition:

I am a regularly licensed physician of Macomb, McDonough County, Ill. I have very recently examined Mr. L. W. Camp as to his general physical condition, and find the same to be all that could be desired, appetite and digestion good, sleeps well, and has all the evidences of being in a good physical condition. SAM'L RUSSELL, M. D.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of September, 1897.

W. W. MELOAN, Notary Public.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

WE INVITE YOU

To attend our formal Opening and inspect the Up-to-Date Features of....

MONARCH BICYCLES

$60 Were $100 and still worth it.

Reliable wheels as low as $35.

200,000 satisfied riders will tell you—NONE BETTER!

..OPEN THIS EVENING..

Retail Salesrooms—BLISS & LUMSDEN, Mgrs., 152 Dearborn St.—87-89 Ashland Av.

New location, March 21st—122 Dearborn St.

$75 Bicycles, $38. $50 for $25. Patee Crest, Recreation, Warner. No brass bands nor souvenirs. [illegible]

$27 Buys THE '98 WRIGLEY BICYCLE.

Flush joints, expanders, 2 "Pc." hanger, 2⅜-inch drop, short head, standard tires. Every up to date feature.

No Better Bicycle Made at Any Price.

WE ARE NOT on bicycle row, but if you are looking for a strictly high-grade bicycle at maker's prices spend 10 cents for car fare and save from $23 to $48.

CATALOGUE FOR THE ASKING.

Wm. Wrigley Jr. & Co.

117-119 KINZIE STREET,

Opp. Northwestern Depot.

Open Friday and Saturday until 9 p. m.

BICYCLES!

The Show is Now On!

The Most Complete Line of Bicycles in the World.

CLEVELAND, BARNES, SYRIAN, WINFIELD, ORINOCO,	Our Specialty: We Save You Money.	WINDSOR, PHŒNIX, FALCON, EMERSON, SEMINOLE,

Adults, $15.00 up. Juveniles, $9.00.
Racers, $35.00. Tandems, $50.00.

The Brown-Lewis Cycle Co.,

Branch, 190 Monroe. 293 Wabash.

IDE, VICTOR, SYLPH, OVERLAND WHEELS.

PRICES.

$30.00, $35.00, $40.00, $45.00, $50.00, $55.00, $60.00, $65.00, $70.00, $75.00, $80.00, $85.00, $100.00.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

2d Floor Stewart Bldg., State & Washington.

THE NATIONAL SEWING MACHINE CO.'S "We Make Wheels Too."

'98 ELDREDGE - - $50.00
'98 BELVIDERE - $40.00

Illustrated Descriptive Catalogue FREE.

GLEASON & SCHAFF,

Open Evenings. 275 Wabash-av.

See the 1898 IROQUOIS BICYCLE.

The talk of the town. The wheel with new features. Nothing like it.

OFFICE AND SALESROOM,

331 and 333 Wabash Ave.

JUNGLE FEVER AS A FAD.

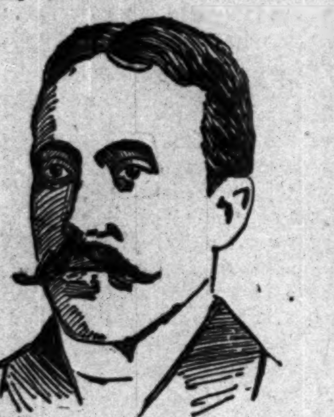
MAY YET ECLIPSE THE GRIP AS A MEANS TO SOCIAL PRESTIGE.

Greater New York's "400" Torn with Pride Over the Novel Malady Which Young James W. Gerrard, One of Its Integers, Has Captured — Chicago Swells Expected to Take Immediate Action to Maintain This City's Reputation.

Greater New York has at last discovered something new to brag about—one of its society swells, young James W. Gerrard, is ill with jungle fever, and all the "400" are torn with pride.

The startling intelligence of young Mr. Gerrard's illness reached Chicago too late yesterday for anything to be done toward redeeming the city's reputation. It is likely, however, that the young swells of Chicago, with proper civic pride, will take some action today, even if a subscription paper has to be started to send some one to Africa to catch the fever.

It was not a certainty in the minds of Chicago people who heard the news that young Mr. Gerrard had the real jungle fever. The symptoms of the real jungle fever are pain in the back of the head, aches in the joints, lassitude, sleeplessness, and dejection. It is always accompanied by a high fever, and quinine is the only known remedy.


JAMES W. GERRARD.

Young Mr. Gerrard is said to have all of these symptoms, but it has been recalled by several members of the more exclusive Chicago clubs that the same signs are good for ague and ordinary malaria. Some are uncharitable enough to say that was all Mr. Gerrard has.

It was stated at some of the down-town clubs that Preston Harrison, brother of the Mayor, a great traveler, had once experienced a slight touch of the genuine jungle fever, but Mayor Harrison denied this. The Mayor himself has on several occasions bearded the jungle fever in its lair, but he declared that it never touched him.

Everything depends now on how Mr. Gerrard's case turns out. If it starts an epidemic of jungle fever in Fifth avenue, New York, it is believed the microbes can be cultivated here with just as much ease. To have jungle fever indicates that the patient has been to India or Africa, and even a "touch" of the fever should be enough to establish a social position forever. It was the unanimous opinion at the Chicago clubs that as soon as the people of this city knew the advantages of jungle fever there would be no more appendicitis or grip.

HONOR FOR DR. C. W. PURDY.

Queen's University at Kingston, Ont., to Confer the Degree of LL. D. on a Chicago Physician.

Dr. Charles W. Purdy, 57 East Twentieth street, has been advised that Queen's University at Kingston, Ont., will at the next faculty meeting bestow upon him the honorary degree of LL. D. Dr. Purdy graduated from the university in 1859 and has practiced in Chicago for twenty-five years. He is a specialist in diseases of the kidneys, and the works he has written on this subject are to be recognized by his alma mater in the forthcoming degree.

If the lead in your pencil is poor try the famous "Koh-I-Noor."

WESTERN SALVAGE WRECKING AGENCY
SAMUEL GANS, MANAGER.

On Tuesday, March 22nd, at 10 a. m.
We will sell at public auction, for account of Fire Underwriters and whom it may concern, on premises of
LAKE MICHIGAN AND LAKE SUPERIOR TRANSPORTATION CO.
DOCK, Corner Rush and North Water-sts., Chicago;
Entire Salvage of
W. P. MUSSEY'S BILLIARD PARLORS, Chicago,
Consisting of
40 Pfister and Saratoga Billiard and Pool Tables,
1,000 Fine Cues, Cue Racks, etc.,
250 Opera Chairs, Mahogany Clothes Closets, Etc.
☞ Mr. Mussey had without doubt the most elegantly equipped Billiard Parlor in the West, making this a rare opportunity for those interested to secure tables and paraphernalia pertaining thereto at a great sacrifice. Sale made without reserve.

On Thursday, March 24, at 10 a. m.,
at Salvage Salesrooms, 126 to 132 Market-st., Chicago
ENTIRE SALVAGE OF
A. L. BASSETT & CO. - - - - - - CLEVELAND, OHIO,
Importers and jobbers of Hats, Caps, etc.,
CONSISTING OF
1,200 cases Hats, in Derbys, Fedoras, Staples, Railroads, Crush, etc., in black, browns, pearl, etc.
500 cases Straw Hats and Caps.
Large Assortment of Boys' and Children's Caps.
☞ Messrs. Bassett & Co. enjoyed an enviable reputation in the trade and carried one of the most complete wholesale stocks in the Western field.
☞ The major portion of this stock is in perfect condition.

Commencing on Thursday, March 31st, at 10 a. m.
At Salvage Salesrooms, 126 to 132 Market-st., City,
ENTIRE SALVAGES OF
Hoyt Dry Goods Company, Cleveland, Ohio.
Rowe & Cronin, Underwear, Cleveland, Ohio.
L. Schwabach, Mfr. Ladies' Fine Shirt Waists, City.
Chicago Stock of L. Lipschutz, New York, Importer of Millinery Goods,
Henry Noee & Co., Wholesale Carpets, City.
P. Becker & Co., City, Trunks and Valises,
COMPRISING
$40,000 worth of Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Silks, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Underwear, Ostrich Feathers, Tips, Millinery Flowers and Fruits, Silk, Madras, Lawn and Assorted Shirt Waists and Materials for manufacture of same; also
$10,000 worth of Men's, Boys', Youths' and Children's Clothing, all in desirable styles and qualities.
$15,000 worth of Carpets and Rugs.
$5,000 worth of Trunks and Valises and a large line of Mahogany and Oak Dining Tables.

ADVANCE NOTICE!
On April 5th and 6th at 10 a. m.,
Entire Salvages of
BUCKEYE WOOLEN CO. - - - - - - CLEVELAND, OHIO,
Importers and Jobbers of Fine Woolens.
HEXTER AND WERTHEIM - - - - - CLEVELAND, OHIO,
Importers of Tailor Trimmings.
S. M. HEXTER & CO. - - - - - - - - CLEVELAND, OHIO,
Importers and Jobbers of Linings.
Aggregate inventoried value over.............. $150,000
Consisting of
200 cases Woolens in English black and blue, Clay, Diagonal, French Back Worsted, Thibets, Cheviots, Serges, Fancy Suitings, Trouserings, Kerseys, Meltons, Beavers, and Covert Coatings.
Simonis & Bockhacker Birdseyes, Fancy Diagonals Worsteds, and Broad Cloth.
Large quantities of Riverside, Washington, Thornbury, Putnam, Sawyer, Oswego, Hanover, and Hinsdale Suitings & Pantings.
ALSO
Sister Flannels, Doeskins, and Uniform Cloths.
10 cases Blue and Black Beavers.
100 cases Farmers Satin, Serges, Twills, Lustrene etc.
Also very large line of
Silk and Satin Linings, Sewing Silks, Spool Cotton, Braids, Buttons, Canvas Sleeve Linings, etc., etc.
All above goods strictly sound and without blemish.
All stocks on exhibition day before sales.
SAMUEL GANS, Manager,
Western Salvage Wrecking Agency.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

S. W. COR. STATE AND MONROE STREETS.

WOOLF'S CLOTHING HOUSE
S. W. Cor. State and Monroe Streets.
Beautiful souvenirs for every customer in our men's and boys' clothing departments today. Doors open promptly at 9 o'clock a. m.

WOOLF'S CLOTHING HOUSE
S. W. Cor. State and Monroe Streets.
The opening of the new store this morning at 9 o'clock sharp. Exquisite decorations, beautiful souvenirs, enchanting music for you at the opening of the new store.

Mothers—Bring the Boys
today to hear the music and see the beautiful decorations. Everything will be made very pleasant for you.
You will be delighted with our Boys' Department.

Everybody is talking about our opening...

Our opening today will mark a new era in the clothing world. Every man, woman and child has watched patiently to see

"What Woolf was going to do."

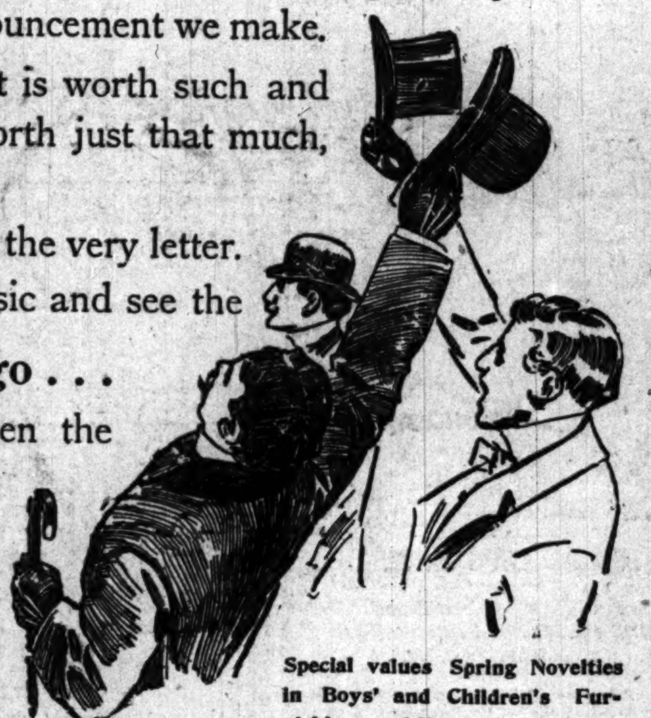
Never since our business experience has success been so apparent as this opening will prove. The crowds that throng our store will meet their full anticipation with the grandest sight that ever met their eyes. Woolf's Clothing House shall be stamped from today as

A grand money-saving clothing store,

where the best that is known of art-in-dress can be had. We impress upon your minds the importance of truth in every announcement we make. Bear in mind that whenever we say a garment is worth such and such a price, you can depend upon it being worth just that much, nothing less, regardless the price we ask for it. This is our principle and shall be carried out to the very letter. Mothers, bring the boys today to hear the music and see the

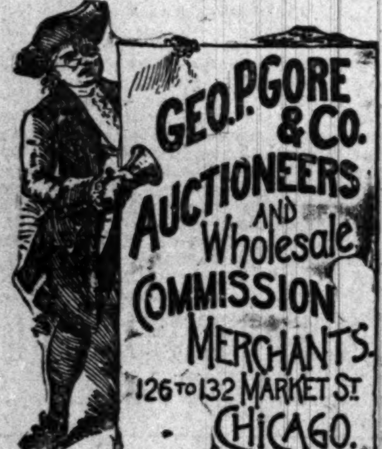
Finest boys' clothing dept. in Chicago...

Everything will meet with your approval, even the prices, which we dare say may astonish you.



Doors open today at 9 o'clock
WOOLF'S CLOTHING HOUSE
S. W. Cor. State and Monroe Streets.

Special values Spring Novelties in Boys' and Children's Furnishings and Hats.


GEO. P. GORE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND Wholesale COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
126 TO 132 MARKET ST.
CHICAGO.

Sales for Week Ending March 26th.
Tuesday, March 22nd—Dry Goods and Carpets, Curtains, Curtain Nets, Laces, Embroideries, etc.
ON SAME DAY
at L. M. & L. S. Transportation Co. Dock, Rush and N. Water-sts.,
FIRE SALVAGE SALE
Billiard and Pool Tables, Cues, Chairs, etc.
Wednesday, March 23rd — Boots and Shoes, including
New Consignments of Spring Footwear.
Thursday, March 24th .... Clothing
ON SAME DAY, IN ANNEX,
Crockery, Glassware, Enameled Ware, Decorated China, Cutlery, etc.
ALSO ON SAME DAY
FIRE SALVAGE SALE
Straw Hats, Fur Hats, Wool Hats.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

TRADE MARK
Monarch SHIRTS
PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED
FOR FINE TRADE

$2.40 for real $5 shoes.
$2.40 for real $4 shoes.

SCHLESINGER MAYER

$2.40 for real $4 shoes.
2$.40 for real $5 shoes.

$2.40 for real $4 & $5 shoes: an unparalleled bargain event.

This is a shoe sale without any explanations, but backed by the *hardest, unmistakable, uncontradictable facts.* It is a simple statement that such good shoes have never before been sold so low, *but it is absolutely so.* It is a broad assertion when we say that nearly every pair costs more to manufacture, *but it is absolutely so.* There is no need to shift propositions & play with terms—we have caught a shoe opportunity with both hands & are holding it out to you. You stand in your own light if you do not investigate.

The shoes are the very finest made for women, girls & children. American shoemaking—world famous—cannot produce better.

The assortment embraces fine enamel leather, patent calf, vici kid & dongola kid—& besides black there are (in kid) tans, chocolate, green, wine & mahogany.

They are hand welts and hand turns—button & lace—cloth tops & kid tops—all the new toes, tips & heels.

They are shoes that cannot be equaled in Chicago under $5 and $4—all go at $2.40.

Any and all $2.40 for $5 shoes for $4 shoes

National Music Co.
Are now doing business at temporary headquarters
241 Wabash Ave.

L. MANASSE, OPTICIAN,
88 Madison, Tribune Bldg
Spectacles and Eyeglasses scientifically adjusted. Eyes tested free. Artificial eyes, etc.

THE TRIBUNE PRINTS ALL THE NEWS

SPRING HATS.
KNOX | Absolutely correct shapes Ready. . . . .
JOHN T. SHAYNE & CO.,
(PALMER HOUSE BLOCK.)

For Reliable Sporting News Read THE TRIBUNE

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Saturday bargains late shoe novelties.

Experience has taught economical shoppers and the elite of Chicago that the choicest conceptions of fine fashionable footwear at lowest prices can be found only at Mandel's.

New Parisian effects—new spring styles—silk vesting toppings and patterns specially designed—the new coin toe being accepted for '98 as the proper style. Silk vesting uppers to match costumes.

Four special lots of American, English, and French makes—in patent leather, oxide, chrome, vici, and tans—in French and military heels—cloth and kid top vestings and combination new shoe curves—producing a most fascinating effect when properly fitted in hand-turned and welt soles—at a saving of $1.00, $2.00, and $3.00 pair— 2.35 3.75 2.95 4.75

The greatest shoes ever shown—Mandel's new $3 Nonpariel shoes—equal to the fine custom make in style, fit, and finish. **Lasts** are the latest and newest coin toes produced. **Materials** are choice selected vici and tan chrome tannage. **Soles** are medium weight and flexible. Mandel's $3 nonpariel shoes.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

New spring ideas girls' attire...

Superb showing of girls' new spring attire—the prettiest frocks and swellest ideas ever brought out in girls' natty apparel.

4.50 for girls' $6.75 new spring reefers—made of cheviot—green, red, blue and brown—double breasted box front—belted back—sailor collar, trimmed with white braid and fancy metal buckles—sizes 4 to 14 years.

5.00 for girls' $7.50 reefers—short, nobby jackets—in all materials—cheviots, broadcloths and novelty mixtures—all new spring shades—all richly trimmed with fancy braids, buttons and buckles—new style sailor collars—sizes 4 to 14 years.

7.75 for girls' $11.00 swell spring reefers—made of imported Paquin serge—wide self facings—collar and fancy sailor collar elaborately trimmed with white braid—lined with silk—streamers of white embroidered linen—sizes 4 to 14 years.

7.50 for $10.75 misses' new spring jackets—swell short coats—made of tan covert cloth—strap seams—fly buttoned box front—lined throughout, including sleeves, with fine quality taffeta silk.

10.00 for $15.00 misses' suits—1898 newest styles—in both blouse and fly front effects—cheviots and serges—jackets lined throughout with taffeta silk.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Saturday bargains boys' clothing..

Discerning parents will find Saturday's prices on boys' clothing the lowest ever named on desirable, dependable merchandise—*here* you are permitted to practice economy *without* the element of risk.

2.95 for boys' $5 suits—knee pants—strictly all wool—made with double-seat and knee—newest and nobbiest dark and mixed cheviot—all 1898 spring styles—a first-class school suit—all sizes.

3.95 for boys' $6 double-breasted Scotch cheviot knee-pants suits—navy blue, black and 22 different—newest and nobbiest spring effects—in gray, green and the up-to-date shade of nut and London brown—every garment lined with the best Italian serge—all sizes—mail orders filled.

5.00 for boys' new combination suits—jacket and two pairs pants—all-wool imported fabrics—blue, black and fancy mixed cheviots—homespun and glove finish cassimeres—newest 1898 spring effects—in plaids and checks—the correct grays, greens and London browns—first-class up-to-date suit for dress or school—sizes 7 to 16.

6.00 for boys' $10.00 3-piece suits—coat, vest and pants—black, clay diagonal worsted, lined with the best.

10.00 for small men's, young men's and boys' long-pants suits—the newest and nobbiest English and Scotch effects in checks, plaids, stripes and plain colors.

Basement—2.50 for combination suits—double breasted—pants have double seat and knees—brown, gray and fancy mixtures—plaids and overplaids—all sizes—3 to 16 years.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Annual sale Trefousse gloves.

Our annual sale of Trefousse gloves surpassed our utmost expectations—new additions—new features—new glove ideas continued to make this sale Chicago's greatest glove event—the name of "Trefousse" stamped on a pair of gloves guarantees its quality—all the season's '98 colorings are to be found in this great gathering of gloves.

Ladies' 3-clasp Trefousse made kid gloves San Remo first quality— 1.35
Ladies' 3-clasp fine French kid—choice, elastic, durable and perfect fitting—all the newest colors— 1.10
Ladies' 3-clasp French kid—new two-toned embroidered backs—monogram clasps— 90c
Ladies' 2-patent fastener light-weight kid gloves—embroidered backs— 75c
Basement glove section—the choicest styles of ladies' 2-clasp and 4-button kid gloves—pique and overseam sewed—durable and good fitting and recommended for wear—regular $1 glove—for, per pair— 59c

MANDEL BROTHERS.

The new Ascot tie.

The advent of warmer days demands a radical change in neckwear—prices governing Saturday's selling are noteworthy for their smallness.
Late London styles in ladies' Ascot and puff ties—exquisite effects in cardinal, lavender, green, white and black and many other new and beautiful variegated effects—$2.00 values for 1.25

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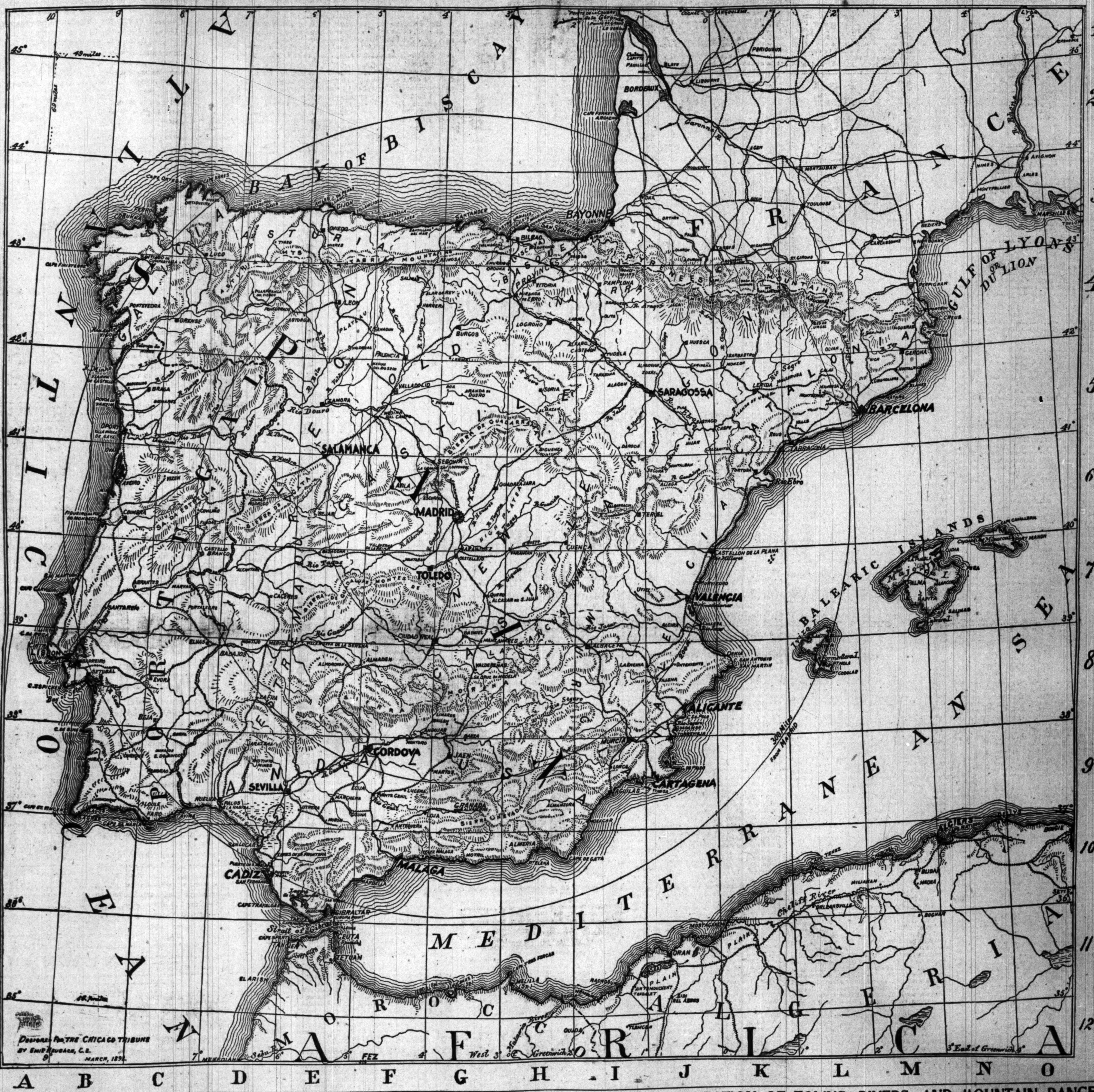
EDITORIAL SHEET.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO. Pages 9 to 16.

SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1898—SIXTEEN PAGES.

OUR DEAREST FOE—MAP OF SPAIN, DRAWN FOR "THE TRIBUNE."



LAND OF CASTILE AND ARAGON.

SPAIN—A battleground from its earliest history—now a land of decadence and crumbling castles and fortifications.

Among the ancient of nations Spain stands pre-eminent. Since its earliest history a battleground, it is little wonder that throughout the length and breadth of this peninsula grim castles and fortifications of every kind abound. At the present juncture it is interesting to know the extent of these defenses, albeit the great majority are of little avail in these modern days. Spain has scarcely ever been free from wars since the beginning of its history, yet the great part of its conflicts since the adoption of modern methods of warfare have been abroad. Fortifications exist today that were erected by the Romans, a testimonial to their excellence in this direction, but what they would avail against war methods of the present need not be asked.

In every sense of the word decadence has marked Spain as its own, no nation of the earth having fallen from such heights of power and possession to such depths of latent weakness in the world's history. A half century since it would have been more fit to cope with an invading enemy than now, and there is scarce a city on its coasts that has strengthened defenses within the last ten decades. Eliminating the Spanish navy from consideration, and only reckoning with the defenses of the maritime ports, it is not a matter of any doubt but that they would speedily succumb to an attack by one or more American battleships. The defenses are principally composed of adobe, which would crumble into dust with the advent of such projectiles as would be sent against them. The Spanish navy might add something to the defense of the principal ports, and the foregoing forecast is based on non-intervention by any European power and the passing of Gibraltar by the attacking fleet.

It must be understood, however, that irreparable damage could not be inflicted by the destruction or capture of the seaport towns of Spain, for the population of all combined does not aggregate one-half that of Greater New York, counting the fishing villages and all hamlets on the coast. Indeed it is doubtful if, all told, the coast points would number one million people.

The exposed coasts of Spain offer many points of vantage to an enemy attacking by water—the Bay of Biscay on the north, the Atlantic on the northwest, and the Mediterranean on the east and south affording a fleet ample opportunity to choose the best point of vantage, according to circumstances. The extreme length of the country from north to south is 560 miles, while from Cape Finisterre in the northwest to Cape Creux in the northeast is 650 miles. The area is 197,670 square miles, just about the size of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, and Kentucky.

According to the estimated census of 1890 the population was 17,500,000, and it may be asserted that this has not been increased in the intervening time—if anything reduced. It is the wonder of other nations how Spain, impoverished by losing wars for centuries, has managed to retain a respectable naval power, yet it stands fairly well in this respect, and the citizens are as loyal and warlike as they are bombastic and extravagant in their praise of everything Spanish.

KEY TO THE MAP, SHOWING LOCATION OF TOWNS, RIVERS, AND MOUNTAIN RANGES.

A.	
Alagon	I—5
Alar de Rey	F—4
Albacete	I—8
Albarracin	I—6
Alberche, Rio	F—6
Abrantes	B—7
Alcanitz	K—5
Alcantara	D—7
Alcazarde S. Juan	G—7
Alcira	J—7
Alcudia	N—7
Alfaro	I—4
Algeciras	E—10
Alhambra	G—9
Aliaga	J—6
Alicante	J—8
Almaden	F—8
Almanzor	H—9
Almazan	H—5
Almeria	H—10
Almorchon	E—8
Almudevar	J—5
Amurrio	G—3
Andorra	L—4
Andujar	F—8
Antequera	F—9
Aquilas	I—9
Ara, Rio	J—4
Aragon, Rio	I—4
Aranda de Duero	G—5
Aranjues	G—6
Arazena	D—9
Arles	O—3
Astorga	D—4
Asturia	D—3
Auch	K—3
Aveiro	B—6
Avignon	O—3
Avila	F—6
Aviles	E—3
Ax	L—4
B.	
Badajos	D—8
Baeza	G—8
Bag. de Bigorre	K—3
Bag. de Luchon	K—4
Ballen	G—8
Barbastro	K—4
Barcelona	M—5
Barreiro	B—8
Barzellos	B—5
Basque Provinces	H—3
Bayonne	I—3
Bazagonal	E—7
Beja	C—8
Bejar	E—6
Bezieres	N—3
Biarritz	I—3
Bilbao	H—3
Blanes	M—5
Braga	B—5
Burgos	G—4
C.	
Cabrera I.	N—7
Caceres	D—7
Cadiz	D—10
Calaf	L—5
Cantabrian Mts.	E—3
Cape de Penas	E—3
Cape Finisterre	A—4
Cape Ortegal	C—3
Cape Vares	C—3
Carcasonne	M—3
Carinena	J—5
Carrion, Rio	F—4
Cartagena	J—9
Carvoeiro, Cape	A—7
Caspe	K—5
Casteljon	I—4
Castellejo	G—7
Castello Branco	C—7
Castellon de la Piana	K—7
Castropol	D—3
Castro Urdiales	G—3
Cavado, Rio	G—5
Cavalleria, Cape	O—7
Cette	N—3
Cinca, Rio	K—4
Cintra	A—8
Ciudad Real	F—7
Ciudad Rodrigo	D—6
Ciudadela	N—7
Codolar Point	L—8
Coimbra	B—6
Cordova	F—9
Corunna	B—3
Covilhao	C—6
Creus, Cape	N—4
Cuenca	H—6
Cullera	J—7
D.	
Dairmiel	G—7
Daroca	I—5
Da Roca, Cape	A—8
Dax	J—3
De Gata, Cape	H—10
Denia	K—8
De Lines, Cape	B—9
Duero, Rio	C—5
Du Midi, Mt	J—4
Durango	H—3
E.	
Ebro, Rio	K—6
Ebro, Rio	J—5
Ecija	E—9
Elena, Point	H—10
Elvas	C—8
Escurial	F—6
Esla, Rio	E—5
Espichel, Cape	A—8
Estrella, Sierrade	C—6
Europa Point	E—10
Evora	C—8
F.	
Faro	C—9
Ferrol	B—3
Figueira la Fozdo Montego	B—6
Figueras	M—4
Foix	L—4
Formentera I.	L—8
Fuenterraria	H—3
Fundao	C—6
G.	
Gallego, Rio	J—4
Gata, Sierra de	D—6
Gerona	M—5
Gibraltar	E—10
Gijon	E—3
Granada	G—9
Granollers	M—5
Guadalaviar, Rio	J—7
Gaudalaviar, Rio	I—6
Guadalope, Rio	J—6
Guadalquivir	E—9
Guadalupe, Sierra	E—7
Guadamar	J—8
Guadarrama, Rio	E—6
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Gualdalajara	G—6
Guimares	B—5
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Herrera	F—4
Hijar	J—5
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Huebra, Rio	D—6
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Ladosa	H—4
Lagos	B—9
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Linares	G—8
Lisboa, Ria de	A—8
Lisbon	A—8
Llanes	F—3
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Loja	F—9
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Mira	B—6
Miranda de Ebro	H—4
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Mollerusa	K—5
Monchique	B—9
Mondaca	H—3
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Montalban	J—6
Montauban	L—3
Montijo	D—8
Montoro	F—9
Montpellier	N—3
Montserrat	L—5
Monzon	K—5
Moron	E—9
Motril	G—10
Moxacar	I—9
Murcia	I—9
Muros	A—4
Murviedro	J—7
N.	
Narbonne	N—3
Navarra	H—4
Navia	D—3
Navia, Rio	D—3
Nevada, Sierra	G—9
Nimes	O—3
O.	
Odemira	B—9
Olita	I—4
Oloron	J—3
Oivan	L—4
Onteniente	J—8
Oporto	B—5
Orbigo, Rio	E—4
Orduna	G—3
Orense	C—4
Orthes	J—3
Ortigueira	C—3
Osuna	E—9
Ourique	B—9
Ovar	B—6
Oviedo	E—3
P.	
Padron	B—4
Palencia	F—4
Palma	M—7
Palos	D—9
Palos, Capede	J—9
Pamplona	I—4
Pau	J—3
Penafiel	F—5
Pera, Cape	N—7
Perdu, Mt	J—4
Perpignan	N—4
Pina	J—5
Pisuerga, Rio	F—4
Pomorao	C—9
Pondevedra	B—4
Ponferrado	D—4
Portalegre	C—7
Portbou	N—4
Portugalete	G—3
Povoa de Varzim	B—5
Puente Genil	F—9
Puerto Real	D—10
Pyrenees, Mts	J—3
Q.	
Quero	G—7
R.	
Rapita	M—7
Reinosa	F—3
Reus	K—5
Ria de Vigo	B—4
Ribadesella	F—3
Rio Tinto Minas	D—9
Rivadeo	D—3
Roa	G—5
Roncevalles	I—4
Rosas, Gulf of	N—4
S.	
S. Antonio	L—8
S. Martin Rio	J—6
Sa Cruz de Mudela	G—8
Sa Maria, Puerto de	D—10
Sa Polo	J—8
Sabor, Rio	D—5
Sado	B—8
Sahagun	E—4
Salamanca	E—5
Salinas	F—4
Salinas, Cape	N—7
San Antonio, Cape	K—8
San Ildefonso	G—6
San Juan	M—4
San Lucar de Barrameda	D—10
San Martin, Cape	K—8
San Rogue	E—10
San Sebastian	H—3
Sanguesa	I—4
Santander	G—3
Santarem	B—7
Santiago de Compostella	B—4
Santillana del Mar	F—3
Sao Martinho	A—7
Saragossa (Zaragoza)	J—5
Segovia	F—6
Segre, Rio	L—5
Segura	I—8
Seguro, Rio	H—8
Seo de Urgel	L—4
Serpa	C—9
Setubal	B—8
Sevilla	D—9
Siguenza	H—5
Sil, Rio	D—4
Soria	H—5
St. Gaudens	K—3
St. Girons	L—3
St. Vincent, Cape	B—9
T.	
Taguna, Rio	G—6
Tagus, Rio	E—7
Talaverna de la Reina	F—7
Tallavera de la Reina	F—6
Tamega, Rio	C—5
Taracon	H—7
Tarazona	I—5
Tarbes	K—3
Tarifa	E—10
Tarragona	L—5
Tavira	C—9
Ter, Rio	M—4
Teruel	I—6
Tineo	D—3
Toledo	F—7
Toledo, Montes de	F—7
Tolosa	H—3
Tormes, Rio	D—5
Torrevieja	J—8
Tortosa	K—6
Toulouse	L—3
Trafalgar, Cape	D—10
Tua, Rio	C—5
Tudela	I—4
U.	
Utiel	I—7
Utrera	E—9
V.	
Valdepeñas	G—8
Valderaduey, Rio	E—5
Valderas	E—4
Valenca da Minho	B—4
Valencia	J—7
Valladolid	F—5
Valls	L—5
Valmaseda	G—3
Veles Malaga	F—10
Vianna de Castello	B—5
Vich	M—5
Vigo	B—4
Villafranca del Vierzo	D—4
Villanueva de la Serena	E—8
Villa Nuova de Gaya	B—5
Villaviciosa	E—3
Villena	J—8
Viscaya	H—3
Vitoria	H—4
Vivero	C—3
Visen	C—6

FACTS ABOUT THE CITIES.

In Old Madrid.

Madrid, the capital of the kingdom, is the largest city of Spain, and, being situated almost in the center, is protected from attack from shore or frontier. The inhabitants number about 475,000, and it has the distinction of not only occupying the highest position of any European capital, but also of having the highest death rate. The royal palaces are maintained on a scale of magnificence in ill accord with the depleted treasury of the country. The bull rings and opera-houses are liberally patronized by the gentility. Secure in the lo-

(Continued on thirteenth page.)

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Shakspeare His Own Biographer.

William Shakspeare. A Critical Study. By George Brandes. Two volumes. The Macmillan company.

The Bacon cipher buffoonery has had at least one good effect. It has spurred the greatest of Danish critics to write an ingenious and masterly study of Shakspeare's character and life as seen in his own dramas and sonnets. It is quite natural that this important work should come from a foreigner, for the same reason that Germany yearly prints more books on Shakspeare than England. But is it not a caustic touch of the irony of fate that a Danish Jew should have to come to the rescue of Shylock's creator and the greatest of all Englishmen?

George Brandes has been before the public now for thirty years, and his monumental "Main Currents in the Literature of the Nineteenth Century" is alone sufficient to give him a place among the greatest of European critics. He cannot be said to be widely known in America, yet his critical mission, "to bring literature back to life," is thoroughly in accord with American thought. The application of that idea to this new work on Shakspeare is both daring and successful.

Dr. Brandes resents the stereotyped statements that "We know nothing about Shakspeare," and "an octavo page would contain all our knowledge of him." He says that, given the possession of thirty or forty important works by any man, it is entirely our own fault if we know nothing about him. The Bacon cipher jugglers will have a right to say he begs the question in that statement, but this will not save their Bacon from the flagellation that follows:

> Such assertions have been carried so far that a wretched group of dilettanti has been bold enough, in Europe and America, to deny William Shakspeare the right to his own life work, to give to another the honor due to his genius, and to bespatter him and his invulnerable name with an insane abuse which has reëchoed through every land.

It was to refute the idea of Shakspeare's impersonality that Dr. Brandes undertook this work. "Its purpose was to declare and prove that Shakspeare is not thirty-six plays and a few poems jumbled together and read pell-mell, but a man who felt and thought, rejoiced and suffered, brooded, dreamed, and created." He has boldly assumed that the poet put his whole individuality into his writings, and that in them, if we read aright, we shall find the man.

So Dr. Brandes has taken the single octavo page of the dramatist's known life, has supplemented it with an exhaustive knowledge of the men and events of the time, and by the side of these he has placed the Shakspeare plays and sonnets in the order of their writing. Then he has noted where the known events in the dramatist's life emerged into his writings; and where unknown things emerge he has made a shrewd guess at the events that prompted them. Combined with it all there is a keen and lucid critical treatment of the dramas and of the man thus revealed.

At first blush it would seem as if Dr. Brandes' cipher key were little better than Ignatius Donnelly's. But a reading of these two thoughtful and dignified volumes forever banishes that idea. Whether or not Dr. Brandes has rehabilitated the real Shakspeare, certain it is that he places before our eyes a living, human, tempestuous character, full of pride of family and contempt of fame, with passions, prejudices, loves, and enmities even as the rest of us, and at the same time "the pride and monarch of mankind."

The author regards Kit Marlowe as the youthful Shakspeare's first master in the drama, as well as the creator of English tragedy. From the time when Shakspeare left his wife and child at Stratford to plunge into the wild bohemian life of London his life and growth are traced. The poaching escapades of his youth come to light in an unmistakable gibe at Sir Thomas Lucy in "The Merry Wives of Windsor." The lesson of his hurried marriage to Anne Hathaway crops up not only in "Twelfth Night," in the passage beginning, "Then let thy love be younger than thyself," but still more markedly in "The Tempest," where Prospero warns Ferdinand against disregarding the formalities of marriage:

> No sweet aspersion shall the heavens let fall
> To make this contract grow, but barren hate
> Sour-ey'd disdain, and discord, shall bestrew
> The union of your bed with weeds so loathly
> That you shall hate it both.

Though Anne Hathaway could not fill Shakspeare's life even for a brief time, and though the dramatist visited Stratford only once a year, Dr. Brandes brings forth many proofs of his strong pride of family and his attachment to his little son, Hamnet. When this son died in 1596, it certainly is reasonable to believe that Shakspeare put his own sorrow into "King John," which he wrote shortly afterward:

> Grief fills the room up of my absent child,
> Lies in his bed, walks up and down with me,
> Puts on his pretty looks, repeats his words,
> Remembers me of all his gracious parts,
> Stuffs out his vacant garments with his form.

With striking acumen and notable breadth of knowledge Dr. Brandes continues this process throughout. He draws the happy surroundings and princely favors that made Shakspeare an aristocrat, and that inspired him at the period when he wrote his greatest comedies. With equal cogency he traces the private and public sorrows that caused the growing melancholy of the poet. The death of his father was the last in a long series of dispiriting events that preceded the writing of "Hamlet." As the author is a Dane, one is not surprised to find the chapter on "Hamlet" especially complete and eloquent. He says:

> Hamlet has given the name of Denmark a world-wide renown. Of all Danish men there is only one who can be called famous on the largest scale; only one with whom the thoughts of men are ever busied in Europe, America, Australia, aye, even in Asia and Africa, wherever European culture has made its way; and that one never existed, at least not in the form in which he has become known to the world.

Dr. Brandes does not think Shakspeare ever visited Denmark, though he is inclined to believe the dramatist was in Italy, probably during the epoch of the London plague.

Of these volumes as a whole it is impossible to speak too highly. They give a new and unhackneyed view of Shakspeare and also show his amazing influence upon all European literatures. "Goethe and Schiller are unimaginable without him," says Dr. Brandes, "and he is not without his influence upon Björnson and Ibsen. Intellectual revolutions have emanated from his outspoken boldness and his eternal youth, and have been quelled again by his sanity, his moderation, and his eternal wisdom."

The author's style is clear and forcible, and William Archer and his helpers have translated the original into good English. The work is one that will be hailed with gratitude by all Shakspearean scholars.

Good Romance of the Greek War.

The Vintage. By E. F. Benson. Illustrated. Harper & Bros.

If only Mr. Benson had left out half a dozen heavy chapters of Greek politics near the close of his novel it might be ranked on a par with the best work of Weyman and Hope. Even as it stands "The Vintage" is not only far the best thing written by the author of "Dodo," but is one of the three best romances that have appeared since the holidays.

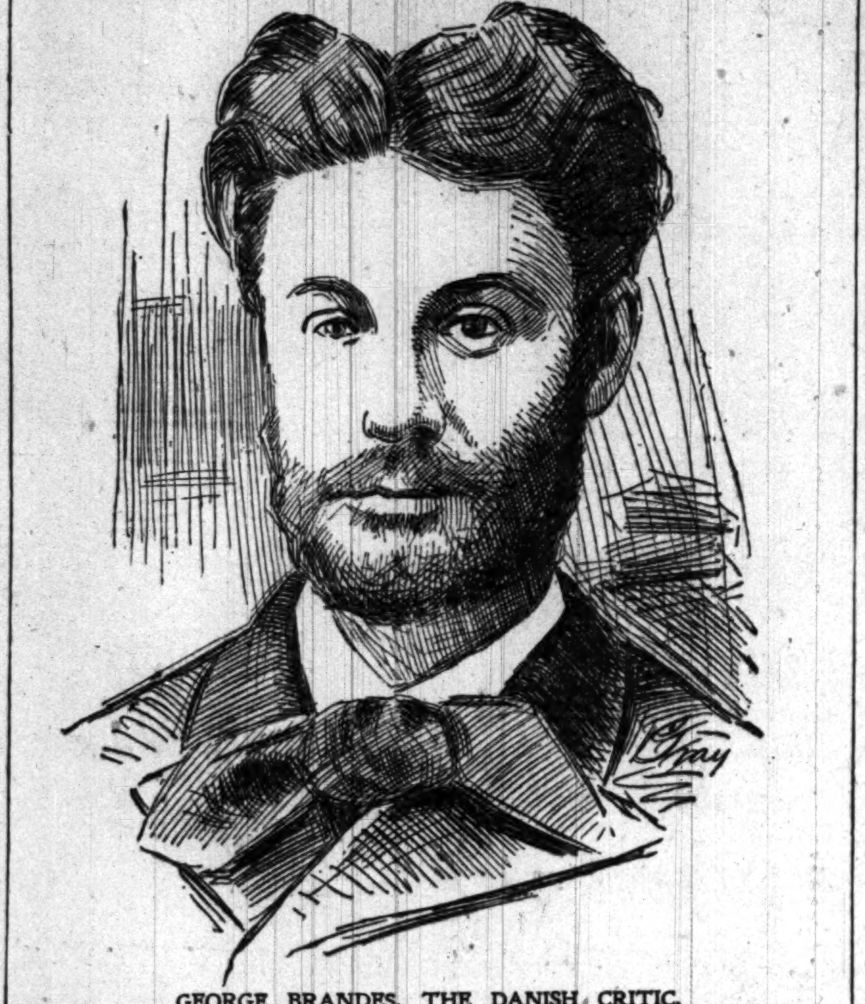
In the first half of the story the author has surpassed himself. He has shown himself a master of almost every motive that makes for interest. Humor, sentiment, pathos, character delineation, swift action, graphic scene painting, and dramatic thrill—all these and more go to make up this palpitating drama of the passions and events attending the outbreak of the Greeks against the Turks in 1821. And at the same time the author has woven a pretty romance, created two admirable young heroes, and given a good description of Greek life.

One might travel far through the domain of fiction without finding a more engaging and thoroughly human hero than Mitsos. From the moment when the sun-browned boy appears in the first pages, merrily chasing a pet cat from mere overflow of animal spirits, to the final chapter, in which he finds his beloved and lost Suleima, Mitsos is a healthy, natural, whole-souled chap. To meet him and his rollicking, dare-devil cousin, Yanni, is a never-failing pleasure.

While getting acquainted with Mitsos in his father's vineyard at Nauplia the reader also meets his uncle, Nicholas Vidalis, a stern and embittered man, who is the mainspring of the insurrection. The scene in which Nicholas tells Mitsos the sad story of his life—how the Turks had caused the dishonor and death of his wife and child before his eyes—is a strong piece of work. The transferring of the uncle's hatred of the Turks to the young nephew's breast is natural and dramatic. Thus is created an adequate motive for all the ferocity and bloodshed of the later scenes.

No less powerful is the episode in which Nicholas puts a final test upon Mitsos before intrusting him with the secrets of the revolutionists. The test is cruel, but the story of it is exciting and leaves no doubt of the youth's splendid nerve.

With the fighting motives fairly swinging, the love motive falls prettily into place. Suleima is a young Greek girl held in the harem of the Turkish official who has confiscated Mitsos' father's estate, and Mitsos discovers her through a certain vineyard song that rings all through the book, and that finds a deeper application in the bloody vintage of the crushing of the Turks. Every fine night Mitsos helps Suleima over the harem wall into his fishing boat and sails with her on the bay, until one night his uncle Nicolas comes to Nauplia and tells the boy that the time has come to redeem his oath against the oppressors.



GEORGE BRANDES, THE DANISH CRITIC.

From that time forth Mitsos and his cousin Yanni travel over Greece, disguised as orange peddlers, carrying messages from one group of revolutionists to another, everywhere telling them to "grind black corn for the Turk," and several times getting into the most hair-raising kind of peril—and valiantly getting out again. The chaffing of these two boys, and their devotion to each other, are delightfully natural, and at the same time are handled by the author with a humor and dramatic skill that promise him a place in the highest rank of romantic writers.

Another feature that calls for high praise is the skill with which Mr. Benson has portrayed the ever-recurring conflict between Mitsos' heart and his sense of duty. Once plunged into the conflict, the boy can never get a chance to see his sweetheart. On one occasion he gets back to Nauplia, and is promising himself a love feast, when duty again compels him to set off instantly to save Yanni from death. The story of how he rescued his cousin from a Turk's house is one of the best in the book. But this conflict between love and duty is most powerfully utilized in the chapter where Mitsos is compelled to set fire to a ship full of Turks in which he believes Suleima is held. The vivid description of the burning vessel and of the perishing of all its occupants, in conjunction with the lad's mental anguish, is nothing less than masterly.

Unfortunately, from this point onward the author has marred his story with increasing details of actual history. The reader is not particularly interested in the factional disputes of the Captains and the clerical primates, though these are necessary to an understanding of the errors and false steps that detracted so materially from the glory of the Greek cause. It was doubtless necessary, even in an historical novel, to make some mention of the hideous massacre of Navarino, which forever sullies the last page of glory that Greek history can boast. But Mr. Benson erred in describing these and other historical and political matters at length. The author has secured the satisfaction of putting the whole war into a single novel, but he has done it at the expense of his art.

The fact remains, none the less, that "The Vintage" is a powerful and pleasing romance—one that leaves on the reader a deep impression and a vivid sense of the reality of its characters and the dramatic verisimilitude of its incidents.

Last of Morris' Romances.

The Sundering Flood. By William Morris. Longmans, Green & Co.

In "The Sundering Flood" we have the last of William Morris' quaint pseudo-allegorical romances. It and its predecessors are as like as the peas in a pod. The Land of Nowhere, in which the story is laid, bears the same relation to medieval England as the author's unique old-Saxon lingo bears to the genuine article—it suggests the original without being like to anything that ever was on sea or land. Yet the style has its fascination, especially if taken in small doses, and the story, a thousand miles removed as it is from the real world, yet possesses elements of a sweet and human interest.

It is hard to see how a strong and practical mind like that of William Morris could content itself at spinning these gossamers in the sky, without even an allegorical thread to connect them with real life. There are such threads in plenty hanging from these floating, fleecy tales, but the author seems to have disdained to anchor any of them to earth. And therein lies the secret why William Morris' tales are even now passing to join the innumerable caravan of last summer's cobwebs.

The fancy of "The Sundering Flood" is pretty and is easily capable of an allegorical application to the barriers that sometimes separate fond hearts in real life. But there is no sign that the author thought of any such application. The flood referred to in the title is a swift and unbridged river that separates two friendly settlements somewhere in medieval England. Far to the south, on its lower reaches, this river is navigable, but wildernesses and hostile bands intervene. Thus, when the brave young Osberne and the sweet Elfhild learn to love each other they are ever held apart by the deep cañon and rushing torrent of the Sundering Flood.

Mr. Morris has created many pretty pictures of the youth and maid as they sit on opposite sides of the river and tell each other their love. Osberne even throws presents across to Elfhild, but never can he touch so much as the tip of her finger.

Then intervene sundry chapters of war and bloodshed, in which the youngling learns to fight. After that comes a raid in which a powerful band of thieves attacks the settlement on Elfhild's side of the river. Though Osberne and his sturdy archers help to rout the enemy by shooting from their side, yet Elfhild is carried off into captivity. From that time forth the young carle, Osberne, becomes a fierce warrior, who joins a great knight and fights his way into the south so fiercely that he soon is known to friend and enemy as the Red Lad.

Of Osberne's many adventures and deeds of prowess no need is to tell save to say that at last he finds himself face to face with Elfhild in a hut in the Wood Masterless, just at the moment when three villains enter and begin to insult her.

> But Osberne had risen also, and with a quick turn had thrust between the White Knight and Elfhild, and now stood with his back to her, facing the felons. What, cur! cried the White Knight; shall we have thee out and flay thy back with our stirrup leather? Said Osberne, speaking slowly: That is the third question too much thou has asked in these last few minutes. Lo, thou! And he shook his hood from his face and had his sword Board-cleaver bare in his hand straigtway.
>
> Then those three set up a quavering cry of the Red Lad! the Red Lad! and ran bundling out of the cot; but Board-cleaver was swifter than they. One of the serving men lost his head just outside the threshold; the Knight stumbled at the brook and fell, and never rose again. The messenger strove hard for the thicket, but the moon was up now, and it was but a few strides of the swift runner of the Dale ere Board-cleaver had taken his life.
>
> The two women stood looking toward the open door the while, and the maiden said faintly and in a quavering voice: Mother, what is it? what has befallen? Tell me, what am I to do? Hush, my dear, said the carline, hush; it is but a minute's waiting after all these years.
>
> Even therewith came a firm footstep to the door, and Osberne stepped quietly over the threshold, bareheaded now, and went straight to Elfhild; and she looked on him, and the scared look went out of her face, and nought but the sweetness of joyful love was there. And she cried out: O, my sweet, where is now the Sundering Food? And they were in each other's arms as though the long years had never been.

It is seldom that Mr. Morris' constructive art is at fault, but he was certainly guilty of an anti-climax in following up this scene with a long story of how Elfhild came to be in the Wood Masterless. But as the happy couple returned to Osberne's home and lived to a good old age in great happiness it probably would be a case of supererogation to find fault on a technicality.

The story, despite its likeness to its predecessors, gives abundant proof that Morris died in his prime. Those who wish a pure and enjoyable example of all that is best in his other romances should read "The Sundering Flood."

Light on the Social Problem.

Selfhood and Service: The Relation of Christian Personality to Wealth and Social Redemption. By David Beaton. F. H. Revell company.

The author of this book is a clean-cut writer; but he is that first of all because he is a clear-cut thinker. He is in no sense an "old fogy"; neither is he a new one. He evidently likes to look at a subject in open daylight, and to try to see things exactly as they are. That is to say, he has a fine and dominating sense for veracity. Unlike some popular writers on sociological questions, he has too much sense for veracity, every time he wants to emphasize some particular truth, to feel that he must either exaggerate it into caricature or else vehemently deny some other related truth. He is not afraid to assume that both sides of the shield may be equally real, perhaps equally beautiful.

The motive of the book is a deep sympathy with the weak, who are forced to the wall in the awful industrial contest of life—the defective, the dispossessed in our present social chaos. But, as Mr. Beaton believes, the work of social redemption cannot afford to ignore the claims of personality. The true policy will not only be constructive, but will make equal and constant account of both "selfhood" and "service." The new discovery is that the one is not contradictory to the other. The plan is a good one, because it works well both ways. Selfhood is the right to be—to be an individualized personality, to own things and to enjoy them; but society has the same right to be and to claim from the individual the service necessary to its well-being. The fate of the individual and the fate of society follow the same line. And the ideals of the new social order may be boldly, safely trusted.

Carlyle's way, "to rave at everything and propose nothing," is getting out of date. Of course the age is restless and critical; no one regards the present situation as satisfactory; but the case is not hopeless. There is a theory of life, so this vigorous and unusually sane writer insists, which holds the promise of the future. This theory of life is really as well authenticated as is the Copernican theory, or the theory of evolution; only the trouble is that since it has to do with conduct people either resent its claims or else are afraid to trust it. The rich and the less rich raise their own objections to it.

It is the duty, as Mr. Beaton urges throughout this very readable book, of sober and clear thinkers everywhere not to "rave," but to do what they can to show how this constructive principle of "selfhood," conjoined with that of "service," applies in every part of life and in every relation of one life to other lives. His own strong and balanced restatement of the Christian social ideal is timely and should command attention.

Brief Mention.

Miss Lilie W. Eliel of this city has compiled and written a cook book of great variety, inclusiveness, and virtue, with a somewhat misleading name, "Poetry in Cookery." The work is exceedingly rich in foreign recipes—and the American mind can never be convinced of the esthetic or poetical value of—schmeerkæse, for example. But there is no doubt of its value to the housekeeper.

Ex-President Cleveland's admirable address at the one-hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Princeton University has been published in Crowell's white and gold series. Mr. Cleveland's advice to young men on the needs of university training is most timely. He shows how higher education fits one not merely to earn a living but to be a factor in society, an influence working for a nobler type of citizenship.

If we are to have novelettes written about Cuba it is well to have them of the sort Louis Pendleton has just written with the name "Carita." The book is well printed by Lamson, Wolffe & Co. But it is not convincing. The style is florid and tropical enough, and there is nothing inherently improbable about the plot; still Cuba impresses one as having an atmosphere of its own, and not being just like every other Spanish-American country. This story might have been set anywhere in Central or South America, except Brazil, by just a change of names.

Ambrose Bierce's powerful and gruesome "Tales of Soldiers and Civilians" have been reissued by G. P. Putnam's Sons in a dainty volume, with the changed title, "In the Midst of Life." The change is made so as to give the book the same title as that of the London and Leipzig editions. The stories have undergone some alterations and additions, and are given a more attractive dress suitable to a renewed career in the production of spinal marrow chills. Mr. Bierce has more of Poe's power of inspiring horror by artistic methods than any other man now living. Readers who enjoy that sort of tales, and who have not yet read those of Ambrose Bierce, will get their money's worth in "In the Midst of Life."

Landis Ayr is the name assigned to the author of "The Brown-Laurel Marriage," a small novel published by F. Tennyson Neely. At first reading the book seemed to be the work of a man, and deserving of reprobation because of its suggestiveness. Upon reflection, however, it appears to have been written by a woman who is quite unconscious of the bearing which her work has. It is a badly constructed story at best, with overmuch diffusiveness at the beginning, and an exceedingly doubtful experiment with a foregone conclusion by way of theme. It cannot be said to be instructive, either, because there could never be any doubt, except in the mind of some one very inexperienced indeed, of the outcome. And in the hands of the young it might do some injury.

Dr. Winfield S. Hall, professor of physiology in the Northwestern University School of this city, has written a "Laboratory Guide in Physiology" on a practical and original plan. It is a text book for advanced students in medicine and the method is purely inductive. Directions are given for a large number of laboratory experiments in general and special physiology, and through a series of questions the student is guided in his observations, but is not told what he is to observe or what conclusions he is to reach. The result is to throw him upon his own mental resources—the true educative method. Though a comparatively young man Dr. Hall already stands high among Western medical professors and his "Laboratory Guide" is proof alike of his learning and of the soundness of his pedagogical theories. (Chicago Medical Book company.)

"The Wild Flowers of California," by Mary Elizabeth Parsons, should be a boon to amateur botanists who are visitors or residents in California. It is modeled somewhat on the lines of Mrs. Dana's charming book, "How to Know the Wild Flowers," classifying the flowers by their colors on a simple empirical plan that readily enables the unbotanical reader to trace a specimen without much technical knowledge. The full-page illustrations by Margaret Warriner Buck also aid greatly in making the volume a practical handbook of the California flora. The author does not stop with the bare nomenclature and description of the flowers, but gossips pleasantly about their haunts and habits, not hesitating to call the poets quite liberally to her aid. The book deserves praise both for its style and for its completeness. (San Francisco: William Doxey.)

Never was hero more heroic than the pale, raven-haired Sigognac, nor heroine more painfully modest than Isabella, as Théophile Gautier drew them in "Captain Fracasse," an excellent English version of which, by Ellen Murray Beame, has been issued by L. C. Page & Co. of Boston. How it carries one back to the brave days of Hugo and "the grand manner," when heroes wooed with long-winded ardor and said fine things by the page! There is a perennial charm about it all, in spite of its palpable unreality—perhaps because of it. It is good to look again into the bleak and desolate "Castle Misery" and see the poverty-stricken De Sigognac welcome Blazius and his red-nosed strolling players in lofty phrases. If realism were everything it would all be ridiculous enough, but the old romanticism was after all full of brave stuff and most excellent fooling. It is refreshing to plunge occasionally into its rainbow atmosphere and hear its rolling periods, and few better examples of it will be found than this same "Captain Fracasse."

Books Received.

"Poems." By William Ernest Henley. Imported by the Scribners.

"In the Toils." By Thomas Ring. Paper covers. F. Tennyson Neely.

"Musings of Morn." By Junius L. Hempstead. F. Tennyson Neely.

"From the Other Side." By Henry B. Fuller. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

"The Sundering Flood." By William Morris, Longmans, Green & Co.

"Sarita." By Captain Allen Smith. Paper covers. F. Tennyson Neely.

"Open Mints and Free Banking." By William Brough. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

"A Literary History of India." By R. W. Frazer. Charles Scribner's Sons.

"Tales of the City Room." By Elizabeth G. Jordan. Charles Scribner's Sons.

"Psychologic Foundations of Education." By W. T. Harris. D. Appleton & Co.

"Memoirs of a Highland Lady." Edited by Lady Strachey. Longmans, Green & Co.

"Shakspeare and America." By Frank M. Bristol. Chicago: Curts & Jennings.

"Some Common Errors of Speech." By Alfred G. Compton. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

"Through Finland in Carts." By Mrs. Alec Tweedie. The Macmillan company.

"Sir Jaffray's Wife." By A. W. Marchmont. Paper covers. Rand, McNally & Co.

"Robert Ferguson." By A. B. Grosart. Famous Scots series. Imported by the Scribners.

"Boston Neighbors in Town and Out." By Agnes Blake Poor. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

"The Girl from Paris." By Roland Oswell Rankin. Paper covers. F. Tennyson Neely.

"A Voyage of Consolation." By Sara Jeannette Duncan. Illustrated. D. Appleton & Co.

"Drake and the Tudor Navy." By Julian S. Corbett. Two vols. Longmans, Green & Co.

"Indian Frontier Warfare." By Captain G. J. Younghusband. Imported by the Scribners.

"Evolution and Effort." By Edmond Kelly. Second edition, revised. D. Appleton & Co.

"Led On, Step by Step." An autobiography of A. Toomer Porter, D. D. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

"James Thompson." By William Bayne. Famous Scots series. Imported by the Scribners.

"Modern Architecture." By H. Heathcote Statham. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons.

"A History of the Baptists in the Middle States." By Henry C. Vedder. Baptist Publication society.

"The Girl from Hongkong." By St. George Rathborne. Paper covers. F. Tennyson Neely.

"So Runs the World." By Henryk Sienkiewicz. Translated by S. C. de Soissons. F. Tennyson Neely.

"Heirlooms in Miniatures." By Anne Hollingsworth Wharton. Illustrated. J. B. Lippincott company.

"Paris." By Emile Zola. Two vols. Translated by E. A. Vizetelly. The Macmillan company.

"The Disaster." By Paul and Victor Margueritte. Translated by Frederic Lees. D. Appleton & Co.

"The Poetry of Samuel Taylor Coleridge." Edited by Richard Garnett. Imported by the Scribners.

"The Building of the British Empire." By Alfred Thomas Story. Two vols. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

"In the Midst of Life." Tales of soldiers and civilians. By Ambrose Bierce. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

"The Wild Flowers of California." By Mary Elizabeth Parsons. Illustrated. San Francisco: William Doxey.

"A Laboratory Guide in Physiology." By Winfield S. Hall, M. D. Illustrated. Chicago Medical Book company.

"Letters on Strategy." By General Prince Kraft zu Hohenlohe-Ingelfingen. Two vols. Imported by the Scribners.

"A Desert Drama; Being the Tragedy of the Korosko." By A. Conan Doyle. Illustrated. J. B. Lippincott company.

"Egypt." A handbook for travelers. Edited by Karl Baedeker. Fourth remodeled edition. Imported by the Scribners.

"Napoleon III. and His Court." By Imbert de St. Imand. Translated by Elizabeth Gilbert Martin. Charles Scribner's Sons.

"History of Frederick the Great." Vols. III. and IV. By Thomas Carlyle. Centenary edition. Imported by the Scribners.

"The New Testament Church." By the Rev. W. H. H. Marsh. Introduction by Franklin Johnson, D. D. Baptist Publication society.

"Meir Ezofovitch." A novel. From the Polish of Eliza Orzeszko. Translated by Isa Young. Illustrated. New York: W. L. Allison company.

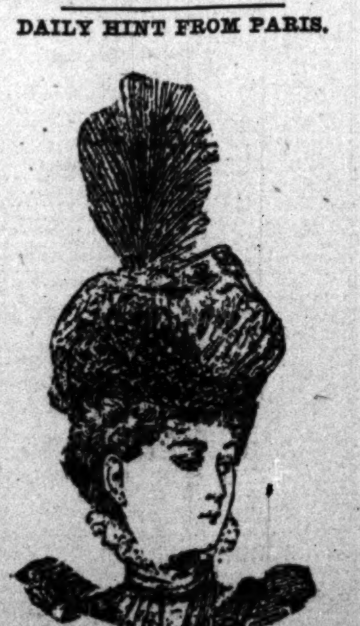
"The Old Curiosity Shop." Two vols. "Christmas Books." Gadshill edition of Dickens. Edited by Andrew Lang. Imported by the Scribners.

"The Two Duchesses." Family correspondence of Georgiana and Elisabeth, Duchesses of Devonshire. Edited by Vere Foster. Imported by the Scribners.

"The Biblical Museum." A collection of notes. By James Comper Gray. Revised by the Rev. George M. Adams. New Testament: Vol. I. E. R. Herrick & Co.

"Old Mortality." Two vols. "The Antiquary." Two vols. "Rob Roy." Two vols. "Guy Mannering." Two vols. "The Black Dwarf." Temple edition of the Waverley novels. Imported by the Scribners.

DAILY HINT FROM PARIS.



MAUVE STRAW HAT.

The hat represented is by Carlier. It is of mauve plaited straw, draped with taffetas and veiled with English application lace, with short ends behind. The brim is turned up at the sides, and between the crown and brim are coques of mauve taffetas.—New York Herald.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

Deborah Beal's Secret.

BY MARION F. GIBBS.

DEBORAH BEAL had a secret which she guarded as the miser guards his gold; yet the very air of Connecticut hospitality draped the long piazza around the Beal homestead, lingered in the swaying vines of bitter-sweet, nodded from the creamy sprays of the wild clematis, and breathed in the fragrance of the golden honeysuckles, while the odor of currant jelly streamed through the open windows, across the dusty road, to the solitary figure on the opposite doorstep, a man of perhaps forty summers, who just then was pondering over a passage read that morning.

"'What rights are his who dare not strike for them?'" he repeated musingly, but how could he approach her after a silence of so many years? And then, Deborah Beal had—a secret!

He remembered how, just fifteen years ago, he, John Hastings, had brought a letter from the office addressed in a bold masculine hand to Deborah. He had asked the name of her correspondent, and she had stubbornly refused to offer any explanation.

The golden haired playmate of his schooldays, but for this slight misunderstanding, would have reigned for years the mistress of Willow Farm. Time but enhanced her comeliness, he was fain to confess. Her hair, as golden as ever, was beautiful, as the rays of the sun filled the west piazza, casting a halo around the quaint rocker in which she sat every afternoon, busy with her needlework.

The Plymouth Rocks were running about in their yard, restrained from wrongdoing by a wire fence, while in the creek, down by the tangle of elders, the ducks were sailing about, their contentment only equalled by the two colts peering inquiringly through the bars further up the hill.

Yes, she had ordered the netting for fear they might be tempted to wander across the way. What did he care about the hens? It was the secret! Even that might remain forever a mystery if he could but summon courage enough to walk up the path, dazzling with brilliant coleus and scarlet geraniums, and ask Deborah to begin their lives anew.

"'What rights are his,'" he slowly repeated, as if summoning strength, when a scream rent the air, a shrill cry of defiance, a woman's scream—Deborah's—and she alone, unprotected!

For an instant he hesitated, then dashed across the lawn. The sight held him spellbound. In the path, fronting the meadow, stood Deborah, frantically waving a golden wig at a large hawk. Her screams had rendered him powerless to bear away his intended victim, who was trembling at her mistress' feet, cackling in rage and affright.

A thought flashed through John Hastings' mind as he strode past the maples, through the tiny rusty gate, into the dusty road to the meadow beyond, where his fair neighbor now stood, still uttering hysterical cries, and still holding the golden tresses aloft.

"Deborah," he said, apparently not looking at the bowed head before him, which he perceived was crowned with short golden curls, "is this," and he pointed ruefully at the golden locks fallen now in the crimson clover at her feet, "is this the secret?" And with one shy upward glance Deborah whispered, "Yes."

"It happened while you were in Malden that winter mother's illness and afterward my own," she confessed later. "Almost brain fever, the doctor thought, and I lost the curls you were so proud of. It was the height of silliness, but I wrote to a prominent firm, and upon your return you never imagined that the golden curls you so admired were—detachable. The letter you handed me was from the same firm, telling me of a preparation to insure these short locks," she said laughingly, for the wig had long ago been banished, "a rapid growth. Unfortunately it proved futile, for these diminutive curls still continue to flourish. And this, John, is Deborah Beal's last secret!"

"Yes," he answered gravely, "Deborah Beal's last secret, for tomorrow is her wedding day."

"Cut-cut-cut-a-dat!" came clear and shrill from the wire netting.

"It's Clover," Deborah said. "How that hawk did frighten me!"

But John Hastings looked immeasurably happy.—Waverly Magazine.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY'S LETTER.

[*Copyright, 1898, by the Marquise de Fontenoy.*]

Emperor William is at the present moment engaged in a fight with the fiscal authorities in Prussia with regard to the claim which he has put forward for exemption from taxation. He insists that, like the Queen of England and the rulers of several other countries of the old world, not only the sovereign but also the latter's family is exempt from taxation of every kind.

The revenue officials of his kingdom are of the contrary opinion and declare that no one has any right to put forward pretensions to exemption unless he can base them on written law. Moreover, they point out that the King of Würtemberg, the Grand Dukes of Baden and of Oldenburg, as well as a number of other continental monarchs, pay taxes at precisely the same rates as their subjects.

The Treasury department at Berlin admits that the Emperor might have some grounds for claiming exemption from the payment of certain taxes, such as the house tax, with regard to his numerous palaces, and likewise considers it fair that he should pay no income tax on the civil list which he draws from the Treasury. But, on the other hand, it argues that it would be most unjust to exempt him from the taxes which would have to be paid without any question on his private estates, on his personal fortune, and on the numerous industrial enterprises in which he is engaged were he merely an ordinary everyday citizen.

Exemption from taxation for royalty was all very well in days gone by when feudal notions prevailed and when trade was considered as too degrading for royal or noble hands to touch. But in these modern times, when Kings compete with their subjects in all kinds of business undertakings, from speculation on the stock exchange to running hotels, brewing beer, breeding horses, manufacturing artificial manure, mining, and even selling dairy produce, it would obviously be unfair to exempt them from the fiscal obligations to the commonwealth which are enforced in the case of their ordinary business rivals.

Nor is this the only embroglio in which the Kaiser has lately become involved. The entirely tactless and rather thick-headed General von Goessler, whom he appointed as Minister of War in the place of the courtly and clever General Bronsart von Schellendorff, declared the other day in the course of a discussion in the Reichstag Committee on the Army in the most outspoken and offensive fashion in reply to an inquiry from one of the Bavarian members that Prussia did not recognize the right of Bavaria to retain in her own hands the control of the military justice as far as the Bavarian army is concerned. He added that the control was vested in the hands of the Emperor.

This led to a most sensational outbreak on the part of Count von Lerchenfeld, the representative of the Bavarian government on the Federal Council of the empire. Jumping from his seat, he exclaimed in angry tones:

"I see it is hopeless for my government to hope to come to any understanding with Prussia. The Kingdom of Bavaria will never concede to the Emperor the supreme control either of her military justice or of her army in time of peace. These questions are already determined by the constitution of the empire. Bavaria has until now been under the impression that she possessed an independent army of her own. She will never renounce her right thereto."

This remarkable speech delivered, not by a mere legislator, but by the principal and duly accredited representative of the Bavarian government at Berlin, has been published in every south German paper, although the Berlin press has, through fear of the police, made either little or no mention thereof. It recalls the memorable outbreak of Prince Louis of Bavaria at Moscow when he interrupted a speaker at a banquet at which both Prince Henry of Prussia and himself were present with the angry exclamation: "No, sir; not Prussia's vassals, but her allies. Kindly remember that Prince Henry has no Bavarian Prince among his suite, as you seem to infer. The Princes of Bavaria have come to Moscow on an equal footing with the Prince of Prussia and will accept no subordinate position to the latter."

Prince Henry showed his resentment by at once quitting the table. But Prince Louis was upheld, not only by his countrymen, but by the courts and by the people of all the non-Prussian States of the German confederation.

In order to realize the extent of Emperor William's pretensions with regard to the control of all military justice in Bavaria, it must be remembered that every German, unless a cripple, figures on the roster of the German army between the ages of 20 and 50, either as a soldier of the active force or of the reserve. By means of this he is held amenable for thirty years of his life to military rather than to civil justice, soldiers in Germany being practically exempt from the jurisdiction of the civil courts, no matter what the crime be that they commit.

Now, if the Bavarians concede to Emperor William the supreme control over the military justice in their kingdom it practically has the effect of rendering every able-bodied Bavarian subject to the Kaiser rather than to the ruler of his own country, and if he were to get into any trouble his petition for mercy and pardon would have to be addressed, not to the Prince Regent of Bavaria, but to the Emperor.

Of course that would mean an end to the independence of Bavaria.

That is why the Bavarians, and in fact all non-Prussian Germans, are opposing so bitterly the endeavors of Prussia to obtain the passage through the Reichstag or imperial Parliament of the bill devised by the Emperor himself and now maneuvered by his Minister of War, the purpose of which is to subject, not alone in time of war, but also in time of peace, all able-bodied German citizens, no matter from what sovereign State of the empire they may hail, to the orders of the ruler of Prussia.

In conclusion it may be just as well to make clear a point concerning which much misconception exists. The chief command of the entire military forces of the empire is nominally vested in the hands of the Emperor.

At the moment of the constitution of the empire in 1871 it was intended that this chief command should be only exercised in the time of war, and that in times of peace the ruler of each country should remain in supreme control of his own military forces.

It was likewise understood that the dignity of the German Emperor should be, at any rate in times of peace, purely honorary, and that any supreme power should only come into force in the event of war.

Moreover, by the terms of the constitution the Emperor is strictly forbidden and debarred from declaring war save with the consent of the Federal Council, that is to say, of the council which is composed of the plenipotentiaries at Berlin of each of the sovereign States of the confederation known as the empire.

Little by little Prussia has, however, been encroaching upon the prerogatives and independence of the allied States, and quietly yet surely reducing them to the condition of mere vassals.

Indeed, matters have been brought to such a pass that today the soldiers of the Bavarian army are the only ones who are not subjected to the obligation on joining the colors of swearing obedience to the Kaiser as commander-in-chief, the Bavarian constitution expressly stipulating that no obedience need be rendered by Bavarian soldiers to the Kaiser, except in the case of war.

That is why Bavaria manifests so much touchiness with regard to the encroaching tendencies of the Kaiser.

TWO VOICES.

A SOUTHERN VOLUNTEER.

Yes, sir, I fought with Stonewall,
  And faced the fight with Lee;
But if this here union goes to war,
  Make one more gun for me!
I didn't shrink from Sherman
  As he galloped to the sea;
But if this here union goes to war,
  Make one more gun for me!

I was with 'em at Manassas—
  The bully boys in gray;
I heard the thunderers roarin'
  Round Stonewall Jackson's way,
And many a time this sword of mine
  Has blazed the route for Lee;
But if this old nation goes to war,
  Make one more sword for me!

I'm not so full o' fightin',
  Nor half so full o' fun,
As I was back in the sixties
  When I shouldered my old gun;
It may be that my hair is white—
  Sich things, you know, must be—
But if this old union's in for war,
  Make one more gun for me!

I hain't forgot my raisin'—
  Nor how, in sixty-two
Or thereabouts, with battle shouts
  I charged the boys in blue;
And I say I fought with Stonewall,
  And blazed the way for Lee;
But if this old union's in for war,
  Make one more gun for me!

—Atlanta Constitution.

HIS NORTHERN BROTHER.

Just make it two, old fellow;
  I want to stand once more
Beneath the old flag with you,
  As in the days of yore.
Our fathers stood together
  And fought on land and sea
The battles fierce that made us
  A nation of the free.

I whipped you down at Vicksburg,
  You licked me at Bull Run;
On many a field we struggled,
  When neither victory won.
You wore the gray of Southland,
  I wore the Northern blue;
Like men we did our duty
  When screaming bullets flew.

Four years we fought like devils,
  But when the war was done
Your hand met mine in friendly clasp,
  Our two hearts beat as one.
And now when danger threatens,
  No North, no South, we know.
Once more we stand together
  To fight the common foe.

My head, like yours, is frosty—
  Old age is creeping on;
Life's sun is lower sinking,
  My day will soon be gone.
But if our country's honor
  Needs once again her son,
I'm ready, too, old fellow—
  So get another gun.

—Minneapolis Journal.

Neebe Sued for Divorce.

Oscar W. Neebe, one of the defendants in the Anarchist trial, was sued yesterday for divorce by his wife, Elsie Neebe. Desertion is charged, and Mrs. Neebe wants to resume her maiden name of Elsie Hepp.

Michigan Pastor's Watch Stolen.

The Rev. A. J. Weatherwax, pastor of the First Methodist Church of St. Joseph, Mich., was robbed of his watch in a crowded State street car yesterday afternoon. Detectives are looking for the thief.

Picnic of Aloha Club.

The Aloha club will give a winter picnic in the room of the Noonday Rest club in Van Buren street this evening for the benefit of its charity fund.

Domestic science confirms Mrs. Rorer's advice to "Use 'Ivory Soap' for all purposes." Costs no more and produces far better results than any tallow soap.

TEACH HOUSEHOLD ARTS.

REPORTS ARE GIVEN ON KITCHEN ASSOCIATION GARDEN WORK.

Principal Waterman Addresses a Meeting at the Residence of Mrs. S. M. Nickerson—Girls Trained in Sewing, Cooking, and Other Branches—Expense of the Work Borne by Private Subscriptions—Board of Education to Be Urged to Adopt the System.

Encouraging reports on the work of teaching various branches of housework that has been carried on at the Charles Kozminski School, Fifty-fourth street and Ingleside avenue, since last September were given yesterday afternoon at a meeting held at the residence of Mrs. S. M. Nickerson, 317 Erie street.

Those present assembled at the invitation of the Board of Managers of the Chicago Kitchen Garden association, a body which has furnished equipment and materials and paid the salaries of teachers employed in the work in the hope of inducing the Board of Education eventually to add instruction in housewifery arts to the branches taught in the public schools.

The speakers were Principal Richard Waterman Jr. of the Charles Kozminski School, Principal Henry S. Tibbitts of the Hammond School, and Miss Georgiana Allen, Miss Grace E. Matthews, and Miss Willard, teachers of cooking, sewing, and housework in the two schools. Mrs. William H. Moore, President of the association, presided.

It was reported that the work has been carried on successfully in the Charles Kozminski School during the year. Members of the association will argue to the Board of Education that since the boys have had manual training for a number of years, this form of manual training for the girls should now be introduced.

If the Board of Education is unable for lack of funds to do this next year, the association will appeal to friends of the movement to contribute the funds needed to support the work for one more year, or until such time as the funds of the board are sufficient for the purpose.

Sentiment in favor of the work is said to be growing among the members of the Board of Education. Superintendent Ella F. Young indorsed it and President Harper has stated the School commission will make a special study of this phase of public school work.

At yesterday's meeting Principal Waterman gave the chief address, describing the system of teaching and outlining the plans of the association.

EVENTS IN CHICAGO SOCIETY.

Mrs. Coonley Ward's "At Home"—Dinners and Parties—Fogg-Beckett Betrothal.

Mrs. Coonley Ward, 620 Division street, was "at home" informally last evening, when a few friends were invited to meet Mrs. Mabel Loomis Todd. It was Mrs. Ward's regular Friday evening "at home."

Mrs. Charles Fay, 4332 Ellis avenue, gave a children's party to celebrate her little daughter's seventh birthday yesterday afternoon from 2 to 5 o'clock. Miss Kathleen Shippen arranged the games for the amusement of the little folk present, one of the prettiest being a pantomime based upon the rhyme, "Five and Twenty Black Birds Baked in a Pie."

A luncheon was given for Mrs. Frank M. Bristol by Mrs. Nelson Stevens at her Evanston home, Orrington avenue and Hamlin street, yesterday afternoon. Dr. and Mrs. Bristol will be entertained at dinner this evening by Judge and Mrs. Oliver H. Horton.

Mr. John Lincoln, 822 Superior street, gave a dinner last evening.

Mrs. Mabel Loomis Todd gave a talk yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. Arba N. Waterman, 40 Groveland Park, upon "The Women and Arts of Japan."

The engagement is announced of Miss Grace Fogg, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Fogg, 282 Hampden court, to Mr. Philip M. Beckett.

Miss Lillian Gillett, 3834 Michigan boulevard, will give a card party this evening. Forty guests will be present.

Mr. O. W. Meysenburg, 141 Astor street, will give an entertainment this evening for Mrs. Kate Chopin.

An entertainment will be given on Wednesday at the parish house of St. Paul's Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Gale Thompson have returned from their wedding trip and are at the Metropole.

Mrs. John Whitcomb Cotton is the guest of Mrs. George R. Blanchard, Washington Square, New York.

Presentation of Pictures.

The Catholic Woman's National league will be presented by the department of art and literature this afternoon with pictures of the "Sistine Madonna" and the "Immaculate Conception." The unveiling will take place at 2:30 o'clock in Handel Hall, 40 East Randolph street. An elaborate program has been prepared.

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At the Sign of the Silver Crescent.
A very well written, wholesome story of modern French life, by HELEN CHOATE PRINCE, author of "The Story of Christine Rochefort" and "A Transatlantic Chatelaine." 16mo, $1.25.

The Pilgrims in Their Three Homes—England, Holland, and America.
A fresh and interesting book on the Pilgrims in their several homes, by WILLIAM ELLIOT GRIFFIS, D. D., author of "Brave Little Holland," "Japan," "Townsend Harris," etc. With Illustrations. 16mo, $1.25. In Riverside Library for Young People, small 16mo, 75 cents.

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LAMBERT IS PRESIDENT.

WIRE AND NAIL COMBINATION ELECTS A LIST OF OFFICERS.

J. W. Gates Has the Honorary Position of Chairman as Tribute to His Active Efforts in Behalf of the Deal—Official Announcement of Plans—Stocks Are Weak During the Session, with a Rally at the Close—National Railway Dividend.

John Lambert of Joliet, President of the Consolidated Steel and Wire company, was yesterday afternoon elected President of the new nail and wire combination.

Following is the complete list of officers elected at the meeting held in the Rookery Building: Chairman, J. W. Gates; President, John Lambert; First Vice President, William Edenborn; Second Vice President, I. L. Ellwood; Third Vice President, S. H. Chisholm; Treasurer, E. T. Schuler; Secretary, E. J. Buffington; Assistant Secretary for Chicago, E. C. Lott; Assistant Secretary for New York, F. E. Patterson; General Manager, C. E. Robinson; General Superintendent, Frank Baackes; General Counsel, E. H. Gary; Auditor, C. H. Garvey; Board of Directors, J. W. Gates, I. L. Ellwood, William Edenborn, John Lambert, Charles Douglass, Alfred Clifford, E. H. Gary, Frank Baackes, S. H. Chisholm, E. J. Buffington, H. B. Schuler; Executive committee, I. L. Ellwood (chairman), S. H. Chisholm, J. W. Gates, William Edenborn, E. J. Buffington.

The position of chairman, to which Mr. Gates of the Illinois Steel company has been elected, is understood to be an honorary tribute to his active and thorough efforts in behalf of the consolidation. Mr. Lambert, who is elected President, has also been one of the most prominent workers for the consolidation. There is probably no man in the country more widely and favorably known to the iron and steel trade than is he.

At the meeting, Judge E. H. Gary, counsel for the combination, was instructed to at once take steps to secure a State charter. The following statement was given out by President Gates:

The company will have its general offices, as recently stated, in this city. Its fourteen plants will be distributed as follows: One at St. Louis, two at Joliet, three at Cleveland, one at Beaver Falls, Pa., one at Pittsburg, Pa., one at Allentown, Pa., two at De Kalb, Ill., one at Anderson, Ind., one at Salem, O., one at Findlay, O. In addition it will have offices and warehouses in San Francisco, Portland, New Orleans, Denver, St. Paul, Louisville, Chicago, Cleveland, Pittsburg, New York, Montreal, Can., and London, Eng.

The new company will purchase the properties mentioned and start in active business on the 3d day of April, 1898. It will have a producing capacity of from 700,000 to 800,000 tons of wire and wire rods, which will go into the various products now made by them, including wire nails, barbed wire, woven wire fencing, plain, galvanized bright, "market," and other varieties of wire, together with sundry other products.

Has Not a Monopoly.

The production mentioned is about 75 per cent of the total production of the United States, so that the new company by no means has a monopoly of the business.

The component companies have a foreign trade of about $3,000,000 per annum at the present time, which they expect to increase to $10,000,000 or $15,000,000 in the near future.

This consolidation means doing away with disastrous competition and making savings in the various economies of manufacture, freight rates, cross-shipments of goods, etc., and does not necessarily mean any advance whatever in prices, the object being to produce the goods at the lowest possible price and furnish them to the consumer at a small margin of profit.

Half of these plants—those at St. Louis, Joliet, Cleveland, Beaver Falls, Pittsburg, and Allentown—are the present property of the Consolidated Steel and Wire company, of which Mr. Lambert, who has been elected President of the new combination, is the President. The new company will become the steady purchaser of the Illinois Steel company's entire annual output of rods.

Rumors that the board of inquiry would report the cause of the Maine explosion to be internal caused New York stocks to close a shade better yesterday. The market during the first part of the session was in control of the bears, whose arguments were that war is bound to come either through the Maine incident or through the adoption by this country of the policy of intervention. The strong speech of Senator Proctor with reference to the Cuban situation caused considerable uneasiness, as it was believed that Senator Proctor, being close to the administration, was voicing its sentiments as well as his own. The large short interest in the market is now its chief source of strength, as any favorable rumors easily induce rather extensive covering. A private dispatch said: "The market is feverish and not encouraging, moving with every item of news, sensational or otherwise."

National Railway Dividend.

At a meeting of the directors of the National railway held yesterday afternoon the usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent was declared, payable April 9 to stockholders of record on March [illegible], 1898. Transfer books will be closed from April 1 to 5 inclusive.

Plans for the extension of the Lake Street Elevated in accordance with the ordinances granted by the Cicero Town board are being drawn. The work of the surveyors is almost completed. While the ordinance specifies July 15 as the date for the completion of the two and one-half miles of extensions, yet it is hardly likely that the work can be finished by that time.

The heirs of the late Robert H. Law, whose death a few weeks ago called for the first assessment on Stock Exchange members under the new insurance rule of the exchange, have declined to accept the $4,000 insurance to which they are entitled. They have requested that the money be set aside toward the creation of a fund, to be known as the Robert H. Law fund, the interest of which is to be paid to the families of deceased members in needy circumstances.

Sales on the Stock Exchange were:

TILL NOON.

Sales	Price	Sales	Price
50 Nat Biscuit	[illegible]	25 Mil Br pfd	81
210 do	[illegible]	20 W Chicago	92
160 do	[illegible]	8 do	91½
10 do	[illegible]	100 do act	92
90 do	[illegible]	10 do	91¼
60 do pfd	77⅜	10 do	91⅛
5 do pfd	77¼	12 do	91
50 do pfd	77	10 N Chicago	215
20 do pfd	77¼	30 Lake St L	11¼
50 do pfd	77⅜	100 do act	11¼
50 do pfd, cash	77	20 do cert	9½
150 do pfd	77	60 do	9
70 Chi Pack pfd	60½		

BONDS.

$2000 W C deb 6s	100¾	$1000 W C con 5s	92⅝

AFTER NOON.

Sales	Price	Sales	Price
50 Lake St L act	11	100 do act	91⅝
10 do	11¼	140 do	91
70 Nat Biscuit	21⅜	100 do act	91½
265 do	21⅛	100 do	91¼
70 do pfd	77	50 do act	91⅝
100 do pfd	77⅛	50 do act	91½
50 N Chi acct	213	100 do	91¼
150 W Chi act	91	100 do	91¼
150 do act	91¼	100 do act	91⅜
50 do	90⅞	100 do act	91⅜
120 do	91	150 do act	91⅜
100 do act	[illegible]		

BONDS.

$10000 L St deb 5s	[illegible]	$5000 Gas Light 5s	108
5000 Con Gas 5s	[illegible]		

Foreign exchange was firmer at the following quotations:

	Demand.	60 days.
Bankers' (London) sterling	483⅜	480¼
Posted rates, sterling	485½	482
France on Paris	523¾	524⅜
Bankers' (Berlin) reichsmarks	94⅝	94

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	March 18.	March 11.
New York	$1[illegible]4,323,959	$108,857,557
Chicago	[illegible]5,264,936	15,458,752
Boston	1[illegible],886,760	17,245,623
Philadelphia	10,[illegible]18,818	10,905,610
St. Louis	4,[illegible]99,143	4,654,065
Baltimore	2,[illegible]16,852	2,693,279
New Orleans	1,[illegible]35,455	1,916,069

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, 25c discount; St. Louis, par bid, 12½c discount asked.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

Stocks Fluctuate Widely, with Very Few Net Gains.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Today's stock market fluctuated over quite a wide extreme, first upwards and then downward, and with a later recovery above the early high point. But it is noticeable that the day's net changes, although mostly on the side of gains, were not very large. The extreme dullness was a feature. This and the character of the rumors which affected the market indicated the manipulation of small professional traders, whose existence depends upon a movement of prices, whether up or down.

The late rally was the feature of the day, and was significant of the nervous waiting attitude of the speculative world. This rally was effected on detailed rumors as to what had been taking place at the secret meeting of the Cabinet in Washington. Compromise with Spain over Cuba was the burden of this rumor, accompanied by the information that Spain was perfectly willing to grant everything on the sole condition that her [illegible] in Cuba. The professional short sellers hastened to cover open contracts on the strength of this report, and another to the effect that a distinguished officer of high rank in the United States navy had expressed the opinion that the Maine was destroyed by an internal explosion due to an accident.

Business in the flurry caused by these rumors was more active than at any time during the day, but was not on an unusually large scale, especially considering the wide movement of prices. Neither was the rally well held, the reaction touching practically all stocks and amounting to a substantial fraction in many cases. As for the opening spurt, it was largely assisted by the buoyancy of the local traction stocks based on the reported offer of the Rapid Transit commission for an extension of the elevated system. Manhattan more than recovered its dividend on the first quotation on the strength of this, and Metropolitan jumped 2½ points. The subsequent movement downwards was equally conspicuous in these stocks and other specialties. The heaviness and dullness were without the slightest interruption after the opening spurt up to the recovery in the last hour. The relapse in Spanish 4s in London and Paris was not reassuring.

Notwithstanding yesterday's slight hardening in the rates of exchange and the distinctly easier tone in today's money market further gold to the amount of $900,000 was engaged for import today.

The bond market showed weakness in the early dealings and a firmer tendency at the close. Total sales, $1,300,000. United States new 4s and the old 4s, coupon, were ⅛ lower, and the old 4s, reg., ¼ lower bid.

Money on call easy, 1¼@1½ per cent; last loan, 1½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 4¼@5¼ per cent. Sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at 482¾@484 for demand and at 480⅜ for 60 days. Posted rates, 481½@482½ and 484½@485½. Commercial bills, 480@480⅝.

Silver certificates, 55@55¾. Bar silver, 55. Mexican dollars, 45.

Total sales of stocks today, 300,200 shares, including 25,760 Burlington, 7,050 Louisville and Nashville, 23,005 Manhattan, 13,175 Metropolitan, 6,493 New York Central, 7,355 Northern Pacific, 16,795 do preferred, 9,255 Rock Island, 26,055 St. Paul, 16,804 Union Pacific, 12,910 Tobacco, 6,050 People's Gas, 66,939 Sugar.

NEW YORK STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	—Closing— Mch18	Mch17
Amn. Sugar	66,700	119⅝	117¼	119⅝	118½
Do pfd	300	107⅝	107⅝	107½	109
Amn. Tobacco	12,300	97	95¼	96⅝	95⅝
Do pfd	90	115	115	115	117
Amn. Cotton Oil	500	16½	16½	16½	.....
Do pfd	100	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	.....
Adams Express	11	102	102	102	100½
Atchison	300	11¼	11	11¼	11½
Do pfd	2,300	25¼	24½	25¼	24⅞
Ann Arbor Ry	100	12	12	12	.....
Amn. Spirits Co	600	7	7	7	.....
Do pfd	100	17½	17½	17½	17⅛
Bkln. Rap. Tran	8,300	38⅞	37	38⅞	38
Bay State Gas	500	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	2⅞
Balt. & Ohio	400	17	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
Bkln. Un. Gas	195	112	112	112	114
Chi. Term. pfd	100	28	28	28	28
C. B. & Q.	27,200	91¼	89¼	90⅝	90
C. & N. W.	3,100	118½	116½	118	117⅝
C. M. & St. P.	26,200	89⅞	88⅜	89½	88⅞
C. R. I. & P.	8,900	84¼	82⅝	83⅝	83
C. St. P. M. & O.	900	70	68½	69½	70¼
Ches. & Ohio	1,500	19	18½	19	18⅝
C. C. C. & St. L.	100	27¼	27¼	27¼	27⅝
Do pfd	130	80	80	80	.....
C. R. R. of N. J.	1,600	92¼	91	92¼	92
Canadian Pac	300	82¼	82	82¼	.....
Con. Gas [N. Y.]	2,000	179½	177	179	178½
C. H. V. & Tol	100	5	5	5	.....
Col. Fuel & I. Co.	100	18	18	18	18⅝
C. G. W.	1,000	13	12⅝	13	13
C. I. & L.	100	7½	7½	7½	.....
Do pfd	15	24	24	24	.....
Chi. Gt. Western	400	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	10
Del. & Hud.	300	109	108	109	109
D. & R. G. pfd	100	45	45	45	45
Detroit Gas	1,200	61¼	60½	60½	60
Erie	200	12½	12½	12½	.....
Do 1st pfd	700	34⅝	34½	34⅝	35¼
General Electric	2,700	32⅝	32	32⅝	31½
H. C. & S.	300	30	28⅝	30	29⅞
Ill. Central	500	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
Iowa Cent	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	.....
K. C. P. & G.	400	21¼	20⅝	21¼	21
K. & M.	200	6	6	6	6
Lake Shore	300	186	185	185½	186½
Louis. & Nash	6,700	49⅝	48⅝	49½	48⅝
L. E. & W. pfd	100	68	68	68	68¼
Laclede Gas	300	43	42¼	43	.....
Do pfd	100	85	85	85	.....
Manhattan	22,600	102	99	101¼	101
Mich. Central	300	104¼	103½	104¼	105
M. K. & T.	50	10½	10½	10½	.....
Do pfd	900	32⅝	31½	31⅞	31⅜
Met. Traction	13,700	142⅝	138½	140¼	140½
Missouri Pac	2,700	25⅝	24⅞	25⅝	25
Mex. National	4,300	52	50½	52	.....
Nor. Pac	7,100	22¼	21½	21⅞	21½
Do pfd	16,200	61⅝	60	60⅞	60½
N. Y. Central	5,900	110½	108¼	109⅝	109⅝
Nor. & W. pfd	500	46	45	45½	45
North Amn. Co.	400	5¼	5⅛	5½	5¼
N. Y. Ont. & W.	50	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
National Lead	200	29½	29¼	29¼	30½
Or. Imp	200	25	25	25	25
Ogn. Short Line	100	28¼	28½	28¼	.....
People's Gas	5,900	91	89½	91	90⅝
Penna. R. R.	200	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113½
Pacific Mail	1,000	24½	24	24½	24
Pullman	100	169	169	169	170
P. C. C. & St. L.	100	44½	44½	44½	.....
Do pfd	100	62	62	62	.....
Reading	600	17	16⅝	17	17
Do 1st pfd	300	39¼	39¼	39¼	39⅝
Do 2d pfd	100	20½	20½	20½	20½
Rio G. W. pfd	25	22½	22½	22½	.....
So. Ry. pfd	500	26⅝	25½	26⅝	26
St. J. & G. I.	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
Southern Pac	400	15⅝	15½	15⅝	15½
St. L. & S. F.	75	6½	6½	6½	6⅝
Do 1st pfd	100	54½	54½	54½	54½
Do 2d pfd	200	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25½
S. R. & T.	300	4	4	4	4
Third Ave	1,500	179⅝	174	179⅝	179
Texas Pac	200	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9½
Tenn. Coal & Iron	1,400	19	18½	19	18½
Union Pac	900	18⅝	18	18½	18⅝
Do pfd	16,300	51	49⅝	50½	50
U. S. Rubber	250	16⅝	16½	16⅝	16½
Do pfd	250	66½	66½	66½	65½
U. S. Leather pfd	400	57½	57	57½	57½
U. P. D. & G.	200	7⅝	7¼	7½	7⅝
West Chicago	700	92¼	92	92	92⅝
W. & L. E.	20	2½	2½	2½	.....
Wabash pfd	600	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	15¼
*Western Union	1,600	85⅝	84⅝	85⅝	86⅝
Wis. Cent	200	1½	1½	1½	1⅝

*Ex-dividend 1¼ per cent.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	102	United States	88
American	120	Fargo	114

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. new 4s, reg.	122	U. S. 2s	98¼
U. S. new 4s, coup.	122	U. S. 5s, reg	111½
U. S. 4s	109⅝	U. S. 5s, coup	111¼
U. S. 4s, coup	111		

NEW YORK BOND TRANSACTIONS—10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

56000 Atch gen 4s	89@¼	1000 Met El 1st	116½
258000 do adjmt 4s	56⅝@57½	5000 do 2d	103¼@⅜
8000 A C O 8s	105	15000 M K-T 1st 4s	86@¼
2000 Ann Arb 4s	83	45000 do 2d	58¼@59
10000 A-N W 1st	84½	29000 N P gen lien 3s	59⅝@60
5000 CGL-C CO 5s	103⅛	322000 do prior 4s inc	84@85
1000 C-O con 5s	114	5000 do terml 1st	106¼
18000 do gen 4½s	77½@78	10000 OR-N 1st	113⅛
5000 CNJ gen 5s	112	5000 do 4s	94
8000 CB-Q Neb ex 4s	97	2000 OSL 6s	120
1000 do deb 5s	106	2000 do 5s	99⅝
7000 Col Mid 1st tr	61	2000 do inc A 5s	61
42000 CRI-P ex 5s	105¾	10000 Or Imp 5s tr	53
20000 do reg	105⅝	2000 P-W 4s	81
5000 do deb	105	1000 Penn 4½s	110
10000 CL-W 1st	100	5000 P-E 1st	76
6000 Chi Term 4s	82@¼	1000 RGW 1st 4s	80¼
15000 CHV-T 5s tr	72⅝@73½	2000 Rdg gen 4s	80⅞
8000 Erie prior 4s	87⅝@88	7000 St J-GI 2-3-4s	70¼
12000 EL-B S 5s	98@¼	5000 SA-AP 4s	59
2000 Ft W-D C 1st	66¼@67	10000 So P N Mex 1st	108¼
9000 G E deb 5s	101	4000 S V-N E 1st	86
13000 G H-SA M-P	95¼@⅜	5000 So Ry 5s	89@½
12000 H-T C gm 4s	78@¼	3000 S R T inc	11½
8000 do cons	107	58000 St L-I M gen 5s	89@90¼
8000 Ia Cen 1st 5s	99⅝	36000 St L-S W 1st	74½@75
2000 KC P-G 1st	78⅝	1000 St L SF gm 5s	102¼
1000 L-N unf 4s	86	8000 do gm 6s	117
1000 Laclede Gas 5s	101¼	12000 TexPac 1st 5s	98⅝@99½
5000 LS-MS 3½	103¼	32000 do 2d inc	31@32
11000 Met StRy gen 5s	109⅝@110	263000 U P 4s	91⅝@⅜
23000 Mex Intl 4s	72@½	24000 U P D-G 1st tr	53@54
3000 Mo P con	95¼	8000 Wb 1st 5s	106¼@½
1000 M-N 1st 1910 m line	120	2000 deb ser B	23
8000 M-St P C-PW 5s	114¼@⅜	2000 W-L E 1st tr	100
2000 do terml 5s	115	10000 do Wheeling div	90
		10000 Wis Cen 1st tr	87½

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

Closing Quotations on Cash and Stocks at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., March 18.—[Special.]—The local market did little better than drift today, the copper shares, Montana and Butte in particular, and Sugar being the weak spots. Montana sold off from an opening of 172 down to 170, and rallied in part. Butte held in the vicinity of 20. Centennial worked down to 11, and Baltic held between 11 and 11¼. Sugar, C., B. & Q., and U. P. preferred loaned flat in the local market this morning. The movement of these stocks to New York continues, and makes the loaning rates low, as it is hard to borrow against short sales. Call loans, 3@4; time money, 4@5; commercial paper, 4@6.

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Sugar	2,500	119	119⅝	117¼	119¼
Atchison pfd	50	24⅝	24⅝	24½	24⅝
Bay State Gas	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
Bell Telephone	30	245	245	244	245
C., B. & Q.	2,500	90¼	91⅛	89⅝	90⅝
Erie Telephone	50	64⅝	64⅝	64½	64⅝
General Electric	300	31⅞	32	31½	32
Mexican Central	200	5	5	5	5
N. Eng. R. R. pfd	150	91½	91½	91¼	91½
Pullman	50	170	170	169½	170
Union Pacific	200	18	18¼	17⅞	18
West End R. R.	50	81⅝	81⅝	81½	81⅝
Wis. Central	100	1½	1½	1½	1½

BONDS.

$1000 Atch 4s	87¼	$1000 do 1st inc	14
3000 Mex 4s	61⅝	1000 Gas 1st 5s	87¼

IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Closing Quotations at New York, Boston, and San Francisco.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Following are the closing quotations in the Mining Stock Exchange here today:

Chollar	44	Ontario	250
Crown Point	11	Ophir	40
Con. Cal. & Va.	70	Plymouth	8
Deadwood	75	Quicksilver	100
Gould & Curry	15	Do pfd	200
Hale & Norcross	125	Sierra Nevada	110
Homestake	3700	Standard	160
Iron Silver	36	Union Con	30
Mexican	25	Yellow Jacket	25

BOSTON, Mass., March 18.—Following are the closing quotations in the Mining Stock Exchange here today:

Allouez Mining Co	1¼	Franklin	12
Atlantic	28½	Osceola	38⅝
Boston & Mont	172¼	Quincy	108
Butte & Boston	21½	Tamarack	145
Calumet & Hecla	515	Wolverines	17¼
Centennial	11¼	Parrott	20

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 18.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows:

Alta	15	Julia	1
Alpha Con	7	Justice	30
Andes	10	Kentuck Con	2
Belcher	22	Mexican	30
Best & Belcher	30	Occidental Con	250
Bullion	9	Ophir	42
Caledonia	27	Overman	10
Challenge Con	25	Potosi	40
Chollar	45	Savage	24
Confidence	55	Scorpion	6
Con. Cal. & Va.	76	Sierra Nevada	115
Con. New York	1	Silver Hill	2
Crown Point	13	Union Con	37
Exchequer	1	Utah Con	10
Gould & Curry	18	Yellow Jacket	25
Hale & Norcross	140	Standard	160

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

Stocks at London Dull and Featureless with Bullish Inclinations.

NEW YORK, March 18.—The Evening Post's London financial cablegram says:

The stock markets here were idle and featureless today, with a bullish inclination. Americans opened dull, became better on the ostentatious buying by a leading American house, gave way later on New York selling, and closed weak. The report of the naval board of inquiry on the Maine disaster is anxiously awaited. Spanish 4s were ⅛ lower. New York is said here to be speculating considerably in that stock. The Chinese loan prospectus is out. The details are as already cabled, but an important point to note is that the entire loan has to be paid up as early as May 3. This doubtless indicates the payment to Japan on May 8 of the entire balance of the indemnity of £12,000,000. The ease in the London money market was increased today by the release of £500,000 of Japanese money from the Bank of England.

PARIS, March 18.—The bourse opened dull, chiefly on London offers, and later was steadier. Rentes and Italian securities at first weakened. Then there was a relapse in Spanish 4s. Afterwards they became firmer, but 4s closed heavy, and Turkish securities finished decidedly weak.

LONDON, March 18.—Closing—Consols for money, 111⅝; do for the account, 112. Canadian Pacific, 84⅞; Erie, 13¼; do seconds, 35½; Illinois Central, 103; Mexican ordinary, 20¼; St. Paul common, 92; New York Central, 114½; Pennsylvania, 58⅞; Reading, 8⅝; Mexican Central new 4s, 66; Atchison, 11¼; Louisville and Nashville, 50½; Grand Trunk, 8⅛. Bar silver steady; 25¼d per oz. Money, 2¼. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 2⅞@3 per cent; the rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills, 2 15-16@3 per cent.

BERLIN, March 18.—Prices on the boerse were irregular today. American securities were weaker and Canadian Pacifics were well supported. Bank shares were animated in anticipation of the Chinese loan.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes as compared with the previous account: Cash in hand increased 14,200,000 marks, treasury notes increased 860,000 marks, other securities increased 18,380,000 marks, notes in circulation increased 6,680,000 marks.

FAIR SALES OF FARM PRODUCTS.

Trading on South Water Street Good in Volume, but Checked by Weather.

A fairly active demand existed for all descriptions of farm products except butter, potatoes, and apples. Prices were generally lower, especially for fresh vegetables on an increasing supply. Both live and dressed poultry ruled firm and slightly higher in some instances, due to the light supply. Potatoes continued on the down grade, declining another cent on good receipts and buyers holding off in anticipation of another break on Monday. It looks now as if the highest price on the crop has been reached in this market. Unusually good prices have been obtained from the time the first supply began to come in, the farmers realizing large returns from this product alone, as it has netted to them about three times as much as the last previous crop. This was owing to an active demand from both Southern and Eastern points all through the winter months. It was reported that trading would have been on a much more liberal scale had the weather been fine and springlike instead of wet, as there is invariably a greater demand on Friday than on any other day in the week.

The following prices on produce are quoted in wholesale lots from store:

Butter—Creamery: Extras, 18c; firsts, 16@17c; seconds, 13@14c. Dairies: Extras, 16c; firsts, 12½@14½c; seconds, 12c.

Cheese—Family, full cream, cheddars, 6⅝@7¾c; twins, 7⅜@8¼c; Young Americas, 7½@9¼c.

Dressed poultry—Turkeys, 10@12½c; chickens, 8@9c; ducks, 6@8½c; geese, 5@8c.

Eggs—Firsts, cases included, at mark, 9@9¼c.

Game—Jacksnipe, $1.50@1.75 per doz; golden plover, $1.50 per doz; mallard ducks, $2.25@2.50 per doz; redheads, $2.25@2.50 per doz.

Green fruits—Apples, common to good, $1.50@2.25 per brl; choice, $2.50@3.00 per brl; fancy, $3.25@4.50 per brl, according to variety; bananas, 75c@$1.25 per bunch; cranberries, $3.00 per bu box, $9.00 per brl; lemons, California, $1.75@2.00 per box; oranges, California, seedlings, $1.25@1.75; navels, $1.50@2.85; strawberries, Louisiana, 24-pint cases, $1.50@2.25; Florida, 15@30c per qt; Texas, 24-qt cases, $3.25@4.50.

Hay—Receipts, 692 tons; shipments, 21 tons. Choice timothy was quotably $9.50@10.00; No. 1, $8.50@9.00; No. 2, $7.50@8.00; No. 3, $6.50@7.00; choice prairie, $8.50@9.00; No. 1, $7.50@8.00; No. 2, $6.50@7.00; No. 3, $5.50@6.00; No. 4, $4.00@4.50.

Highproof spirits—Steady on the basis of $1.19½ for finished goods.

Live poultry—Turkeys, 9@9½c per lb; chickens, 8@8¼c; broilers, 10@11c; ducks, 7@8c; geese, $3.50@6.00 per doz.

Potatoes—Burbanks, 63@65c per bu; Hebrons, 57@63c; Peerless, 57@63c; Kings, 57@62c; Rose, 56@62c; mixed red, 53@58c; mixed white, 55@60c; sweet, Illinois, $2.50@3.00.

Vegetables—Beans, hand-picked pea, 75@97c per bu; beets, 20@30c per doz, $2.50@3.00 per brl; Brussels sprouts, 10@22½c per qt; cabbage, home-grown, 50@65c per brl; California celery, 25@45c per doz; home-grown, good, 15@20c per doz; cauliflower, California, $2.50@2.75; carrots, new, $2.75@3.00 per brl; onions, red and yellow, bulk, 60@65c per bu; lettuce, Louisiana, $3.00@3.50 per brl; leaf lettuce, home-grown, 55@65c per case; radishes, Louisiana, 25@30c per doz bunches; home-grown, 25@40c per doz bunches; pie plant, 25@40c per doz bunches; Louisiana parsley, $3.25@3.50 per brl; spinach, Louisiana, 40@45c per doz bunches; Baltimore baskets, 45@50c; string beans, $3.00@4.00 per bu box; Mexican tomatoes, $2.50@3.00 per 7-basket crate; Florida, $4.00@4.50 per 6-basket crate.

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, March 14	18,784	92	26,420	26,316
Tuesday, March 15	2,459	952	14,216	15,590
Wednesday, March 16	14,732	404	25,810	11,917
Thursday, March 17	9,582	340	22,205	15,655
Friday, March 18	3,000	200	22,000	6,000
Totals	48,557	1,988	110,651	74,578
Same per'd last week	45,921	1,802	103,677	65,018
Same period 1897	40,909	2,311	116,241	65,080
Shipments—				
Monday, March 14	4,984	12	5,062	7,202
Tuesday, March 15	1,810	27	4,370	2,996
Wednesday, March 16	4,525	12	5,237	1,785
Thursday, March 17	5,040	13	7,078	5,142
Friday, March 18	1,600	.....	4,500	2,000
Totals	17,959	64	26,537	19,125
Same per'd last week	17,797	85	20,754	12,095
Same period 1897	12,412	40	26,235	13,835

Droves of packing hogs averaging 230@290 lbs cost $3.91@3.99½, and 170@185 lbs $3.87@3.88½. Armour bought 6,000, Anglo-American 1,000, Boyd & Lunham 800, Chicago 900, Continental 700, Hammond 600, International 1,000, Lipton 1,000, Morris 1,500, Swift 2,900, and butchers' 1,000.

Today's receipts are estimated at 200 cattle, 17,000 hogs, and 3,000 sheep, against 119 cattle, 10,144 hogs, and 2,519 sheep a week ago, and 391 cattle, 7,065 hogs, and 2,082 sheep the corresponding Saturday a year ago.

Cattle—Trade was dull and native steers declined 5@10c, while butcher stock and Texas cattle ruled steady. Receipts were small, and the quality rather poor. Shippers and exporters bought very sparingly. Native steers averaging 1,020@1,534 lbs sold at $3.85@5.15; bulk at $4.35@4.90. One lot 1,470-lb steers sold at $5.35. Native cows sold at $2.25@4.15; heifers, $2.90@4.30; bulls, $2.50@4.15; stags, $3.40@4.05; veal calves, $3.25@6.35; and stockers and feeders, $3.20@4.50. Four loads of Louisiana cattle sold at $3.60@3.80 for 875@805-lb steers, and $2.75@3.25 for cows, oxen, and bulls.

Hogs—Sales were generally at 2½@5c advance. The market ruled strong most of the day, yet the finish was easy, with 1,500 left in the pens. Packers were free buyers at the start, but later they acted indifferent. The run was quite liberal, and the quality better, there being a larger proportion of 260@350-lb averages among the arrivals. Heavy sold at $3.75@4.10; bulk, at $3.92½@4.02½; light, $3.75@3.95; bulk, at $3.85@3.90; mixed, $3.75@4.02½; bulk, at $3.85@3.90; pigs, $3.00@3.90; bulk, at $3.35@3.60.

Sheep—Only 6,000 were received and two-thirds of them were consigned direct to slaughterers and exporters. The few on sale sold easily at strong prices. Lambs sold at $4.50@5.40; yearlings, $4.60@4.90; native sheep, $3.00@4.60; and Westerns, $3.90@4.50. A load of 52-lb Angora goats sold at $4.10. About 1,200 Western sheep sold to an exporter to arrive at $4.30.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Beeves—Receipts, 3,160 head; active and slightly stronger; native steers, $4.40@5.30; stags, oxen, $2.75@4.50; bulls, $3.20@4.00; dry cows, $2.20@3.00. European cables quote American steers 9⅜@10½c, dressed weight; sheep, 10@11c, dressed weight; and refrigerator beef at 8@8½c per lb; no exports today. Calves—Receipts, 156 head; active at an advance of ¼c; veals, $5.00@8.00 per 100 lbs. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 5,134 head; slow and steady for sheep and dull for lambs at a slight reduction; sheep, $4.00@5.00; lambs, $5.55@6.50. Hogs—Receipts, 2,751 head; active and stronger at $4.20@4.45.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., March 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,300; market steady; native beef steers, $3.90@5.10; Western steers, $3.60@4.60; Texas steers, $3.25@3.90; cows and heifers, $3.10@4.10; stockers and feeders, $3.75@5.10; calves, $4.00@6.50; bulls, stags, etc., $2.50@3.75. Hogs—Receipts, 4,700; market shade stronger; heavy, $3.70@3.85; mixed, $3.70@3.75; light, $3.65@3.75; bulk of sales, $3.70@3.75. Sheep—Receipts, 300; steady; fair to choice natives, $3.75@4.75; fair to choice Westerns, $3.50@4.60; common and stock sheep, $3.60@4.00; lambs, $4.25@5.25.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,000, including 500 Texans; market steady; native shipping and export steers, $4.00@5.50; light and dressed beef and butcher steers, $3.50@5.10; stockers and feeders, $3.25@4.80; cows and heifers, $2.00@4.50; Texas steers, $3.25@4.60; cows and heifers, $2.10@3.60. Hogs—Receipts, 5,000; market strong to 5c higher; Yorkers, $3.75@3.90; packers, $3.85@4.00; butchers', $3.95@4.05. Sheep—Receipts, 800; no Texans; market steady; native muttons, $4.00@4.50; lambs, $5.00@5.50.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,000; market steady; Texas steers, $3.25@4.70; Texas cows, $3.00@4.20; native steers, $3.75@5.40; native cows and heifers, $2.25@4.50; stockers and feeders, $3.00@5.20; bulls, $2.00@4.65. Hogs—Receipts, 10,000; market strong to 5c higher; bulk of sales, $3.65@3.85; heavies, $3.50@4.60; packers, $3.55@3.90; mixed, $3.60@3.85; lights, $3.45@3.75; Yorkers, $3.70@3.75; pigs, $3.15@3.65. Sheep—Receipts, 2,000; market firm; lambs, $4.25@5.30; muttons, $3.00@4.80.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., March 18.—Cattle—Steady; prime, $5.00@5.10; common, $3.60@4.10; bulls, stags, and cows, $2.00@4.10. Hogs—Steady, unchanged. Sheep—Steady; choice, $4.85@5.00; common, $3.50@4.00; choice lambs, $5.75@5.85; common to good, $4.65@5.70; veal calves, $6.00@6.50.

INCREASE OF MAIL IN CHICAGO.

Superintendent Montgomery's Report Shows How Rapidly the Postal Business Is Growing.

A statement of the growth of the mail since 1892 was submitted yesterday to the Postmaster by Superintendent Montgomery of the mailing division. Every year showed a marked increase except 1897, which fell behind in the total because of the great amount of second-class mail sent through the office during the campaign of 1896. The summary by years follows:

Year.	Weight.	Pieces.
1892	45,318,527	371,756,405
1893	51,369,457	440,390,986
1894	54,809,910	447,111,938
1895	56,539,071	465,607,110
1896	61,305,905	495,024,123
1897	59,653,960	491,093,318

The increase from 1892 in weight has been 32 per cent and in number of pieces 30 per cent. There has been an increase of 45,000 pounds and 300,000 pieces a day.

Returns a Verdict for $61,500.

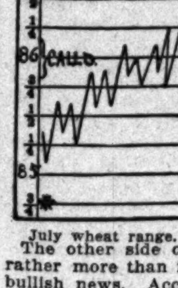
Deadwood, S. D., March 18.—[Special.]—The jury in the Bixton-Golden reward case returned a verdict this morning for plaintiff for $61,500. Suit was brought for $225,000, and the jury has been out since Tuesday.

WHEAT PRICES HIGHER.

LOCAL AND OUTSIDE CONDITIONS FAVOR THE BULLS.

May Delivery Particularly Strong at an Advance of 1⅛ Cents on California Drought, Better Demand for Cargoes Off Coast, and Short Demand—Falling Off in Northwestern Receipts—Corn Stocks Show a Rapid Accumulation.

There were bullish factors galore in the wheat market yesterday, and as a consequence prices closed about 1⅛c higher than the day before. The day started in with particularly discouraging reports of the wheat situation in California, but to a certain extent these were offset later in the day by a reported breaking of the drought, which for several weeks has been and is still a menace to the coming crop. Telegrams to representative local houses predicted that the crop would not exceed 20,000,000 bu, which figures are at least 12,000,000 bu smaller than last year's crop, which was 32,000,000 bu. Weather nearer home was also an influence to which considerable weight attached. The weather map was as wet as the observer could make it, and decidedly colder weather was predicted. North and West serious frosst were indicated.



July wheat range.

The other side of the water furnished rather more than its usual complement of bullish news. Acceptances of cargoes off coast by France and Germany were on a much more liberal scale than they have recently been, which fact indicated greater requirements in the wheat line. Receipts were also smaller at Liverpool, figures for three days being 264,000 bu, of which 184,000 bu were American. For the three preceding days Liverpool had 576,000 bu, making 840,000 bu for the six days, during which period the requirements were 750,000 bu. On this sort of a showing cables advanced from ⅜d to ⅝d and closed 1d higher. The net advance was made on the Liverpool curb after the regular closing.

Lighter Receipts in the Northwest.

Receipts at Northwestern points are not holding up as well as formerly. Duluth had 44 cars, against last week's showing of 84 cars, and Minneapolis 231 cars, against 346 cars last week. This made a total of 275 cars yesterday, whereas during the corresponding period last week the receipts were 430 cars. Additions were made to local contract stocks to the extent of about 118,000 bu, 33 cars appearing on the day's inspection sheet. May got out of its $1.04 rut and advanced to $1.06, sustaining the gain within ¼c. Allen-Grier disposed of considerable quantities at $1.05½, letting go altogether about 500,000 bu. The big buying was by shorts, who covered both May and July with a freedom which brought about a quick response in prices. The close was strong all around.

Wheat receipts at all primary points were 342,000 bu, against 292,000 bu for the corresponding period last year. Shipments were 267,000 bu. Total Eastern clearances of wheat and flour were the equivalent of 390,000 bu.

Provision prices were generally easier, trade being extremely dull, and that portion of it in the market generally on the selling side. About the heaviest transaction was a sale of 150,000 lbs of ribs by Beazley. The Continental company bought July ribs and sold lard for the same delivery. People in the trade say there is a good demand for government inspected meats and that Europe is going to be a heavy buyer. The day's shipments were 2,260,000 lbs of cured meats and 861,000 lbs of lard.

There was a strong market in corn early in the day, but toward the close the conditions changed somewhat, although final closings were at an advance of ⅛c to ¼c. Wheat, wet weather, and large exports were the principal features. The range was only ¼c, but even at these limits there was a fair volume to business. Considerable changes were made, May-July at 1¼c and May-September at 2⅝c. Continued talk of liquidation had a somewhat weakening effect, but did not materialize to any large extent. Pacaud, who has heretofore been a bear on corn, turned to the bull side, and was pronounced in his new-found views. Farmers were said to have ceased all sales of both corn and oats, no bids sent out Thursday night having been accepted. Local receipts were 266,000 bu and shipments 138,000 bu. All primary points showed 531,000 bu in and 317,000 bu out. Eastern clearances of corn were 345,000 bu. Samples were in fair demand, with offerings rather meager. Feeling firmer and prices averaged ¼c higher. Sales on track and free on board: No. 4, 27⅜c; No. 3, 28½@28⅝c; No. 3 yellow, 28½@29c; ears, 32c. Billed through: No. 4, 25c; No. 3, 26¼@28c; No. 3 yellow, 26⅝@28¼c; No. 2, 26¼@28c.

Trade in oats was decidedly light, but at a higher range of prices, the average gain being ⅜c. To a large extent this market followed corn, as that market in turn took its tone from wheat. Local export sales were 155,000 bu. Oats by sample were in moderate request and steady to ¼c higher. The offerings were not large. Sales on track and free on board were: No. 4, 25½c; No. 4 white, 28c; No. 3, 27½c; No. 3 white, 28@29c; No. 2, 26@26½c; No. 2 white, 29½@30½c. Billed through: No. 4, 24½c; No. 4 white, 27½@27½c; No. 3 white, 27½@29c; No. 2, 25@25⅝c; No. 2 white, 29½@30½c.

Rye was strong in sympathy with the advance in wheat. May contracts were in moderate request and improved ⅜c, but the gain was not sustained. The market opened at 49¼c, sold to 49⅝c, and closed at 49¼c, or ½c better. Cash rye was quotably ¼c higher at 49c. It was rumored that 100,000 bu had been sold for Eastern account, but there was no confirmation of it. Only a few carlots were offered. No. 2 free on board sold at 50c. Barley was quiet and barely steady. New York reported exports of 39,896 bu. Screenings sold at $10.00@13.00 per ton, low grade at 34½@36c per bu, and good to fine old malting at 37@43c. Seeds were dull and easy. Timothy declined 5@10c for sample seed. For March delivery $2.80 was bid. Sales of cash lots, mostly small, were at $2.35 for common, to $2.80 for high grade. Offerings of clover were fair, but buyers were apathetic. No change was noted in values. Contract grade was nominally $4.60. A few sales of small lots were made at $4.00@4.50 for fair to good seed. Flax was lower for future delivery on increased offerings. May declined 1c, selling from $1.22 to $1.21, while September broke 1½c, with sales at $1.07½@1.09, closing at the inside price. Offerings of cash flax were scarce, but it fell off 1½c. No. 1 was quotably about $1.18½@1.19. No. 1 Northwestern sold sparingly at $1.22.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

All sorts of rumors were afloat on the floor yesterday regarding extensive settlements in May wheat. One report had it that Nash-Wright had settled 750,000 bu for Alexander of California, but in the office of the firm Mr. Nash entered a positive denial of the story. He claimed his firm had made no trades for Alexander for over a year, and had no personal knowledge that the California trader was in the market. Mr. Alexander is said to have sold May wheat heavily on prospects of crop damage in his own country, but when he saw the market for May advancing steadily and the California drought broken, he ordered the trades settled. Barrett-Farnum were also reported to have made extensive settlements, but likewise denied the report.

Minneapolis millers are bidding 1¼c ($1.00) over May for No. 1 Northern to arrive, and are not getting much wheat at this figure.

Duluth is expected to increase wheat stocks, as shown in Monday's visible, 75,000 bu, Minneapolis to decrease 300,000 bu, and Chicago to show smaller figures at about the same extent. This would make the total decrease 750,000 bu, against last years' decrease the corresponding week of 1,019,000 bu.

Prime says: While the public at large have had an idea that there was ample moisture for winter wheat north of the Ohio River, this is not the case. A correspondent who has just gone through Michigan says he was greatly surprised to see how dry the fields were, and that rain was needed almost immediately for wheat which would be badly hurt by a freeze at this juncture of the crop. A large wheat grower in central Illinois says with warm, showery weather the growing wheat would make rapid progress, but when the smallness of the plant is considered there is almost an impossibility of its spreading so as to make average thickness of straw. He says he does not see how anything but a short crop can be harvested. Another large wheat grower in Illinois says that wheat has the appearance of what a good stand should have been in November, only it is not uniform. It looks fresh and green, but by no means well rooted or bushy, as it should be, and may be called five months behind time.

The Modern Miller says: "Dullness and light demand characterizes the condition of the flour trade in the South. Prices have fallen off somewhat. The Southwest reports some activity, although export trade lacks satisfaction. The bran and mill feed demand is strong in this section. Coast reports only medium and trade light. The general winter wheat crop conditions continue favorable. Recent rains and warm weather over the entire Southwest have somewhat improved the condition of many previously reported unfavorable sections."

Consumption of foreign breadstuffs in France during February were 4,824,000 bu, compared with 4,664,000 bu during January, and 2,104,000 bu during February of last year. Argentine shipments, including Uruguay, were nothing to Liverpool, 512,000 bu for orders and 440,000 bu to the continent; total, 952,000 bu, compared with 848,000 bu last week, and 804,000 bu last year. The visible is 3,720,000 bu, compared with 720,000 bu last year.

Estimated receipts today: Wheat, 130 cars; corn, 210 cars; oats, 180 cars.

Rail lines have ordered an advance in flour rates from Minneapolis to the seaboard, effective March 21. Lake lines have been favorable to such an advance for some time past. The two interests will now get together and agree on the new rate.

Navigation is expected to open April 1. According to government reports the ice in the straits is so thin that, if necessary, boats could even now effect a passage.

Bradstreet's reports exports of wheat and flour from both coasts: This week, 3,625,584 bu; last week, 4,484,761 bu; last year, 1,629,000 bu; corn, this week, 3,918,000 bu; last week, 3,285,056 bu; last year, 5,939,000 bu.

July wheat was firm in tone on the curb, and the last price quoted was 86¼c bid.

The trade in privileges was of the ordinary character, except that Barrett, Farnum & Co. were fair buyers of puts on July wheat. The range was:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Closing.
Puts—				
May	1.04	1.04½	1.04	1.04½
July	85¼	84⅝	84⅛	84⅝
Calls—				
May	1.07¼	1.07½	1.07¼	1.07½
July	87⅜	87⅝	87	87⅛

WHEAT.

	Closed Thursday.	Price range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.	Closed Mch. 19, 1897.
March	1.02	......@......	1.03	74
May	1.01¼	1.04¼@1.06	1.05⅜	75
July	84⅝	85 @ 86¼	86⅛	73
September	78	78¼@ 79¼	79⅛	70⅜

CORN.

March	28	......@......	28½	24½
May	29	29 @ 29¼	29⅛	25⅛
July	30¼	30¼@ 30½	30⅜	26⅛
September	31⅛	31⅛@ 31⅜	31⅛	27¼

OATS.

March	24⅝	......@......	25	16⅝
May	25⅜	25½@ 25⅜	25⅜	17⅛
July	23¼	23½@ 23⅜	23⅜	18¼

MESS PORK.

March	9.87½	......@......	9.85	8.82½
May	9.92½	9.87½@9.92½	9.90	8.95
July	9.97	9.92½@9.97½	9.95	9.05

LARD—PER 100 LBS.

March	5.10	......@......	5.07½	4.20
May	5.15	5.12½@5.15	5.12½	4.30
July	5.22½	5.20 @5.22½	5.20	4.40

RIBS—BOXED 25C MORE THAN LOOSE.

March	5.10	......@......	5.07½	4.82½
May	5.10	5.07½@5.10	5.07½	4.85
July	5.15	5.12½@5.15	5.12½	4.87½

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	No. 2 and better.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Hard winter wheat	1	1	1	3
Red spring wheat	15	3	...	18
Spring wheat	20	67	...	87
Corn	80	136	4	220
Oats	28	145	22	195
Rye	11	1	2	14
Barley	...	6	44	50
Totals	155	359	73	587

Inspected out—307,200 bu wheat, 250,700 bu corn, 22,000 bu barley. Additional—76 cars wheat, 25 cars corn, and 5 cars oats.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST.

Closing Quotations on Grain and Provisions in the Big Exchanges.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Flour—Receipts, 23,434 brls; exports, 13,766 brls; moderately active and steadier, without material change.

Wheat—Receipts, 55,500 bu; exports, 86,138 bu; spot firm; No. 2 red, $1.04⅝ f. o. b. afloat, to arrive, and $1.05⅝ spot. Options opened firm at ¼@½c advance and were strongly sustained all day by bullish market news from abroad and active covering on cold weather threatening the wheat belt; export demand light, but freight men reported another big demand for grain steamers; closed ⅝@1⅛c net higher; No. 2 red, March, $1.04⅛@1.04⅝, closed $1.04⅝; May, 99⅝c@$1.00⅝, closed $1.00⅝.

Corn—Receipts, 96,525 bu; exports, 85,319 bu; spot firm; No. 2, 36⅛c. Options opened steady and ruled generally firm all day with wheat. The wet weather West and early opening of navigation also had a bull effect. Closed ⅛c higher. May, 33⅞@34c, closed 34c.

Oats—Receipts, 100,800 bu; exports, 21,354 bu; spot firmer; No. 2, 31@31¼c; No. 2 white, 32⅝c. Options stronger with the other grain markets and closed ⅜c net higher. May closed 29⅞c.

Provisions—Beef, firm. Cut meats, quiet; pickled bellies, 5⅝@6¼c; do shoulders, 4½@4⅝c; do hams, 7⅝@8c. Lard, steady; Western steamed, $5.40; refined steady.

Metals—Business on the Metal Exchange continues exceedingly dull, and, with the exception of lead, prices show no change whatever. At the close today pig iron warrants were quiet at $6.75 bid and $6.85 asked; lake copper quiet at $11.87½ bid and $12.00 asked; tin dull at $14.20 bid and $14.30 asked; spelter steady at $4.17½ bid and $4.25 asked, and lead dull and easy at $3.67½ bid and $3.72½ asked. The firm that fixes the settling prices for miners and smelters calls lead $3.50.

Coffee—Options opened steady with prices unchanged at 5 points lower; ruled generally inactive, with buying checked by disappointing European cables, weakness of spot market, and marked increase in American visible; selling checked by liberal warehouse deliveries, smaller Brazilian receipts than expected, and present low price of coffee. Closed quiet at unchanged prices to 5 points net decline. Sales, 13,500 bags, including March, 5.00c; May, $5.10@5.15c. Spot coffee—Rio weak; No. 7, invoice, 5⅝c; No. 7, jobbing, 6⅛c; mild quiet; Cordova, 8¼@18c; sales, 300 bags Maracaibo on p. t.; 1,000 No. 7 Rio, 5⅝c, cost and freight.

Sugar—Raw, quiet; fair refining, 3⅛c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4 1-16c; refined quiet.

Cotton—The dullness in cotton futures continued, today's market being intensely so. A favorable start was made, the market opening firm, with prices 1@3 points higher on a small rush of shorts to cover following a much better class of cables from Liverpool than expected. This demand was soon satisfied, however, and during the balance of the session traders were few and far between. Prices sagged off to 1@2 points below the final figures of yesterday, with the close quiet and steady at unchanged prices to 2 points net higher. The weaker ruling of the stock markets here and in London and a decline in the price of print cloths at Fall River to 2⅛c, less 1 per cent, the lowest figure on record, caused the conservative bulls to fight shy of the market, while the bears feared to increase their short interests owing to the remarkable firmness of spot cotton throughout the South, favorable reports from the Manchester yarn and cloth markets, and continued free selling of cotton for export. Futures closed quiet and steady; sales, 56,000 bales; March, 5.94c; April, 5.94c; May, 5.98c; June, 5.99c; July, 6.02c; August, 6.05c; September, 6.02c; October, 6.02c; November, 6.02c; December, 6.04c; January, 6.06c. Spot closed steady; middling uplands, 6⅛c; middling gulf, 6⅜c; sales, 760 bales.

Butter—Receipts, 3,061 packages; firm; Western creamery, 15@19c; Elgins, 19c; factory, 12@15c.

Cheese—Receipts, 1,831 packages; dull; September, 8c; October, 7½@7¾c; light skims, 5¼@6½c; part skims, 4@6c; full skims, 2@3c.

Eggs—Receipts, 9,046 packages; easy; State and Pennsylvania, 10½@10¾c; Western, 10⅛c; Southern, 10¼@10½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 18.—The feature of wheat was in the outside markets, Chicago May and July advancing 1c. Minneapolis May did not respond fully to this outside strength, but advanced about ⅛c. The market continued dull until the close. May opened at 96¼c, sold from 96¼c to 96⅝c, and closed at 96½@96⅝c. July opened at 93⅞c, sold from 93½@93⅝c to 93¼@94c, and closed at 93⅞c. Spot, No. 1 Northern cash was at 2@2½c over May, to arrive 1¼@2c; No. 2 Northern was ½c under May, and No. 3 at 3@4c under. Flour—Business is light, prices unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 18.—Wheat higher; No. 2 cash, red, elevator, 98¼c; track, 98½c; March, 99c; May, $1.00⅝; July, 81@81¼c; September, 76⅝c; No. 2 hard, cash, 92½c. Corn higher; No. 2 cash, 26⅜c; March, 26⅝c; May, 26⅝c; July, 28@28¼c; September, 29c. Oats higher; No. 2 cash, 26c; track, 27c; March, 26c; May, 26¼c; July, 23c; No. 2 white, 28¼c. Rye quiet, 49¼c. Flax nominal, $1.15. Pork lower; standard mess, $10.87½. Lard easier; prime, 4.97c; choice, 5.05c. Lead dull; 35¼c. Spelter nominal, $4.00.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 18.—Spirits turpentine opened firm at 30c, with sales of 520, and closed firm at 29c, with sales of 106 casks. Rosin firm; sales, 1,685. Quote—A, B, C, D, $1.15@1.20; E, $1.25@1.40; F, $1.35@1.40; G, $1.50; H, $1.60; I, $1.60@1.65; K, $1.65@1.75; M, $1.70@1.80; N, $1.75@1.85; window glass, $1.85@1.90; water white, $2.00.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 18.—Wheat active, higher; No. 1 hard, 90c; No. 2, 87@90c; No. 3, 86@86⅝c; No. 1 red, 94@95c; No. 2, 93@94c; No. 3, 89@90c; No. 2 spring, 86@88c; No. 3, 83@85c. Corn steady to ¼c higher; No. 2 mixed, 25¾@26c. Oats active, steady; No. 2 white, 27¼@28c. Rye steady; No. 2, 46c.

DULUTH, Minn., March 18.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, cash, 98⅝c; May, 98⅝c; July, 94⅝c. Rye, 48⅛c. Oats, 26¼@25⅝c. Barley, 31¼c. Flax, $1.19. Receipts—Wheat, 40,394 bu; corn, 23,164 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 5,715 bu; barley, 35,792 bu; flax, 19,811 bu.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., March 18.—Closed: Cash, No. 1 hard, 99⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 98⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 92⅝c; to arrive, No. 1 hard, $1.01; No. 1 Northern, $1.00. Oats—No. 2 white, 26¼c. Rye—No. 2, 48⅛c. Flax—Cash, $1.19. Receipts of wheat were 76,361 bu.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 18.—Spirits turpentine—Nothing doing at opening of market; sales later at 29¼c and 30c. Rosin steady, $1.20@1.25. Crude turpentine—Nothing doing. Tar steady, 95c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 18.—Spring wheat—No. 1 Northern, old, $1.10⅜; new, $1.06⅝; No. 2 winter, 98c. Corn—No. 2, 32⅜@33c. Oats—No. 2 white, 31@31¼c. Rye—No. 2 in store, 53c.

TOLEDO, O., March 18.—Wheat higher; No. 2 cash, 98¼c; May, 98¼c bid. Corn higher, steady; No. 2 mixed, 30¼c. Oats dull, steady; No. 2 mixed, 27c.

PEORIA, Ill., March 18.—Corn steady; No. 2, 28¼c. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 26¼@26⅝c. Rye quiet, nominal. Whisky—Highproof spirits, $1.19½.

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Closing Quotations on Grain and Provisions at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, March 18.—Closing—Bacon—Short ribs, dull; 31s. Corn—Spot American, mixed, new, quiet, 3s 4½d; March steady, 3s 4½d; May steady, 3s 2⅜d; July steady, 3s 2d.

New York Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Trading in dry goods is stimulated to some degree by the needs of jobbers throughout the country, who have been conducting a lively spring business and feel the need of replenishing stocks. Seasonable goods in nearly all lines are in reorder request to a considerable extent. Lines of fall cotton goods continue to attract buyers' attention and fair sales are reported. The business transacted all through the country at second hands remains heavy and this has had its effect on the primary market. In prints there is a continued gain of slight proportions. Staple cottons show a tendency towards a stiffer market. Print cloths are weak. A sale is reported of 10,000 extras at 2⅛c, less 1 per cent. The best bids registered at 2 1-16c and manufacturers have so far refused to do business at this rate. Odd goods are quiet.

Oil and Oil Certificates.

OIL CITY, Pa., March 18.—Credit balances, 77c. Certificates, first sales 5,000 brl regular delivery at 77¼c; highest, 77¼c; lowest, 77c; closed offered, 77c; cash oil sold at 76⅝c. Total sales, 42,000 brls; shipments, 84,578 brls; runs, 86,457 brls.

LEITER'S NAME IS POSTED

DARING WHEAT OPERATOR SEEKS ADMISSION TO THE BOARD.

William T. Baker and John P. Grier Are Sponsors for the Applicant—Directors Will Take Action on the Request at Their Meeting on March 29—Membership Will Enable Him to Make First Hand Settlements Through the Clearing-House.

Joseph Leiter, who has startled the world with his gigantic operations in wheat, will become a member of the Chicago Board of Trade on March 30. Heretofore the owner of millions of bushels of cash wheat has conducted his extensive operations entirely through his representative, George B. French, and even Mr. French did not enjoy the distinction of Board of Trade membership, but turned the Leiter orders over to regular brokerage firms, the Allen, Grier & Zeller company being given the bulk of the business in the early stages of the deal. Recently, however, events have made necessary the use of a larger number of commission houses. Mr. French is on the floor on a $10 a month visitor's ticket, but Mr. Leiter has always refrained from visiting the pit in which he is so largely interested.

Mr. Leiter's name was posted yesterday, his sponsors beings W. T. Baker, ex-President of the board, and John P. Grier, member of the firm through which the applicant has transacted the bulk of his business in wheat. On the same blackboard appeared an application for the transfer of the membership held for many years by Levi Z. Leiter. Both applications will be posted ten days, under the rules, the object being to bring out objection to the proposed member if any exists, and that any claims against the membership proposed to be transferred may be filed with the secretary. Thus the case will come before the directors at their meeting of March 29.

Value of Board of Trade membership, dues paid, is now $835. In the history of the board they have sold as low as $40 and as high as $1,000, the latter price having been demanded about six months ago.

About the only value of a membership to Mr. Leiter in his wheat operations will be the accompanying right to make direct settlements through the Clearing-House instead of using some other firm for this purpose.

WALL STREET WAITS FOR NEWS.

Leading Houses Look for No Present Stability or Boom in Prices of Stocks.

[SPECIAL BY H. ALLAWAY.]

New York, March 18.—Until within the last hour today's stock market again reflected the apprehension and nervousness among security holders over the unsettled state of the American-Spanish situation. All day long there was a steady liquidation which, although not as aggressive or as urgent as yesterday, was equally as determined. Throughout the day, however, there was much short covering, the market getting its only support from this source. Long stock sold was absorbed by room traders, who have evidently decided to lighten their load of short contracts over Sunday.

But little new stock was put out for the short account today the traders taking the old position and in their haste to cover giving the market a sharp spurt upward in the last hour. The late advance was sensational and in many instances stocks got up again to yesterday's figures before the close. It was, however, nothing more than a rally on the shorts.

Detecting the disposition of many of the traders to close out a part of their short contracts by the end of the week, the bulls invented a couple of rumors and had them circulated in Wall street as Washington dispatches. One of these rumors told that the Cabinet at its meeting had announced itself as favorable to the plan of giving the Spanish government more time to establish its autonomy scheme before intervening and recognizing the independence of the Cuban belligerents. The other story had it that the naval board had reported that the Maine explosion was internal and an accident.

With these two stories as weapons the rally was brought about, directed against that part of the short interest which had shown itself somewhat nervous and which was apparently quite ready to be fooled. No details or denials of the rumors reached Wall street before 3 o'clock and consequently stocks closed in almost every instance at the highest price of the day.

Nowhere, however, are there any indications of bullishness on the part of any of the larger and conservative Wall street interests. The big commission houses continue to advise clients against buying stocks until after they know something definite about the finding of the naval board of inquiry and about the attitude of the administration. Representatives of the large financial institutions are equally reticent with expressions of confidence in any immediate security market strength. I can find none of the really big men who want to buy stocks in the face of existing dangers.

The only change in the Wall street situation that has been wrought today has been the elimination of a lot of the little shorts, a shrinkage in the short interest.

KERR TRANSFERS HIS HOUSE.

Gives a Bill of Sale to Adolphus Busch of St. Louis for the Washington Avenue Property.

William R. Kerr has given a bill of sale for $43,000, his house, 5126 Washington avenue, with his household furniture, to Adolphus Busch of St. Louis. The property is subject to an incumbrance of $23,000. An instrument was filed for record yesterday. Mr. Kerr said last night that the transaction was merely an accommodation to him, and that Mr. Busch would hold the property until it is sold. With his family Mr. Kerr moved several days ago to the Grand Pacific Hotel.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments.

Judge Gary—5071—John Havlice vs. West Chicago St. R. R. Co.; on verd., $200, and sat.—5400—Johan Larson vs. Illinois Steel Co.; on findg., $1,250, and sat.—3939—E. C. Felton vs. William Niblach; on findg., $200, and sat.

Judge Stein—1885—Sam Jakabowitz vs. West Chicago St. R. R. Co.; on verd., $86.25, and appld.—2047—A. J. Rosenberg vs. Cecil and Nathan Wertheimer; on findg., $15, and sat.

Judge Tuthill—7785—Edward Rategan vs. Charles B. Farwell; on findg., $500, and sat.

Decrees.

Judge Burke—179841—Goets vs. Post; dec.—11838—Jacobson vs. Quinlan; dec. sale.—7760—Ballowitz vs. Butts; dec. sale.—7761—Langes vs. Butts; dec. sale.—7762—Luchhardt vs. Butts; dec. sale.—7763—Stack vs. Butts; dec. sale.—7638—Colby vs. Keep; dec. sale.

Judge Ball—183523—Schreiner vs. Zeiher et al.; dec.

Judge Brentano—2737—Kirchner vs. Brayton; dec.; 4039—Watson vs. Westerfield; dec. sale.—1879—Hirsch vs. McDonald; dec. sale.—180298—Marton vs. Leininger; dec.—190026—Devine vs. Browne; dec.

Judge Tuley—7745—Peters vs. Baker; dec. sale.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Dunne—Default divorces.
Judge Burke—No announcement.
Judge Tuley—11384, 11141, 10236.
Judge Ball—Default divorces.
Judge Brentano—Default divorces.
Judge Gibbons—Motions for new trials and contested motions.
Judge Hanecy—Motions for new trials and contested motions.
Judge Stough—Contested motions.
Judge Payne—Motions for new trials and contested motions.
Judge Stein—Motions for new trials and contested motions.
Judge Tuthill—Motions for new trials and contested motions.
Judge Hutchinson—Motions for new trials and contested motions.
Judge Clifford—Motions for new trials and contested motions.
Judge Neely—Motions for new trials and contested motions.
Judge Smith—Motions for new trials and contested motions.
Judge Gary—Motions for new trials and contested motions.
Judge Garver—Motions for new trials.
Judge Carter—County Court—9:30 a. m., motions of course; 10 a. m., 17125.
Judge Wheatley—County Court, room 411 Chicago Opera-House Building—9:30 a. m., contested motions.
Judge Hodson—County Court, room 412 Chicago Opera-House Building—City special assessment cases.
Judge Bishop—Motions for new trials in 23066, 9540, 12549, 17390, 22262, 13268, 12120, 12972. Contested motions in 9833, 15291, 12363, 11677, 23677, 23621, 17091, 14748.
Judge Waterman—Criminal Court, Branch No. 3—Motions and sentences.
Judge Ewing—Criminal Court, Branch No. 4—Motions and sentences.
Judge Chetlain—Criminal Court, Branch No. 5—Motions in quasi-criminal cases, 13715, 13815, 13662; also motions and sentences in criminal calendar, 2496, 3434, 3268, 3304, 3401.
Judge Baker—Criminal Court, Branch No. 6—Motions and sentences.
Judge Showalter—United States Circuit Court—In chambers.
Judge Seaman—United States Circuit Court—23213, 23491, 23547, 23520, 23516. 23572 on trial.

United States Supreme Court.

Washington, D. C., March 18.—[Special.]—Supreme Court of the United States Friday, March 18:

30—Robert Perrine, appellant, vs. The United States et al.; leave granted to appellant to file an additional brief herein within one week and to appellees to file reply thereto within five days after on motion of Mr. Byron Waters for the appellant.

113—Wm. Faxon Jr., trustee, et al., appellants, vs. The United States et al.; argued by Mr. Francis J. Heney for the appellants and by Mr. Matt G. Reynolds for the appellees; leave granted to Mr. Reynolds to file a supplemental brief herein within five days; motion for leave to file additional testimony submitted by Mr. Francis J. Heney for appellants, with leave to Mr. Reynolds to reply thereto.

27—Santiago Ainsa, administrator, appellant, vs. The United States; leave granted to Mr. Matt G. Reynolds to file supplemental brief herein for the appellee within five days.

531—Henry Williams, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Mississippi; argued by Mr. Cornelius J. Jones for the plaintiff in error and by Mr. C. B. Mitchell for the defendant in error.

Adjourned until Monday next at 12 o'clock.

The day call for Monday, March 21, will be as follows: 98, 539 (and 540 and 541), 157, 141 (and 496), 86, (and 87, 88, and 17), and 431.

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THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Company, dated March 1st, 1891, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Seventy-one thousand five hundred and sixty-four 99-100 dollars ($71,564.99). The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on the 23d day of March, 1898.

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Note—The laws of the Postoffice department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1898.

Now that gold has been extracted from sea water, perhaps Spain may be able to replenish its empty treasury, especially as there is more sea water than land at the command of that power at the present time.

An investigation into the condition and construction of the burned Ayer Building will restore none of the unfortunate victims of the late fire to life; an investigation into the condition of some buildings still standing and the means of averting a like calamity may save many other lives from a similar sacrifice.

Mr. Boutelle, chairman of the House Naval committee, reports himself still "waiting patiently" for the report of the committee on the Maine disaster. No doubt Chairman Boutelle would be willing to wait till doomsday, but the people are not "waiting" so "patiently" on a committee chairman who seems to be more anxious to find a pretext for doing nothing than anything else.

We have Senator Mason's own statement to the effect that he has changed his mind in regard to fighting his Spanish challenger in a duel and will exercise his privilege as the challenged party by choosing submarine mines as the weapons to be used. His challenger can scarcely except to this, as it is a favorite weapon with Spaniards, especially in times of peace when entertaining foreign visitors, as in the case of the Maine at Havana.

Charles H. Haswell, the first engineer appointed in the American navy, who is now an octogenarian living in New York, has manifested his patriotism in the present emergency by offering to undertake shore duty at some naval station in order that he may release some younger man to enter service upon the sea. There are doubtless many retired engineers who would be willing to follow Mr. Haswell's patriotic example.

The Chicago woman who saved her valuables by feasting her would-be robbers is no doubt entitled to credit for her ingenuity and coolness, and practically did the best thing under the circumstances, but the hatpin, after all, is woman's most effective weapon, since, under proper conditions, it combines justice with efficiency and the least expense in dealing with cowardly degenerates upon whom it would be waste of capital to use powder and ball.

The success of the underground trolley system is said to have been practically demonstrated on the Fourth avenue street car line in New York City. It has worked successfully all winter, and now there is talk of substituting it in place of the Broadway cable system. In Washington City the cable company recently lost its power house by fire, and for the present the cars are drawn by horses. The company is said to have some dispute with the insurance companies about insurance, but as soon as that is settled it is expected that the underground trolley system will be adopted in place of the cable. This is evidently the drift in the matter of street car propulsion, especially in the larger cities, and is the point which must be ultimately reached by the trolley lines in Chicago.

Under the lead of an Illinois member (Mr. Foss of the Seventh District) the kicking misrepresentative from Maine, Chairman Boutelle, was handsomely turned down by the House Naval committee on Thursday last in the determination of the majority to increase the appropriations for the Navy department by about $10,000,000. As a consequence, if the bill as determined on in committee shall be passed through both Houses, it will provide for the rapid building of three first-class battleships, six torpedo boats, six torpedo boat destroyers, and an indefinite number of gunboats to be determined on hereafter. Mr. Foss is to be congratulated upon the success of the revolt of himself and his colleagues against the self-appointed dictatorship of the pro-Spanish Representative from Maine, and Illinoisans will take pride in the fact that this has been accomplished through the leadership of a member from this State.

Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, who has recently returned from a visit to Cuba, confirms the statements of Senator Proctor as to the horrors he witnessed in that unfortunate island. The Senator says:

> You can sign my name to any picture you draw of utter wretchedness, destitution, and hellishness in that country. The condition of affairs, so far as I had opportunity to observe it, and I was only in Havana and Matanzas, is simply indescribable. I had not expected to find it half as bad as it is and I do not believe that any one who simply reads the accounts and does not see for himself can form an adequate idea of the situation.
>
> The reconcentrados are wedged into all available places in those cities and are perishing by the thousand for want of the commonest necessaries of life. The best information obtainable leads to the conclusion that there have been beyond a doubt 400,000 deaths as a result of Spain's brutal policy, and the tragedy goes on from day to day.

And still we wait while these hundreds of thousands are perishing.

In view of the disaster to the Maine much interest attaches to the statement by Honoré F. Laine—a newspaper correspondent recently under arrest by Spanish officials in Havana—in reference to a letter said to have been written by General Weyler to a friend in Havana in January last. The part of Weyler's letter particularly referred to is as follows:

> By the way, I have read these days that the Americans are pondering about sending one of their warships to that city. During my command in Cuba they did not even dare to dream about it. They knew the terrible punishment that awaited them.
>
> I had Havana harbor well prepared for such an emergency. I rapidly finished the work that Martinez Campos carelessly abandoned.
>
> If the insult is made I hope that there will be no Spanish hand to punish it as terribly as it deserves.

Laine relates a circumstantial story in reference to the manner in which this letter was brought to his attention by the reporter of a Spanish newspaper, giving names and dates, adding that he took a copy of it at the time. The knowledge of this fact, he alleges, led to his arrest by the Chief of Police at Havana, after the disaster to the Maine, when he was questioned on the subject of its possession in a manner indicating that they were fearful of the effect of the letter in the Maine investigation. He was threatened in a manner implying a determination to suppress the knowledge of the letter by assassination or permanent imprisonment, but was released through the interference of the French Consul and Consul General Lee. As he claims to have previously communicated his information to General Lee the testimony of that gentleman may have an important bearing upon the history of the case.

According to a Madrid dispatch General Weyler has denied the authenticity of the letter, but his unsupported statement will scarcely be considered conclusive.

The conservative and pro-Spanish New York Herald assures its readers in the great metropolis that they are as safe in case of war as if they were "in Schenectady," which is very comforting to some of the Wall street pacificos who have already run to cover. It says that no guns on shipboard can reach the only available anchorage as far as Brooklyn or old Manhattan. It adds that the harbor is full of torpedoes and the two forts unassailable. And now the people in the Connecticut coast towns are calling for the fortification of the eastern end of Long Island Sound, so that the people of New London, New Haven, Bridgeport, and a few other places may sleep as soundly as they would if they were "in Schenectady." If the towns of the coast of Maine were in like condition we should probably see fewer displays of the "white feather" by such misrepresentatives as Senator Hale, Speaker Reed, and Mr. Boutelle.

DEMOCRATS DENOUNCE THE DEMOCRAT SUPPORTERS OF THE ALLEN LAW.

Two hundred prominent Democrat delegates, representing the Tenth, Eleventh, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Congressional Districts of Illinois, held a convention at Galesburg on Thursday last. The object was to talk over party questions and organize for the coming political campaign.

According to the report of the proceedings of the meeting printed in the Chicago organ of the traction companies—

> A resolution was passed denouncing the Republican party of the State and its so-called efforts at reform and its needless extravagant expenditure of public funds.

This is a very misleading summary of the resolution, the first paragraph of which reads as follows:

> Resolved, That we denounce the legislation of the Republican party in Illinois in its careful consideration of the interests of the trusts and monopolists by means of boodle, a noted instance of which was the passage of the notorious Allen bill, thereby debauching the representatives of the people and bringing into disrepute our republican form of government.

The organ of the traction companies suppressed also the stormy and interesting debate which was provoked by that clause of the resolution concerning the Allen law.

There were in attendance at the meeting three Democratic Representatives who voted for the notorious boodle Allen law. They were Messrs. Perry of Brown, Johnson of Whiteside, and McEniry of Rock Island. So the resolution was a censure of them as well as of the other thirty-six Democrats and the Republicans who supported that corrupt bill.

Two of these faithless Representatives endeavored to defend themselves for their disgraceful votes. Mr. Johnson declared that the wrongful, obnoxious law was "as just and fair as any bill that ever came before the General Assembly," which was a ridiculous as well as brazen assertion. But he did not explain why it was "just and fair" to allow a boodle Council of a city to extend for fifty years without compensation the valuable franchises of traction railroad companies. He could not invent any pretext therefor.

The report proceeds: Mr. McGuire got the floor and said:

> "I want to say I was also a member of that Legislature which made itself odious. I was a Representative therein.
>
> "It is as infamous and corrupt a measure as ever passed a General Assembly."
>
> The audience, with three or four exceptions, broke out in violent cheers, and McGuire went ahead.
>
> "It was loaded with corruption, pushed on by boodle. It was passed by boodle, and I am willing to take the consequences of saying so."
>
> Again the audience howled with delight, but McGuire was just getting under full steam. He said: "I was not in Mr. Yerkes' confidence, but I know he was a potent factor in the private rooms of the hotel and that he directed the business. I believe the bill was carried by corrupt means and by Mr. Yerkes' money. I sincerely hope that the resolutions as reported by the committee will receive a unanimous vote here."
>
> Then there were more cheers and McEniry obtained recognition. He was another of the fellows who voted for the corrupt Allen scheme. He claimed that this was not a party question in any sense of the word. He said the resolution, if persisted in, would disrupt the Democratic party.
>
> T. W. Barcroft of Aledo, Mercer County, said: "Mr. Chairman: Representatives Johnson and McEniry may have believed themselves right in supporting the rotten Allen bill. We don't. [Great cheers.] It was a bad bill, and if thirty-nine Democrats in the House voted for it they were in awful bad company. I therefore move to table Johnson's amendment to strike out that portion of the report of the Committee on Resolutions." A minute more and Chairman Walker submitted the question to the house, and it was carried with only five votes in the negative. Some points of order were made, but the chair bowled them out of time. Johnson wanted the report considered by sections, but that proposition went to the table, too. Perry of Brown got in another point of order, which went to the table. The grangers had their war paint on and they put the adoption of the resolutions to the house and the work was done with a yell.
>
> All the time this debate was going on the countryman would interject funny remarks. "Mr. Cheerman," bawled one chap, "this matter is likely to git into the State convention."
>
> "You can betcher —— life it will," retorted a chap who sat under the gallery, a man who wore a broad brimmed hat and had a head of hair resembling a small section of an alfalfa field.

McEniry stated that the Allen law "simply gave City Councils the right to extend the franchises of street car companies." Everybody knows that. But McEniry did not venture to assert that any Council, or the people of any city, had asked for such legislation. He could not. There were protests against the law, but no petitions for its enactment.

It was in vain that Johnson moved to strike out of the resolution all reference to the Allen law for which he voted. This motion and the remarks made in defense of the measure stirred up a Democratic Representative from Woodford County who voted against it. He talked out as follows:

> I was also present in the Assembly, and I want to say that the bill has made itself odious to the people. I hope that the amendment will not prevail. [Applause.] I have opinions of my own in regard to the Allen bill. [Cheers.] The bill is as infamous and corrupt a measure as was ever passed. It was loaded with corruption, and was pushed along and passed by "boodle." I say this fearlessly and willingly. I was not in the confidence of Yerkes, but he was a potent factor in the passage of the bill. I believe that the bill was passed by corrupt means, and these means consisted of Yerkes' money. I believe this resolution should get a unanimous vote.

The resolution was adopted with its censure of the thirty-nine Democrats who voted for the Allen bill in the House, and also of the Democrats who voted for it in the Senate.

It remains to be seen, however, whether the Democrats in those Senatorial districts embraced in the Congressional districts represented at Thursday's meeting will refuse to renominate those recreant Representatives who have betrayed them. It is alleged that Johnson, who tried to excuse himself, cannot be renominated. If the Democrats pursue this policy, that will make it hard sledding for the boodled Republicans if they get renominated. The author of the law, Allen of Vermilion, has secured a renomination. He should be overwhelmingly defeated. Honest Republicans have no use for him.

If the Republican party is thrust into a position where it appears to be the defender of such a rascally scheme as the Yerkes-Allen law and the indorsers of the men who voted for it it may not be an easy task to carry the Legislature this year.

SENATOR PROCTOR ON CUBA.

No more impressive or convincing statement of the condition of Cuban affairs has been given to the world in all the three years during which the island has been devastated by war than is contained in the speech made by Senator Proctor of Vermont in the United States Senate on Thursday last. Although a former Cabinet officer and present United States Senator, the speaker made his recent visit to the war-stricken island of his own volition as a private citizen and without any official commission whatever. Instead of being minimized by this fact the value of his utterances is rather increased thereby. No man who heard or who reads that speech can fail to be impressed with the conviction that its author spoke not merely as an intelligent private citizen of wide experience and extended observation in public affairs, but also with a strictly impartial and judicial temper.

The following brief extracts indicate the spirit with which he undertook his journey and the conclusions which he reached:

> I went to Cuba with a strong conviction that the picture had been overdrawn, . . . that the correspondents had given free play to a highly cultivated imagination. . . . I saw plenty as bad and worse. I could not believe 200,000 had died of actual starvation within Spanish forts. . . . The case had not been overstated.

One of the facts brought out by Senator Proctor's observations in which there will be the deepest interest is the condition of the island as it now appears after three years of war. After referring to the fact that affairs go on much as usual in Havana except the occasional movement of squads of soldiers through the streets, the Senator says:

> Outside Havana all is changed. It is not peace, nor is it war. It is desolation and distress, misery and starvation. Every town and village is surrounded by a trocha (trench), a sort of rifle pit, but constructed on a plan new to me, the dirt being thrown up on the inside and a barbed wire fence on the outer side of the trench. These trochas have at every corner and at frequent intervals along the sides what are there called forts, but which are really small block houses, many of them more like a large sentry box, loopholed for musketry, and with a guard of from two to ten soldiers in each. The purpose of these trochas is to keep the reconcentrados in as well as to keep the insurgents out. From all the surrounding country the people have been driven in to these fortified towns, and held there to subsist as they can. They are virtually prison yards and not unlike one in general appearance, except the walls are not so high and strong, but they suffice, where every point is in range of a soldier's rifle, to keep in the poor reconcentrado women and children.

Railroad stations are surrounded by these trochas and protected by guards, while railroad trains, when allowed to run at all, are furnished with an armored freight car, loop-holed for musketry and filled with soldiers. Outside of the trochas, at least in the portions of the island nominally held by the Spaniards, there is no human life or habitation, and no domestic animals or crops except under guard or in the immediate vicinity of towns. Of the result of his journeys through the island Senator Proctor said:

> I saw no house or hut in the 400 miles of railroad rides from Pinar del Rio Province in the west across the full width of Havana and Matanzas Provinces, and to Sagua la Grande on the north shore and to Cienfuegos on the south shore of Santa Clara, except within the Spanish trochas.

By means of the trochas and fortified towns, the Senator estimates that the Spaniards have nominal control of about one-half the island, including the region around Havana, while the insurgents are in possession of the eastern half, except a few fortified towns. Very few sugar mills are running except where the owners are protected by the Spanish troops, for which they pay a special tax—in some cases paying tribute to both parties.

The spirit of Weyler's order, under which the concentration policy was carried out, is indicated by the following extract:

> I order and command, first, all the inhabitants of the country or outside of the line of fortifications of the towns shall, within the period of eight days, concentrate themselves in the town so occupied by the troops. Any individual who, after the expiration of this period, is found in the uninhabited parts will be considered a rebel and tried as such.

Other sections forbade the transportation of provisions from one town to another without permission; required the owners of cattle to bring them into the towns and have them counted within eight days, and otherwise placed them under the most oppressive restrictions. Owing to the fact that many did not learn of the order until too late, while others failed to grasp its terrible meaning, the torch was applied to their homes by guerrillas sent out for this purpose and the inhabitants driven into the concentration camps to die of starvation and disease. Of the condition of these camps, without any provision for sanitation, the Senator says:

> Conditions are unmentionable in this respect. Torn from their homes, with foul earth, foul air, foul water, and foul food, or none, what wonder that one-half have died and that one-quarter of the living are so diseased they cannot be saved. A form of dropsy is a common disorder resulting from these conditions. Little children are still walking about with arms and chest terribly emaciated, eyes swollen, and abdomen bloated to three times the natural size. The physicians say these cases are hopeless.

The following picture of a Cuban hospital comes in appropriately in this connection:

> I saw it when 400 women and children were lying on the stone floors in an indescribable state of emaciation and disease, many with the scantiest covering of rags—and such rags—and sick children naked as they came into the world. And the conditions in the other cities are even worse.

Senator Proctor is convinced that the facts have not been overstated when it is said that over 200,000 people out of a population of 1,600,000 have died of starvation.

The country is described as of surpassing richness. Of the population he estimates that 200,000 are Spaniards, 1,000,000 Cubans of Spanish descent, and 400,000 (or 25 per cent) negroes. As to the character of the people as regards intelligence he says:

> One thing that was new to me was to learn the superiority of the well-to-do Cuban over the Spaniard in the matter of education. Among those in good circumstances there can be no doubt that the Cuban is far superior in this respect. And the reason of it is easy to see. They have been educated in England, France, or this country, while the Spaniard has such education as his own country furnished. The colored people seem to me by nature quite the equal mentally and physically of the race in this country. Certainly physically they are by far the larger and stronger race on the island. There is little or no race prejudice and this has doubtless been greatly to their advantage.

Of over 200,000 Spanish soldiers who have been brought to the island only about 60,000 remain, the remainder having died or returned home sick. The Senator saw no drilling, and from his observation his conclusion is that the Spanish soldiers don't know how to fight. The strength of the insurgent army he estimates at 30,000, chiefly in the eastern provinces.

While allowing General Blanco credit for good faith in his desire to give the Cubans a fair measure of autonomy, as Campos did at the close of the ten years' war, he is convinced that "the army and Spanish citizens do not want autonomy." As to the views of the citizens generally he says:

> I inquired in regard to autonomy of men of wealth and men as prominent in business as any in the cities of Havana, Matanzas, and Sagua, bankers, merchants, lawyers, and autonomist officials, some of them Spanish born but Cuban bred, one prominent Englishman, several of them known as autonomists, and several of them telling me they were still believers in autonomy if practicable, but without exception they replied that it was "too late for that."

Coming at the present time the value of Senator Proctor's contribution to the fund of information in regard to the Cuban situation cannot be overestimated. His faith in the ability of the Cubans to govern themselves, taken with the almost universal conviction of the failure of autonomy, renders the duty of Congress clear.

If—as believed—the Vermont Senator reflects the views of President McKinley, then is there reason to believe that the time for action is near at hand. Appearances are belligerent. Shall soulless Wall street gamblers and the Steve Elkins stripe of statesmen defeat the will of the people?

"GREAT CRY AND LITTLE WOOL."

A table has been prepared by the authorities at Washington setting forth the strength of the organized militia of the several States. It is set down as over 100,000 men, fifty-eight Generals, and several thousand other officers. All these people are more or less drilled—better men and drilled than the Spanish soldiers in Cuba.

The authority of the President to call out the militia of the various States for service outside the general government has been disputed. The "Federalists" denied his authority during the war with Great Britain in 1812 and contended that all he could do was to use the militia to "repel invasion."

The views of the administration on this point are unknown. It is impossible, therefore, to tell what the object is of this publication of the detailed statement of the strength of the militia. It may be to let the people know there is a disciplined force ready to spring to arms to meet Spanish invaders at the point of the bayonet, or it may be to give the people an idea of the number of trained soldiers the President could throw into Cuba in a few days if he wanted to.

A hundred thousand militiamen or ex-militiamen would go without hesitation if the President, by direction of Congress, called on them. But Wall street does not want him to issue such an invitation as that. The stock gamblers have no objection, however, to calling out the militia to repel some imagined Spanish Armada. It has no objection to stringing the militiamen along the coast and putting their names on the pension rolls when their services are not needed.

The Wall street stock gamblers are willing to see money spent, but they do not wish to have anything done which may interfere with the fluctuations of the stock market as they manipulate it in shearing the lambs. They do not object to the purchase of warships or big or little guns; but they dislike to have them used in support of the national honor, for that might affect the prices of stocks contrary to their plans and schemes.

The President is spending 50 millions for national defense. The stock gamblers do not object to doing that. Were he to ask for 50 millions more they would not protest. They do not care how much he spends so long as their gambling is not in any way interfered with. That is all they care for. That consideration measures the whole extent of their patriotism; and their baneful influence seems to pervade the Cabinet and innermost recess of the executive chamber.

But the people want to see some Spanish schemes interfered with and perfidy punished. They are getting more or less uneasy over warlike preparations which do not lead up to any action. These demands for "more ships, more sailors, more guns, and more ammunition," but do nothing with them, recall to their minds the incessant demands of General McClellan for "more men," "more cavalry," "more balloons."

There is a great hurry and bustle at armories and dock yards, but no more progress seems to be made than is made by the foaming coursers in a merry-go-round. "Plans are perfected for putting the army on a war footing." "Plans are perfected" for doing a hundred other McClellan-like things. But the "plans" are not carried out. The energy of the administration is wasted on plans instead of finding vent in action. That suits the Wall street stock gamblers perfectly, for it enables their favorite pastime of sheep shearing to be carried on without interruption.

WITHDRAWAL OF BATTLESHIPS.

The Massachusetts and the Texas, both first-class battleships, have been ordered away by Secretary Long from the Dry Tortugas, where the Spaniards complain they threaten Havana, to Hampton Roads, near Fortress Monroe, where they threaten nothing. Secretary Long pretends to explain that this extraordinary action is "for strategic purposes." General McClellan made much the same remark when he withdrew his army from the Chickahominy, in front of Richmond, to Harrison's Landing, under the protection of the gunboats—"strategic reason!"

These two great warships are taken away from the spot where the fighting is to be commenced—if any is done—to form "a division of the North Atlantic fleet for the protection of our coast"—the coast of Chesapeake Bay. This is not the strategy of Nelson or of Farragut. It is not the strategy which won at the Nile or Trafalgar or Mobile or New Orleans.

The Secretary of the Navy curiously states that—

> The withdrawal of the vessels from the fleet at Key West and the assignment of them to a more northern point bears no relation to the protest of the Spanish officials against the assemblage of a large squadron in the vicinity of Cuba—if such a protest has been made.

Is this explanation true in spirit or in letter? No thinking man will give it any credit. The Spanish torpedo fleet has been halted at the Canary Islands. The news comes at the same moment as that of the order removing the battleships Massachusetts and Texas from Admiral Sicard's fleet. It is alleged in a Madrid dispatch that it is desired to have a cruiser accompany the boats.

But it is more likely the Spanish Minister may have demanded the withdrawal of the whole or a part of the fleet at the Dry Tortugas. The President may have replied: "Stop your torpedo boats at the Canaries and I will remove the two most powerful of the American fleet."

The Spanish Minister may have been glad to get that much concession out of executive fears.

It may be that the two great fighting ships have been withdrawn to protect Hampton Roads, Newport News, Norfolk, or the Indian school down there. But the best place to station warships to protect these points is down near Havana, where the Spanish fleet is gathering. That is what the commanding officers of the Massachusetts and Texas would say if they were consulted, or any naval officer who knew his business. They do not approve of this "change of base." They want to be near where the enemy is gathering.

If the withdrawal was a compromise, based on the halting of the torpedo boats at the Canary Islands, it is indefensible except in the eyes of the stock gamblers and statesmen like Senator Elkins. If the withdrawal was "to protect the coast," as alleged, the answer is that enough has been done "to protect the coast," and that something should be done to punish the guilty, cruel, perfidious Spaniards.

WHAT THE SPANIARDS SAY.

The semi-official statement comes from Madrid to the effect that should the American court of inquiry declare the disaster to the warship Maine to be due to an "external explosion" Spain will not accept such a finding and will indignantly repel any demand for an indemnity. This will naturally be very agreeable to Wall street, as the matter then would probably be referred to a court of arbitration, which would sit for an indefinite period, probably into the next century, with the prospect that nothing would come out of it in the end except the release of Spain from all responsibility, that being the usual result when this country intrusts any question of its rights to arbitration or diplomacy. The Spaniards, being consummate liars and past masters in the arts of duplicity, would have no difficulty in overreaching us.

But if nothing more comes of Senator Proctor's mission than the bracing up of the President to the point of recognizing the independence of the Cubans, that will be something gained after this long spell of doing nothing except Spain's dirty police work. The recognition should have been made long ago. Cleveland should not have waited two years and McKinley a year. It will give enormous aid to the insurgents. Spain may make its blockade as effective as possible, but it will not prevent blockade runners from slipping in with guns and munitions, and thousands of American riflemen will answer the Macedonian cry of the insurgents and go over and help them. While Spain may not go to war at first because of this recognition, since it is not in itself just cause for war, yet complications will be sure to arise which will lead to war. Spain, sooner or later, will intermeddle with American merchant vessels and with a high hand. Our own naval vessels will put up with no nonsense, and the first thing Spain knows it will have a war on its hands.

But so long as war will be the inevitable result of a recognition of Cuban independence, why wait so long for it? Why not have it now and have it out with the dons and end the suspense? We ought to have had it long ago and finished up before this. We have been adding to our fleet and Spain has been strengthening its. The proportionate strength will be the same however long we wait. We have ships enough, guns enough, men enough, and money enough to thrash Spain now.

Then why does the government wait? Simply because Wall street so desires. How much longer are we to follow the waiting policy because it contributes to the interests of a pack of stock gamblers?

WHAT JACKSON WOULD HAVE DONE.

It is again stated that the report of the court of inquiry is finished and ready to be sent to Washington and that in three or four more days it will be laid before Congress. So far as the President is concerned it was finished some time since. He knew its substance many days ago. He knew the results the court arrived at as to the cause of the explosion even if he did not know who was immediately responsible for the cruel disaster. Instead of acting upon it he has kept this knowledge to himself and has taken no step of an aggressive nature, preferring to await the official reception of the testimony and findings which will only confirm what he already knows.

This was not General Jackson's way. As soon as that stanch old patriot knew, officially or unofficially, that an outrage had been committed upon the American government or upon an American citizen he struck back quickly and hard. During Monroe's administration and while Spain was still holding Florida Jackson was a Major General down South. The Indians made raids into our adjoining States from Florida. General Jackson took matters into his own hands. He did not wait for pour parlers or diplomatic small talk. Fortunately Wall street stock gamblers did not run things in those days. He marched directly into Florida and seized Pensacola in spite of Spanish protests. He stopped the Indian ravages and protected the flag. If Jackson had been President when the Maine was blown up he would have had an American fleet in Havana harbor ready for business at once and it would have been difficult to restrain him from leaving the White House in charge of the Vice President and going with the fleet to command it and see to it personally that the Spaniards were well thrashed. That is what Jackson would have done. He would not have wasted any time in talk. He was a man of action, especially when an affront was put upon his country or an American citizen was imposed upon. But this was some time ago, in the days of Americans who believed in resenting outrage and insult by striking back and doing the talking afterward. The breed seems to have deteriorated in Americanism since those days.

WHAT SENATOR PROCTOR SAW IN CUBA

The Senate listened to the plain, unvarnished tale, the matter-of-fact, business-like statement of the Vermont Senator, Proctor, published in yesterday's Tribune. It listened with a profound attention which it is not in the habit of bestowing on more pretentious and eloquent speeches coming from many other members of greater oratorical reputation in the Senate.

The junior Senator from Vermont got so attentive a hearing because he is a clear-headed, unenthusiastic Yankee, who does not suffer his feelings to run away with his judgment and who does not make statements unless he has the evidence to back them up.

The training which Senator Proctor has had has been of a nature to make him a good observer. He served actively during the rebellion and has a much better understanding of what war is than any of the combatants on either side in Cuba.

He has been a remarkably successful business-man and he has been equally successful in political life. After filling legislative and executive offices in his own State he was called into President Harrison's Cabinet as Secretary of War and left that position to succeed George F. Edmunds as Senator.

Two years ago he was chairman of the Vermont delegation at the Republican national convention and swung it into line for McKinley. That weakened the strength of Reed's New England column and made his defeat and McKinley's success a certainty.

Owing to the valuable political services thus rendered the relations between the President and the Senator have been intimate. Consequently whatever the latter had to say in his speech as to what the policy of this country should be was listened to closely on the assumption that the future policy of the President was there outlined.

Whether that assumption will turn out to be correct the future will tell. That is a matter concerning which the Wall street stock gamblers may have something to say. If they are allowed to have their way the policy of the administration will be one of concession and cowardice.

NO EUROPEAN INTERFERENCE.

It is reported that no attempt is made to hide the fact that Austria-Hungary will contribute of its money, its men, and its ships to help the Spanish cause.

All such "facts" are fakes. The Emperor of Austria is the granduncle of the boy King of Spain, but he is not going to war in order to enable his grandnephew to retain Cuba. Ties of blood no longer induce rulers to go to war.

The Emperor has work enough on his hands at home. There are domestic difficulties of a trying nature which will not be disposed of by plunging the countries he rules into war on account of Spain. If there were anything to be gained by espousing the cause of Spain, the Emperor and some other European monarchs might be willing to take a hand in the game. But there is nothing to gain and much to lose.

Almost equally improbable is the assertion that "certain European powers, led by Germany, Italy, and Austria, will propose a settlement of the Maine incident by an international court of inquiry."

In the first place the American court of inquiry has not reported. Until it has done so and it is apparent what action the United States intends taking in the premises, no foreign power would dream under any circumstances of thrusting itself into the matter.

In the next place, while it is quite probable that if some of the small protected powers of Europe, like Holland and Belgium, for instance, were to get into a squabble, their big neighbors would tell them they must refer their troubles to some court of inquiry or other tribunal, it is unlikely that the United States will be asked by any foreign power to refer to outsiders for settlement a question which touches its honor.

It is not likely that any such request will be made, unless the impression prevails abroad that the policy of this government is dictated by the Wall street stock gamblers. If such an impression were to prevail all the nations of Europe, big and little, would be continually treading on the toes of the United States, confident that whatever they did this country would allow the matter to be referred to some court of inquiry.

"Indignant Citizen," who wasn't indignant enough to go to the primary election, will be writing to the papers soon to protest against the appalling corruption of our political system.

The Union loop sometimes serves also as a noose around the neck of the Fire department.

Vermont, at any rate, suitably resents the insult to Maine.

The Hon. Ed Cullerton is making arrangements to go to the Klondike via the City Council.

There is no room in the business circles of Chicago for gumbacconists.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Fidelity to the Pattern.

His Mother (profoundly shocked)—"Johnny, Johnny! You will break my heart! That is the most dreadful language I ever heard a little boy use!"

Johnny—"We're playin' street cars, mamma. I'm the motorman an' Ben's drivin' a coal wagon an' won't get out o' my way."

Sometimes the Case.

"Roxley, how did you ever get that postoffice? Your Congressman was dead against you and in favor of Tankersley."

"Yes, that's why I got it. The President found it out."

Hard Lines.

"And so," he shouted, in a rage,
 "Ye come here but to scoff!
My friends all egged me on the stage,
 And now you egg me off!"

Sacrificed Everything for Art.

"Have you any objection to telling me, my friend," asked the philanthropic visitor at the jail, "what started you on your career of crime?"

"No, sir," answered the hard-looking citizen behind the bars. "It was a fondness for taking pictures."

"Amateur photography?"

"No, not so bad as that," rejoined the hard citizen, with a momentary gleam of anger in his eye. "I burglarized an art gallery."

Our Senator in Action.

Around the treacherous Spaniards
 Shall peal war's horrid din,
For Senator Billy Mason
 Has mobilized his chin.

Merely Salt and Water.

"There's no use in your crying," said Mr. Pneer to his wife, who had asked him for money wherewith to buy a new hat. "You won't get it. There may be gold in sea water, but there isn't any in tears."

The Right Man.

"When the time comes for kicking Spain out of Cuba," remarked Uncle Allen Sparks, "what's the matter with giving the job to that grand old kicker, Cap'n Anson?"

Sincere Friendship.

This is what Mrs. Rivers said to her husband:

"Tell your friend Brooks to come to our little Vogner musicale next Tuesday evening."

This is what Rivers said to his friend:

"Brooks, the club my wife belongs to has arranged to have a Wagner disturbance at our house next Tuesday night. Trump up some other engagement, old man, and send regrets."

FUNNYGRAPHS.

Minnie (admiring her new ring)—"Isn't it a dear little thing?" Jack (who bought it)—"Indeed it is!"—Jewelers' Weekly.

Father—"You know that my daughter is a finished elocutionist?" Suitor—"Yes, sir; I'm not foolish enough to expect perfection."—Detroit Free Press.

"Sometimes," said Uncle Eben, "a man is like de bottom number ob a fraction. De bigger he tries ter be, de smaller what he stands foh really is."—Washington Star.

"What a beautiful specimen of inlaying!" exclaimed the guest. "Yes," replied Mr. Cumrox, as he put his hands behind and tiptoed complacently; "but that isn't anything. You ought to have seen the outlay it represents."—Ex.

FROM THE ILLINOIS PRESS.

It is all right to keep cool, but every day we wait costs 1,000 human lives in Cuba.—Peoria Herald.

Jealous old Bloomington announces that it will give a cat show. Here is a chance for Peoria's skat club to get in its deadly work.—Peoria Herald.

Peace in Cuba is the desire of this country and the American people have decreed that it must be secured, no matter what the cost may be.—Springfield Journal.

A strange thing about the good roads bills being passed by the Legislatures in the various States is that the country members, whose constituents will be most benefited by good highways, are the strongest opponents of the measures.—Springfield Journal.

OF INTEREST FROM EXCHANGES

Attitude of the Powers When Intervention Was Threatened in 1876—No Desire to Meddle in Our Affairs.

Rumors about the attitude of various European powers towards our proposed intervention in Cuba make it timely to recall the positions of these same countries in 1875 and 1876. Secretary Fish had them all sounded at that time. Austria thanked the President for information of his contemplated action in Cuba, expressed the "sincere hope that the friendship between the United States and Spain might not suffer even a temporary interruption in consequence," and for herself maintained an attitude strictly reserved and non-committal. The French Minister for Foreign Affairs said his government was "sincerely interested" in all measures for the pacification of Cuba, but had to consider "Spanish susceptibilities" and the difficulties of the Spanish government, and really could do nothing unless England would first move. But England declined to move at all, Lord Derby having informed Minister Schenck that he thought "the time ill chosen and the move premature." England would undertake no mediation certain to be fruitless. Germany, too, was "deeply interested," but the subject was too "full of difficulties" for her to do anything. Italy was somewhat more cordial, undertaking to instruct her Minister at Madrid "to take a favorable opportunity to urge expediency of fulfilling the duties of Spain to the United States, and of pacifying Cuba, without specifying measures." Prince Gortschakoff was friendly, agreeing to employ Russian good offices at Madrid in any way feasible. All told, therefore, the European powers occupied in 1876 a position which is doubtless little different from that they take now—that of interested observers with no desire to meddle.

What completely blocked Mr. Fish's intervention in 1876 was the note of the Spanish government, likewise shown to all the European foreign Ministers, setting forth Spain's view of the Cuban situation and giving her plans and promises. First there was the explicit pledge to attend to every American grievance promptly. Then there was the undertaking to make a speedy end of slavery in Cuba. Finally, there was the demonstration that the insurrection was an insignificant affair, confined to the eastern end of the island, and so little interfering with industry and trade that foreign commerce had been steadily increasing through it all. In the face of all this intervention was impossible, and Mr. Fish retreated as gracefully as he could. That the Cuban situation is, however, vastly different now from what it was in 1876 need not be said.—New York Post.

Origin of the Term "Old Glory."

One of the meanest things in the world to steal is another man's thunder, and yet it is one of the most common of thefts. The latest crime of this kind is that of "Old Glory." That has been the favorite manner of speaking of the American flag in Grand Army and military circles for many years, and yet few know its origin or who is the author of it. Mr. Edward P. Day, a wealthy citizen of Brooklyn, and one who has performed many acts of kindness and charity in behalf of the Grand Army—one of which was a gift of a hall in which to hold their encampments—is the undoubted author of the term, and published it over fifty years ago. The song was first sung at a country celebration of Independence day in a country village in the interior of New York State, and some years after, when Mr. Day removed to Brooklyn, he joined a patriotic society, and, upon being called on for a recitation at one of the meetings, he overhauled his memory and again brought out "Old Glory," which was received with much applause, and it was ordered printed. The civil war breaking out soon after, the song became a campaign [illegible], and was often sung around the campfires and at reunions. This is the original song:

Come, raise our proud b[illegible] we with Old
  Glory.
 Let the Stars and Stri[illegible] be unfurled to
  view;
'Tis the Flag of our na[illegible] honored in story,
 With its colors celest[illegible]—the red, white,
  blue.
   From school and [illegible] priory,
   From church st[illegible] hoary,
Let hozannas peal forth [illegible] to welcome Old Glory.
O, blest be the hour that [illegible] gave birth to Old Glory!
 In the days when fo[illegible] freedom our forefathers
  rose;
When the good Mistress [illegible]
 Told of stars for our fr[illegible] and of stripes for
  our foes;
   When Whig grappl[illegible] Tory
   On battlefield gory,
To conquer or die 'neath th[illegible] folds of Old Glory.
O'er hilltop and valley see [illegible] Old Glory arise,
 From each hamlet and [illegible] fortress, and capitol
  dome;
Hark! How freemen now [illegible] it, and welcome
  the prize,
 As it floats over palace and [illegible] peasant's glad home;
   From warship and [illegible]
   It tells the proud st[illegible]
Of battlefields won, when led [illegible] by Old Glory.

Within a few years similar compositions have appeared, with numerous authors, and even some newspapers have claimed to have originated the song and title, and some of these having claimed the honor within a comparatively few years. Mr. Day is also the author of several other patriotic songs.—New York Press.

Object Lesson Which Cannot Be Refuted.

Let anybody with a human soul and the rudiments of a heart—that, of course, excludes the ticker contingent—look at the photographs of the horrors in Cuba which the Journal has been reproducing from day to day, and ask himself whether we can hold ourselves guiltless if we permit such unimaginable miseries to continue when we have the power to end them. It is no matter of punctilio that has raised the American people to a white heat of determination. It is emphatically "a condition and not a theory that confronts us."

We challenge any of the honest opponents of intervention, if there be any such, to publish a candid description of the state of affairs in Cuba, including the destruction of American property, the obliteration of American commerce, the ruin of the island, the starvation of the reconcentrados, the disturbance of business in the United States, the cost of doing Spanish police work with our naval and revenue marine forces, and finally the wreck of the Maine and the murder of its crew, and then show why morality forbids us to restore peace and prosperity by any means we may find necessary to that end. Any attempt at argument that ignores these essential factors in the situation must be as futile as it is stupid and unscrupulous.—N. Y. Journal.

Never Too Late to Mend.

It would have been better if earlier Congresses than this now sitting had provided vessels for the navy which would make unnecessary the purchase of the two Brazilian cruisers and of such other warships as the administration may add to them. Prudence knew always that the time was likely to arrive when our need of such machines would be as acute as that which caused a certain wise man of noted experience to habitually carry a revolver in Texas.

But, as an appeal to Congress for adequate naval preparation, how much more eloquent is the Amazonas than the most impassioned and patriotic statesmanship on the floor of the House of Representatives!

While Congress in its admirable spirit of coöperation with the President will doubtless hail the Amazonas and others like it as well bought, it should see with care to preventing any necessity for similar transactions in the future. Twenty battleships provided for in the next naval bill will be none too much. Or, if ten battleships and a hundred torpedo boats seem preferable to the experts, that program will be agreed to by general consent.

The world at large it not sleeping, however drowsy and careless of it may be the United States.—New York Sun.

Fired the First and Last Gun.

Commander Brownson, who has just started for Europe to inspect such warships as may be available for purchase, is the only American officer who ever ordered, in the way of business, the firing of a gun from our "new navy." He was in Rio Harbor during the Brazilian revolution when an American merchant Captain wanted to approach a wharf to unload his cargo. The rebel Admiral Mello objected, and when the American Captain persisted Mello opened fire on the merchantman. Instantly Brownson, who commanded the Detroit, sent a shot at the Brazilian. He missed, but the hint was sufficient and the merchantman unloaded in peace.—Kansas City Journal.

TRADE IS SERENE.

Business Unchecked by Stories of Impending Strife.

BIG DEMAND KEEPS UP.

Exports of Products Continue by an Increasing Ratio.

HEAVY SHIPMENTS ABROAD.

Balance of Trade for February Over $41,000,000.

INCREASES IN BANK CLEARANCES.

New York, March 18.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade tomorrow will say:

"Neither peace nor war reports have changed the onward current of business. Orders for more than $25,500,000 gold from Europe have blocked any drift toward stringency in rates for money, and Treasury receipts of about $1,100,000 per day have kept in check any question about the currency, while exports of products have continued at a rate considerably increased and the demand for products of the great industries shows steady expansion. Prompt action by the Senate and House has removed all fear of embarrassment through conflicting purposes at Washington. The government is making ready without any waste of time, while frankly assuring everybody that it looks for a peaceful settlement and hopes that its preparations may prove unnecessary.

"The backbone of the situation is the excess of merchandise exports, more than $41,000,000 in February, with an increase of $2,200,000 in miscellaneous products, $2,100,000 in provisions, $4,500,000 in cotton, and $7,000,000 in breadstuffs compared with last year, and $15,000,000 in all products. In two weeks of March exports have been 16 per cent larger than last year and imports have gained but 8.7 per cent, although especially swelled by receipts of India rubber, sugar, and hides. The outgo of cotton surpasses all expectations, though the price was stronger last week and the export demand apparently paid no attention to market fluctuations. Receipts from plantations continue much greater than at the corresponding date from the largest crop heretofore produced, so that guesses about the future crop are now the main reliance of speculators.

"Wheat also moves in spite of all speculation. Atlantic exports, flour included, have been 1,824,569 bushels, against 1,253,390 last year, and from Pacific ports 1,371,826 bushels, against 268,505 last year, making for three weeks from both coasts 10,659,125 bushels, against 4,538,441 last year. The price has varied with conflicting reports, but closed ¼ cent higher for the week. Wool shows no change in quotations, though Eastern markets are extremely dull and the indifference of manufacturers has made transactions only 2,062,300 pounds, against 10,891,900 for the corresponding week last year and 5,088,200 for the corresponding week in 1892. The London market is rather high and holders in the interior are expecting a material advance in prices.

Cotton Trade an Exception.

"Little encouragement appears in the market for cotton goods, with print cloths a sixteenth lower than a week ago, and standard grades undersold by many of less note. The demand is large, but not large enough. In woolen goods, on the contrary, the material advance in prices has raised the only obstacle to increased transactions, and somewhat frequent cancellations indicate that dealers have been disappointed in their distribution. The small yielding in wool may result in a greater decline if this tendency in the manufacture continues.

"Bessemer pig and gray forge are both slightly stronger at Pittsburg, the proposed combination of valley furnaces helping, but pig is not changed in price elsewhere, nor are finished products at any point excepting wire nails, which are five cents per keg weaker, and steel rails, which are said to be sold at $17.50 at the East by some establishments. Contracts have been made for 10,000 tons with Eastern works for domestic delivery, 12,000 tons for Australia, 8,000 tons, with 7,000 tons bridge work, for South Africa, and the Illinois Steel company is filled with orders for the year. The Carnegie company has sold 5,000 tons of deck plates to shipbuilders of England, and several Chicago orders for plates exceeding 1,000 tons each are for railroads, car and agricultural implement manufacturers, and projectile works. The wire combination having failed to effect the broader arrangement contemplated is seeking to complete control of about 80 per cent of the wire output of the country. While activity is great in the central and western region there is less demand at the East.

"Failures for the week have been 208 in the United States, against 216 last year, and 27 in Canada, against 50 last year.

As Seen by Bradstreet's.

New York, March 18.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

"The aggregate volume of the country's business continues sufficiently large to allow of favorable comparisons with past periods alike in this and preceding years. Aside from a quieting demand at a few leading Eastern markets, where uncertainty as to the outcome of foreign complications is advanced as a reason for unwillingness to embark in new business, the situation is one possessing nearly all of the favorable features noted for some time past. The best reports as to distribution in leading lines come from the central West and the Northwest. Favorable weather has improved distribution of dry goods, clothing, millinery, building materials, agricultural implements, and nearly all other products forming staple articles of consumption among the prosperous farming community. The movement of iron and steel is especially large, but without effect on prices, which are generally very firmly held. Some slight advances in pig iron, in fact, have been a feature of the week at some markets. Southern iron manufacturers are active, and fruit and vegetable shipments promise alike to be early and heavy. Distributive trade is reported increasing at the Northwest, navigation is practically open on the lakes, and the 1st of April will witness a general movement of craft.

"Other favorable features of the country's general trade situation are summed up in liberal shipments of leading cereals, unprecedented totals of exports at New York, fewer business failures, and slightly larger bank clearings. Prices have moved irregularly during the week. The position of print cloths is a very depressed one, prices during the last week reaching the lowest quotation on record. While low grade cottons have been weak, the medium and finer grades have, however, maintained prices, as have also coffee, sugar, molasses, iron, and copper, and raw wool.

"Wheat exports are smaller than last week, but considerably larger than in corresponding periods of preceding years, aggregating 3,625,584 bushels, against 4,484,000 bushels last week, 1,629,000 bushels last year, 1,592,000 bushels in 1896, and 2,998,000 bushels in 1895.

"Corn exports exceeded those of last week, aggregating 3,918,000 bushels, against 3,285,000 bushels in the preceding week, 5,939,000 bushels last year, 1,802,000 bushels in 1896, and 486,000 bushels in 1895.

"Business failures in the United States this week number 233, as against 247 last week, 231 in the corresponding week of 1897, 300 in 1896, and 252 in 1895. Business failures in the Dominion of Canada number 23, against 31 last week, 36 in this week of 1897, 40 in 1896 and 1895, and 41 in 1894."

Liquidation of Stocks.

Bradstreet's financial review tomorrow will say:

"Prices continued to break last Saturday, and in many cases the figures reached were below the level of last November. There was a great deal of liquidation and considerable activity on the part of bears, who were aided by the free circulation of disquieting reports regarding the foreign situation. On Monday, however, the market responded to more favorable views. London bought stocks extensively, and there was effective support from large manipulative interests. The bears were forced to cover and prices rapidly regained their declines. The rally continued on Tuesday and Wednesday, although the professional character of the trading and the absence of outside interest was apparent. On Thursday the expectation that the report on the disaster to the Maine would reach the President and that important developments in connection with the country's relations to Spain and Cuba were about to transpire, caused a reaction. Support was withdrawn and traders sold long holdings, while the bear interest showed renewed activity. Under such pressure the market sold off again with apparent readiness, and continued this course on Friday."

Bank Clearings Are Heavy.

The following table, compiled by Bradstreet, shows the bank clearings at eighty-seven cities for the week ended March 17, with the percentage of increase and decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year:

		P.ct., inc.	P.ct., dec.
New York	$787,077,206	44.9	....
Boston	104,187,160	20.9	....
Chicago	99,862,966	31.8	....
Philadelphia	69,985,480	22.8	....
St. Louis	28,504,500	16.8	....
Pittsburg	18,279,303	40.0	....
Baltimore	16,819,155	18.0	....
San Francisco	15,725,543	31.8	....
Cincinnati	12,037,950	10.1	....
Kansas City	11,629,099	22.1	....
New Orleans	10,388,286	16.4	....
Minneapolis	7,363,184	54.6	....
Detroit	5,933,810	7.5	....
Cleveland	6,499,547	15.4	....
Louisville	7,532,367	29.8	....
Providence	5,001,500	....	16.2
Milwaukee	4,497,563	20.5	....
St. Paul	3,953,026	24.0	....
Buffalo	4,004,282	19.5	....
Omaha	5,615,596	36.8	....
Indianapolis	4,695,395	43.2	....
Columbus, O	3,516,200	....	23.2
Savannah	2,586,481	45.2	....
Denver	3,377,118	46.1	....
Hartford	2,338,347	6.9	....
Richmond	2,431,507	....	....
Memphis	2,639,105	....	3.8
Washington	2,110,197	7.1	....
Peoria	1,796,079	25.3	....
Rochester	1,824,752	26.1	....
New Haven	1,481,005	....	3.4
Worcester	1,502,472	10.2	....
Atlanta	1,555,985	20.4	....
Salt Lake City	1,439,397	43.1	....
Springfield, Mass	1,454,131	9.2	....
Fort Worth	1,390,510	14.6	....
Portland, Me	1,381,056	31.0	....
Portland, Ore	1,527,414	74.5	....
St. Joseph	1,895,579	54.6	....
Los Angeles	1,531,639	41.7	....
Norfolk	925,011	2.5	....
Syracuse	1,161,047	....	....
Des Moines	1,094,636	26.3	....
Nashville	1,133,097	19.1	....
Wilmington, Del	773,019	32.5	....
Fall River	918,339	12.7	....
Scranton	721,033	3.6	....
Grand Rapids	999,320	15.8	....
Augusta, Ga	704,153	....	16.0
Lowell	680,126	24.7	....
Dayton, O	788,199	39.9	....
Seattle	1,973,862	307.5	....
Tacoma	914,185	138.6	....
Spokane	872,614	65.1	....
Sioux City	873,003	63.5	....
New Bedford	493,671	24.4	....
Knoxville, Tenn	508,528	35.1	....
Topeka	534,605	23.8	....
Birmingham	438,391	30.7	....
Wichita	489,605	23.4	....
Binghamton	338,800	....	....
Lincoln	206,883	....	3.8
Lexington, Ky	331,535	1.8	....
Jacksonville, Fla	276,969	8.2	....
Kalamazoo	298,472	25.9	....
Akron	265,600	....	10.8
Bay City	161,750	....	5.8
Chattanooga	354,363	48.7	....
Rockford, Ill	248,205	41.7	....
Canton, O	182,200	41.0	....
Springfield, O	157,297	12.1	....
Fargo, N. D	179,699	28.1	....
Sioux Falls, S. D	114,048	153.3	....
Hastings, Neb	110,288	44.7	....
Fremont, Neb	119,650	128.8	....
Davenport	650,092	30.5	....
Toledo	1,480,843	14.3	....
Galveston	5,968,800	30.9	....
Houston	5,149,710	....	3.5
Youngstown	275,377	....	....
Macon	635,000	....	....
Evansville	970,018	....	....
Helena	578,374	....	....
Totals U. S.	$1,289,102,979	35.4	....
Totals outside N. Y.	502,025,772	23.3	....
DOMINION OF CANADA.			
Montreal	$14,352,209	65.5	....
Toronto	8,006,615	42.3	....
Winnipeg	1,344,126	56.6	....
Halifax	1,053,929	....	5.9
Hamilton	653,040	19.1	....
St. John, N. B.	496,344	11.9	....
Totals	$25,806,353	47.4	....

FUNERAL EN ROUTE TO OMAHA.

Train Bearing the Remains of Mrs. Senator Thurston Leaves Washington for the West.

Washington, D. C., March 18.—The train bearing the remains of Mrs. Thurston to Omaha left here at 3:40 o'clock this afternoon. Besides Senator Thurston and his son Clarence there were included in the funeral party Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn, Mrs. Hatcher, and Mrs. Taplin, national officers of the Daughters of the American Revolution, members of the Cuban Relief corps, and other friends of Mrs. Thurston. At Chicago John L. Webster and W. J. Connell will join the party. The train is due to reach Chicago at 5:50 on Saturday afternoon and Omaha at 8:30 on the following morning. Funeral services will be held at 2 o'clock on Sunday at All Saints' Episcopal Church, where the Rev. John Mackay will officiate.

Omaha, Neb., March 18.—[Special.]—The arrangements for the funeral of Mrs. Thurston have been practically completed. It will be held on Sunday afternoon, a brief service at the house being followed by the public services at All Saints' Church. The remains will arrive in Chicago at 2:45 on Saturday afternoon, accompanied by Senator Thurston, with his son Clarence and Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn. The Thurston Rifles will meet the remains at the depot and act as a guard of honor to the Thurston residence. The services at the house will be at 2 o'clock on Sunday, and will be attended only by the family and invited friends. At 2:30 the principal services will be held at All Saints', the Rev. T. J. Mackey will officiate, and the music will be furnished by the regular choir. The honorary pallbearers will be Judge William H. Munger of Fremont, Judge T. L. Norval of Seward, John N. Baldwin of Council Bluffs, A. R. Talbot of Lincoln, Peter Jensen of Jensen, and J. H. Millard, G. W. Holdrege, George F. Bidwell, John C. Cowin, and John J. Dickey. Interment will be at Forest Lawn.

THIS KNOCKS OUT CHICAGO.

Members of Congress Oppose Further Extension of the Pneumatic Tube Mail Service.

Washington, D. C., March 18.—The House spent another day on the postoffice appropriation bill, but only disposed of two pages of the bill. Most of the day was devoted to a debate on the merits of the pneumatic tube mail service in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia and the advisability of continuing the existing contract. An effort to strike out the appropriation of $225,000 was defeated, but the opponents of the appropriation succeeded in securing the adoption of an amendment providing that no additional contracts should be made.

An amendment was adopted making it a misdemeanor for any person to "pad" the mails during the period when the mails are being weighed to determine the compensation to be paid to the railroads for their transportation. The amendment was recommended by the department.

[Postmaster Gordon of Chicago has said repeatedly that he favored a pneumatic tube system for distributing the mails in this city outside of the down-town area, where he deemed the tubes, as now in operation in other cities, inadequate to the heavy demands upon it. He still had the subject under consideration and also other means for the rapid transit of mail matter.]

FOR A COLLAR AND CUFF TRUST.

New York Syndicate Plans a Consolidation of Plants Now Having a Capital of $25,000,000.

Troy, N. Y., March 18.—[Special.]—A New York syndicate, supposedly headed by Drexel, Morgan & Co., is trying to form the various big collar, cuff, and shirt factories of this city into a gigantic trust by buying the plants outright. These industries represent a capital of $25,000,000, employing in the various shops more than 20,000 persons. To buy all of the collar, cuff, and shirt factories in Troy on a cash basis would require an outlay of not less than $30,000,000.

Will Represent Ann Arbor.

Ann Arbor, Mich., March 18.—[Special.]—The eighth annual oratorical contest of the University of Michigan was held here this evening to decide Michigan's representative at the contest of the Northern Oratorical League at Evanston next May. Charles Simons of Detroit was chosen as first honor man and Michigan's representative, with Montie L. Wiers of Davis, Mich., as the alternate. The winner of the contest received the medal of the Chicago Alumni association and his alternate a testimonial of $50, which is also contributed by the Chicago graduates of Michigan.

GAGE GIVES WARNING

Verdict of 1896 Must Be Again Rendered in 1900.

SILVER FORCES ALERT.

Shows Why the Gold Standard Should Be Maintained.

CHANGE WOULD BE FOLLY.

Cleveland, O., March 18.—[Special.]—Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury, sounded a note of warning to the businessmen of Cleveland tonight urging them to be prepared to resist the movement already inaugurated by the combined silver forces of the country. He declared the issues of 1900 would probably be but a repetition of those of 1896, and that the battle for a sound currency would have to be fought once more before a final victory is secured.

The enemies of the present financial policy, declared Mr. Gage, were preparing their skirmish lines by getting ready for the Congressional elections this fall. In view of the organization of the silver forces the Secretary of the Treasury urges the business-men of Cleveland and the country not to be unmindful of the duty of the hour.

Mr. Gage was the guest of the Chamber of Commerce here today. He arrived this afternoon and was driven about the city by President Warner. This evening he dined at the Hollenden with the directors and ex-members of the Chamber of Commerce and later he addressed the members on the subject of finance. His address was followed by an informal reception.

Outline of the Address.

The address was enthusiastically received by the members of the Chamber of Commerce. In part it was as follows:

"The evidences are strong that the minority will force a motion to reconsider, in 1900, the people's verdict of 1896. We must be ready to vote again upon the main issue. We need not fear its results. It is the nature of truth, as it is of light, to spread its beneficent rays. And the virtue of our people, having successfully resisted the seductive proposal of cheap money advocates, of fiat propagandists, and of revolutionary orators, will not be overcome by stale appeals to enter the path of infamy and ruin. Nevertheless, the onset of the coalition between revolutionizing Democracy, silver Republicanism, and the fiat teaching Populism will be pushed with both vigor and zeal. Already the leaders are bringing their skirmishers into line for the Congressional contests of next autumn."

Secretary Gage then proceeded to quote some of the "catchwords for the new campaign," as recently uttered by the chairmen of the several national committees, and denied that there is a gold syndicate, either foreign or domestic, organized to "capture and control every instrument of commerce in the nation."

Exchangeable Values and Price.

Continuing, he said:

"We do not want money for money's sake, but we want it for that which it will buy; thus, in the exchange of products for products, or of products for labor, or of labor for products, two steps are necessary: First, to exchange products or services for money, then exchange money for desired products or desired services. Now, in process of time, things become related to each other in terms of money; that is to say, while the exchangeable value of a bushel of wheat to a bushel of oats may be, say, one bushel of wheat for two bushels of oats, yet if this be the true fact of their relationship it is never thus expressed. Both are measured by price stated in money; but the price of wheat will then be twice the price of oats per bushel, and thus their ultimate relationship as to value is indirectly expressed. It is, however, this relation to each other that is important.

"It is what the product of a man's labor may buy of the comforts of life that interests him, not how many shillings, rupees, pesos, or dollars it will bring. Now, when, by a long course of experience, all things have become normally and fairly related to each other through a common medium or measure, it is a most serious and disturbing thing to suddenly displace that common medium, and adopt another of a different value, to which all labor and labor products must become newly related. The present money standard in the United States for many years past has been gold; to it, and through it to each other, all things and all services have become related. If, by some magical process, a substitution could be made, gold displaced and silver substituted, and the price of all things and all services be instantly so changed in their respective prices in the new money as not to disturb their present settled relation to each other, neither harm nor benefit would be realized. The country would neither be richer nor poorer; but such a process we know to be impossible.

Change Would Cause Derangement.

"A change in the money, whether that change be to one of higher or lower commercial value than the one previously in use, would cause a universal derangement in prices and a perfect dislocation in the relation of things to each other. Things enjoying a foreign market would quickly find a new price in the new money, and this price would be determined by the commercial value of the new money itself in the foreign market. Things limited in use and consumption to our domestic market, and labor-paid services of every kind, including wages, would find no such avenue to a speedy readjustment. Slowly the economic laws would operate to reëstablish things in normal relationships; but the process would be slow, painful, and full of injustice to those unskilled in the arts of trade.

"Those skillful in commerce, educated and far-sighted in speculative methods, would secure great gains; general wealth would not be increased. The real gains of society must come not by exploiting each other or by manipulating fifty-cent pieces, but by developing the power of man over the resources of nature. Assuming again, however, that this course and these consequences had become history, and that our country had established a currency or money standard different from, and with no fixed relation to, the international standard, how would we stand affected?

What the Foreign Buyer Would Do.

"The foreign buyer of our commodities would compute the value of our currency in gold, and thus arrive at the sum in currency which he could give for what we had to sell. But inasmuch as the relation of our currency to the standard would be constantly fluctuating, there would be a constant risk between sale and delivery, which somebody would have to bear. And inasmuch as no foreigner would bear it, if he could buy where he did not have to bear it, the charge would fall on our producers as part of the necessary expense of getting our goods to a competitive market.

"There would be one more fluctuation, one more element of uncertainty, one more chasm over which toll must be paid between our producer and his foreign customer, and between our consumer and the foreign producer. It would be a ruinous handicap upon our growing export trade in manufactured goods, for no American manufacturer could know what the price agreed upon in terms of foreign money would net him in our money when delivery should be made months hence. He would have to buy a gold option to have any certain basis of calculation.

"For international bimetallism the Republican party stands pledged. To secure it all honorable and proper efforts will be put forth; but, until it can be secured, it is manifestly for the interest of our people to preserve, by all proper means, the present gold standard. Through it we measure by the same rule with which our competitors measure, and by it we contend in the struggle for commercial supremacy with weapons evenly matched to those of our well-armed antagonists."

Secretary Gage goes to Pittsburg tomorrow morning, where he will speak at a banquet. From there he goes to Washington.

To Hot Springs, Ark.
Chicago and Alton is the best line. Through Pullman service from Chicago. City ticket office, 101 Adams street.

CITIES OF SPAIN.

(Continued from ninth page.)

cation of their capital, the Spaniards have never seen fit to fortify this city to any extent. Madrid is 880 miles by rail from Paris, situated on a treeless plain, 2,060 feet above the sea level, is of no importance as a manufacturing city, and is swept in winter by icy winds and exposed in summer to a burning sun. The water supply is brought by an aqueduct forty-two miles in length from the Guaderrama Mountains.

⁂

Barcelona, Fortified Seaport.

The principal seaport city of Spain is Barcelona, with a population of 272,000, which is also the best fortified of any city in the entire kingdom. Dating from 400 years before the Romans, it has always been an important point, and the Fort of Montjuich is a strategic defense against an internal attack. It stands some miles from the city quay, and, while occupying an eminence of some 750 feet, it is not equipped with modern guns, nor would it long withstand the fire of the larger armament of our ships. While Barcelona is the most important manufacturing city of the kingdom, and second in size, it could not escape destruction by a hostile fleet by any defenses now existing, and the conformation of the water approach is such that no protection could be given save that of a superior naval force.

⁂

Cartagena, Defended by an Island.

Cartagena is perhaps the best defended against a naval force of any city of Spain. It lies on one of the best harbors in the Mediterranean and the entrance is narrow and completely defended by a fortified island. Here again nature's provision for ample protection has been neglected, the armament being anything but modern and many of the ramparts crumbling into decay. The city has 84,000 inhabitants and is one of the three arsenals of the kingdom. A floating dock is maintained capable of receiving the largest war vessels, and hospitals, foundries, and barracks are kept up on a large scale. At one time Cartagena could boast of being the largest naval arsenal in Europe, but its glory in this respect has vanished. The city lies 326 miles southeast of Madrid by rail.

⁂

Cadiz, Ancient and Vulnerable.

Cadiz, one of the most ancient cities in Europe, lies outside the gateway of Gibraltar, on a narrow neck of land projecting into the Atlantic Ocean and the Bay of Cadiz. It is cut off from the mainland by a narrow channel, and is finely situated for defense. While there are numerous fortifications, arsenals, and batteries that are strong in themselves, they are at no great height above the sea and could be reduced easily by an invading fleet. The population is given at 65,000, and the inhabitants are compelled to depend for water on supplies brought from the neighboring Town of Santa Maria, six miles distant by sea and nineteen by rail.

⁂

In Savilla and Toledo.

Sevilla is one of the most famous of the cities of Spain. It is situated on the Guadalquivir River, sixty-two miles north by east of Cadiz, and has a population of about 143,000. More than 1,000 vessels enter the port of Sevilla annually, and the imports average $5,000,000. There is a historic interest connected with this city, it having been the capital of the Mohammedan emirate, and at one time the chief port of Spanish commerce. Manufacturing flourishes as it does in few cities in the kingdom. As to fortifications, the city is singularly deficient, but the distance from the sea would make hasty river defenses practicable.

Toledo, long the capital of Spain, lies on the Tagus, forty miles from Madrid. Surrounded on three sides by the river, the only approach to the city is guarded by a wall erected in the seventh century, outside of which is another built in 1109. The chief claim to fame lies in the fact that it was the headquarters of the inquisition. It is now much dilapidated, and but little business is transacted there.

⁂

Salamanca, Captured by Hannibal.

Salamanca lies 110 miles northwest of Madrid, on the River Tormes. This city was captured by Hannibal 222 B. C., and many traces of its antiquity remain, among which is the great bridge of twenty-seven arches. It was at one time the seat of learning of all Europe, but its glory has declined, and it is now little more than a reminder of its former greatness. The public square is arranged to accommodate bullfights. The population is now less than 20,000, while in her palmy days Salamanca numbered more than 50,000 inhabitants.

Malaga lies on the Mediterranean, sixty-five miles northeast of Gibraltar. It is the principal city of the province of the same name, one of the most fertile in all Spain. It has an excellent harbor, but the fortifications are ancient. The principal defense is the Castillo, at the head of the bay, while the entrance to the harbor is guarded by a battery on each of the opposite points.

⁂

Alicante and Valencia.

Alicante is situated on a bay of the Mediterranean, and is the third sea port in the kingdom. Its main defense is the Castle of Santa Barbara, which occupies a rock more than 400 feet high. The Castle of San Fernando, to the north of the city, is almost a complete ruin, while Santa Barbara is without modern or sufficient equipment for a defense of the city.

Valencia, once the capital of Spain and now one of its most important sea ports, lies on the Mediterranean. Three miles from the city the Guadalaviar River empties into the sea, and at the mouth of the river is the port called El Grao, which offers an excellent opportunity for almost impregnable fortification. This has not been taken advantage of to any considerable extent, and but little resistance could be made to a modern vessel of war. The population numbers 170,000, and the chief industry of the city is manufacturing, silk spinning and weaving being especially important.

⁂

Cordova and Its Leather.

Cordova lies eighty-one miles by rail east northeast of Sevilla, on the Guadalquivir River. The population is 50,000, and considerable manufacturing is carried on. A kind of goat leather called after the city was once made there in immense quantities, but the industry has died out.

Vigo, from which the famed Spanish Armada set out, has a splendid harbor, and on the top of a near-by hill are located the forts of San Sebastian and Del Castro, neither of which could offer any serious resistance to a vessel of any size.

Saragossa lies 212 miles northeast of Madrid and 227 west by north of Barcelona. The city is divided by the Ebro River, and among its defenses is the citadel of Aljaferia, anciently the palace of the Kings of Aragon and later the headquarters of the inquisition in that part of Spain. The population is 90,000 and the principal industry is the manufacture of cloth and leather. The martial spirit of the citizens was abundantly tested during the siege of the city by the French from December, 1808, to February, 1809, when 60,000 perished in the determined resistance that was offered to the invaders.

LEAVES HIS MONEY TO A CIRCUS

Eccentric William Olmstead Dies at Niles, Mich., After Making a Queer Will.

Niles, Mich., March 18.—[Special.]—William Olmstead, an eccentric Cass County farmer, died last week, leaving a comfortable fortune. His will, which has just been probated, contains a peculiar bequest, for he leaves the greater part of his fortune to the Barnum & Bailey circus. Mr. Olmstead was worth $15,000, and with the exception of the homestead of forty acres, which he leaves to his wife, it all goes to the circus. The cause of Mr. Olmstead's making such a peculiar will is said to be family dissension. Efforts will be made to break the will.

C. W. WOODMAN DIES.

Ex-Congressman Expires in Elgin Insane Hospital.

FATAL STROKE TUESDAY.

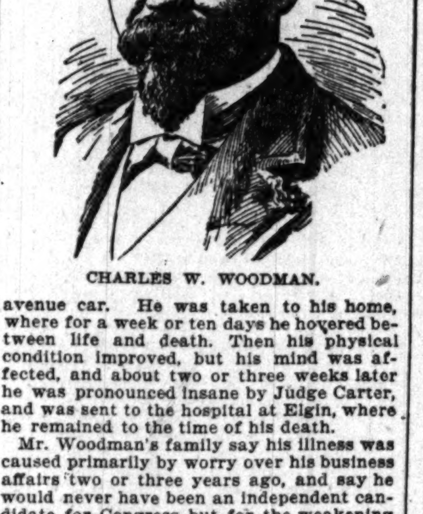
Broker Samuel Taussig Drops Dead at His Desk.

MRS. M. J. GAGE PASSES AWAY

Ex-Congressman Charles Walhart Woodman died at the Elgin Hospital for the Insane yesterday morning at 2:20 o'clock. He was stricken with what proved to be his fatal illness on Tuesday last. His wife was notified by telegraph, and she went at once to Elgin and remained with him until the end.

The remains will reach this city this morning and will be taken to the family residence, 448 West Fifteenth street. Funeral services will be held at the Ninth Presbyterian Church, Ashland avenue and Thirteenth place, tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity. The interment will be at Rosehill.

Mr. Woodman was stricken with what was supposed to be a stroke of paralysis Oct. 11 last while he was riding in a Blue Island avenue car. He was taken to his home, where for a week or ten days he hovered between life and death. Then his physical condition improved, but his mind was affected, and about two or three weeks later he was pronounced insane by Judge Carter, and was sent to the hospital at Elgin, where he remained to the time of his death.



CHARLES W. WOODMAN.

Mr. Woodman's family say his illness was caused primarily by worry over his business affairs two or three years ago, and say he would never have been an independent candidate for Congress but for the weakening of his mental powers. One of the most notable features of Mr. Woodman's career was his sturdy support of Cuba and his desire to fight for the freedom of the island.

Mr. Woodman was born at Aalborg, Denmark, March 11, 1844. He received his early education there, and when 16 years old he shipped as a sailor on a voyage to the arctic regions. He arrived in Philadelphia in 1863 and at once enlisted in the gulf squadron, where he served until the close of the war. He came to Chicago in 1865, and at first engaged in the sale and manufacture of cigars. After a year or two he entered the office of James L. High, where he read law, and in 1871 he was graduated from the law department of the Chicago University.

His life in this city was entirely devoted to politics. The first office he held was that of constable, and after that he occupied various positions in the county service under the administration of Republican Sheriffs and Clerks. Seventeen years ago he was made a justice of the peace for the West Town, and that position he held continuously until he was elected to Congress. He was nominated in the Fifth District for Congress in the fall of 1894, and was elected over T. E. Ryan, the present Democratic nominee for Assessor, and Frank Lawler, who ran as an independent candidate. He served but one term and failed to receive a renomination.

Mr. Woodman lived in what is now the Ninth Ward all his life and for eighteen years was the Republican committeeman from that ward, serving longer on the committee than any other member. He, however, broke with Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner Bidwell at the time of the primary fight between Mayor Swift and the members of the county machine and that resulted in his permanent retirement from politics.

He was married in 1867 to Miss Cornelia Hamilton, daughter of Professor Hamilton, who survives him. Two children were born to them, both of whom died.

DEATH OF SAMUEL TAUSSIG.

Syrup Broker Expires from Apoplexy—Falls at His Desk While Writing.

Samuel Taussig, the sirup broker, died instantly from apoplexy yesterday in his office, Room 308, 42 River street. He was writing at his desk when the fatal stroke came. When those who were near him in the room, startled by his fall, reached his side he was already past help.

Mr. Taussig fell face downward upon his desk with such force as to overturn an ornament standing by his side, and its crash caused Everett B. Deming of the brokerage firm of Deming & Gould, in the same building, and two clerks in Mr. Taussig's office to look towards his desk. They at first thought he had fallen asleep, and Mr. Deming shook him, calling jokingly for him to keep awake. In a moment, however, Mr. Deming discovered his mistake, and a physician was called.

When the doctor arrived Mr. Taussig was dead. A hasty examination brought forth the opinion that death was the result of an apoplectic stroke. The police were notified, and Mr. Taussig's remains were taken to his late residence, 4324 Vernon avenue. The news of the broker's sudden death spread quickly through the building, where every one knew him, and before the police arrived the office was crowded with business friends. It was with difficulty that the police got into the room.

Before the ambulance with Mr. Taussig's remains arrived at the Vernon avenue residence a messenger from Deming & Gould's office had reached the place and notified Mrs. Taussig of her husband's death. She was prostrated by the news.

Samuel Taussig had been in the brokerage business nearly twenty-five years, entering it just after he had attained his majority. His first office was in La Salle street, from which he moved to Lake street and Wabash avenue. Three years ago he entered the office in which he died. He dealt chiefly in rice and sirup. He was 46 years old. He left a widow and three children, the oldest twenty years of age.

The estate left by Mr. Taussig is said to be valued at $75,000.

MATILDA JOSLYN GAGE DEAD.

Prominent Advocate of Woman Suffrage and Widely Known by Her Lectures and Writings.

Matilda Joslyn Gage died at the house of her son-in-law, L. F. Baum, 120 Flournoy street, at 7 o'clock last night. Mrs. Gage was stricken with paralysis on Sunday morning and never fully regained consciousness. She was 72 years old. Mrs. Gage, who was widely known through her efforts in behalf of woman suffrage, was born at Cicero, N. Y., on March 24, 1826. Her father was Dr. Hezekiah Joslyn. In 1844 she was married to Henry H. Gage of Fayetteville, N. Y., who died fourteen years ago. She leaves a son and three daughters.

Matilda Joslyn Gage was one of the earliest champions of woman's rights in America. She identified herself with the movement in 1852, and through her articles and lectures she soon became widely known. For many years she was President of the New York State Woman's Suffrage association, and for one year was President of the national association. In 1878 Mrs. Gage introduced resolutions at the convention of the association that were bitterly opposed and finally defeated. She withdrew and soon after founded the Woman's National league, of which she was President at the time of her death.

Her literary contributions to the cause have been many. With Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony she compiled "The History of Woman Suffrage," an authority on the question it treats.

For years she was the editor of the National Citizen, and drew up all the resolutions in behalf of women presented to Congress and the political conventions. Her book, "Woman, Church, and State," she always regarded as her most important work. Her most widely known lectures were on "Centralization," "Woman in the Early Christian Church," and "Dangers of the Hour."

The funeral will take place on Monday from the house of her son-in-law, L. F. Baum, 120 Flournoy street.

E. S. Albro.

E. S. Albro, an old and prominent resident and business-man of Chicago, died at his residence, Millard avenue and Twenty-second street, Lawndale, of heart failure, on Thursday morning, aged 74 years. He was a member of the Board of Commissioners of the House of Correction under Mayors Harrison, Cregier, and Swift, and also one of the oldest members of the Chicago Board of Trade. There survive him his widow and three daughters, Florence M. and Ollie May Albro and Mrs. Nellie W. Bodman, and Clark B. and Clarence Albro, his sons. The funeral will take place at the residence at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

J. H. Stanley.

J. H. Stanley died of bronchial affection yesterday at the Evanston Hospital at the age of 78 years. Mr. Stanley had been a resident of Evanston for twelve years. For many years he was clerk at the Sherman House, and later was proprietor of the Stanley circus. He amassed a modest fortune in the circus business, but lost the greater part by the failure of the Beehive Bank. He leaves one son, Frank H. Stanley of Adrian, Mich. Funeral services will be held today.

Allyn Cox.

New York, March 18.—Allyn Cox, one of the best-known railroad men in the United States and long identified with the Vanderbilt interests, died suddenly today at his office in this city. Mr. Cox was Secretary and Treasurer of the New York, Chicago and St. Louis railroad company, better known as the Nickel Plate; Treasurer and Assistant Secretary of the Canada Southern, and Secretary of the Beech Creek railroad.

Mrs. Bridget Fitzsimmons.

Mrs. Bridget Fitzsimmons, mother of the Rev. M. J. Fitzsimmons, rector of the Holy Name Cathedral, died yesterday at the parish house, 311 Superior street. Mrs. Fitzsimmons was 85 years old and left two other children, Miss Mary A. Fitzsimmons and Mrs. R. H. Coleman. The funeral will take place on Monday, and the interment will be at Calvary.

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See This SPOOL?
Don't take any Substitute.
There isn't any

ITS Corticelli SILK

Doesn't knot, doesn't kink, doesn't run short, doesn't get fuzzy, doesn't break, doesn't do anything but give satisfaction.

There are silks, and silks (you have had them) that irritate the temper, and make sewing a burden—the reason is, they are made to sell, not for use, and, like most articles of this kind, grow to be a back number

Corticelli SILK is for practical use—to sew with, to stitch with, to button-hole with. Every yard of it is satisfactory. It gives a finish to a garment that's the making of it.

Corticelli
Knitting and Crochet Silk,
Wash Silk of all kinds,
Roman.
Filo.
Twisted Embroidery.
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Always Reliable.
Colors Guaranteed Fast.

See that the end of the Spool reads "CORTICELLI."
The Leading Dry Goods Houses Sell It. If you want the BEST Silk always ask for "CORTICELLI."

SWEET, WALLACH & CO.,
Burned Out at 10:45 a. m.
March 16th,
Ready for Business Noon March 17th,
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CAMERAS and Photographic Goods of Every Description.

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PER BERTH IN
MIDLAND ROUTE
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ITCHING SKIN DISEASES

Speedy Cure Treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly skin and scalp diseases with loss of hair.—Warm baths with Cuticura Soap, gentle applications of Cuticura (ointment), and full doses of Cuticura Resolvent, greatest of blood purifiers and humor cures.

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Is sold throughout the world. Potter Drug and Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston. "How to Cure Itching Skin Diseases," free.

RED ROUGH HANDS Softened and Beautified by Cuticura Soap.

ROYAL
The absolutely pure
BAKING POWDER

ROYAL—the most celebrated of all the baking powders in the world—celebrated for its great leavening strength and purity. It makes your cakes, biscuit, bread, etc., healthful, it assures you against alum and all forms of adulteration that go with the cheap brands.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Ladies Going to California

Want, above all else, comfort en route. This is only one of the many distinctions of The California Limited — Santa Fe Route.

Ticket Office,
109 Adams-st., Chicago.

If anything ails your skin, Scalp, Complexion, or Hair, call on or write Dermatologist JOHN H. WOODBURY, 163 State-st., Chicago. Consultation free; charges moderate. Use Woodbury's Facial Soap, Facial Cream, Facial Powder, and Dental Cream, sold everywhere, 25c. each. Book on Dermatology free.

RATE WAR MAY END.

Klondike Cutting Likely to Be Left to Arbitration.

BOARD ADVOCATED HERE

Three Men Could Better Satisfy All Roads Involved.

FIGURE ON HAULING CANNON

Estimates Asked For from Sandy Hook to Seattle.

OTHER NEWS OF THE RAILWAYS.

Prospects for a speedy settlement of the Klondike rate war are improving. It looks now as if the Canadian Pacific would consent to have the matter decided by arbitration. Advices received here from New York last evening are to the effect that the passenger traffic managers of the American and Canadian railroads in session there have practically reached an agreement. The committee appointed on Thursday presented a resolution providing that an arbitrator be appointed to decide the question. All the roads voted in favor of the proposition except the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific, whose representatives said that before accepting the proposition they would have to consult their superior officers.

Much depends upon the selection of the man who is to decide the matter. The opinion here is that there should be a board of arbitrators, one chosen by the Canadian Pacific, one by the United States roads, and these two to select the third.

Extra Rate on Fast Trains.

Chairman Caldwell of the Western Passenger association, who was chosen arbitrator to decide what the excess fare should be on the fast trains between Chicago and Denver, will, it is understood, render his decision shortly after his return from New York. The opinion is that he will fix the extra fare at $3 a passenger.

Western roads have been furnished by the government with blanks for bids to carry big cannon from Sandy Hook to Seattle. Bids are asked for four ten-inch rifles, thirty-seven feet long and weighing 67,000 pounds each, and for two twelve-inch guns, thirty-seven feet long and weighing 116,000 pounds each. Special cars will have to be constructed.

Traffic officials of the lake-and-rail lines from St. Paul and Minneapolis to the Eastern seaboard held a meeting here yesterday and fixed the rate on flour at 27 cents a 100 pounds, Minneapolis to New York, which is three cents less than by the all-rail lines. There is little prospect that this rate will be maintained.

Rock Island Extension.

Another new extension will be built in Texas by the Rock Island. It will be a spur line running from Bridgeport east to Jacksboro, a distance of twenty-six miles. It will run through a district that has no railroad facilities.

The Rock Island managers are considering extending their Southwestern line from Fort Worth, Tex., its present terminus, to Houston or Galveston, with a view of securing an independent and direct road from Chicago and the Missouri River to the gulf.

The Illinois Central has completed a traffic arrangement with the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham road which will give it a direct line into Birmingham, Ala. It has located an office in that city, and by April 1 it will operate its own trains over the line between Birmingham and Aberdeen, Miss.

The new Northwestern bridge across the Mississippi has been completed in record time. With the trestle work the bridge is nearly a mile long. Work was begun on Dec. 24, and the old structure was removed and the new one put in place without interrupting traffic. The four old spans were torn down and the new ones put in place in five days.

Notice was given yesterday by the Wabash and Illinois Central roads that they would make a rate of one fare for the round trip for students of the University of Illinois during the spring vacation.

The Baltimore and Ohio tunnel at Falls Cut has been completed. It is 535 feet long and contains two tracks.

Gross earnings of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad for the second week in March were $78,500, an increase of $5,500.

ADVOCATES THE CULLOM BILL.

Judge Knapp Points Out the Need of Amending the Interstate Commerce Law.

Washington, D. C., March 18.—The Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce today resumed its hearings upon the Cullom bill amending the present interstate commerce law. Judge M. A. Knapp of the Interstate Commerce commission addressed the committee in favor of the proposed bill. He said that the present law had practically broken down. The proposed bill is to provide new machinery by which the principles involved in the original law may be made effective. Judge Knapp explained that the courts had seriously affected the law by their decisions.

Senator Tillman inquired what reason there was for believing that the courts would not refine away the proposed bill as they had the present law.

Judge Knapp replied that it is was impossible to foretell what the courts might do. "The best we can do," said he, "is carefully and thoughtfully to legislate upon this subject."

"It doesn't seem," said Mr. Tillman, "that plain English alone is sufficient as applied to railroad."

"Or as applied to section 22 of the tariff law," interjected Senator Elkins.

Continuing his statement Judge Knapp said that section 4 of the present law had, in its operation, been seriously crippled by the decision of the courts. The proposed substitute for that section, he said, is practically the British law and has received the approval of the commission after the most careful thought.

"As it is proposed," said Judge Knapp, "the section will be in entire harmony with the measure as a whole, which confers the right upon carriers to establish rates that are higher for short than for longer distances."

One provision of the proposed bill, Judge Knapp explained, made it imperative upon railroads to publish their freight and passenger tariffs. In that respect he deemed the existing law faulty.

General Railway Notes.

A general increase in wages of Lehigh Valley passenger trainmen has been made. Conductors, who have been getting $2.75 per day, now receive $3.25.

It is stated in Philadelphia that a number of capitalists, headed by Adolph Segal, have bought the Morristown and Cumberland Gap railroad of Tennessee, and propose reorganizing the system under the name of the Knoxville and Bristol railroad company.

The Panama railroad, in conjunction with the Pacific Mail steamship company, has issued a new freight tariff, which contains some startling advances in east-bound commodity rates. The average advance is 50 per cent, while in one instance, that of peas, the rate is advanced 100 per cent. The new tariff is the result of an understanding between the water carriers and the rail lines.

A statement of the earnings of the Southern Pacific company for January last and for the last seven months of the fiscal year has just been issued. The gross earnings of the company for January last were $4,367,707, which represents an increase of $702,097 over the same month in 1897. The net earnings for the seven months were $13,512,519, or an increase of $2,009,074 over the same period of the last fiscal year.

Outlook for Early Navigation.

Mackinaw City, Mich., March 18.—The outlook is for the earliest opening of navigation on record. There is now open water between here, St. Ignace, and Mackinac Island. From McGulpin's Point to Waugoshance on the west, and between here and Point Sable, Lake Huron, the ice has not yet moved, but a heavy wind will clear the straits. It is warm tonight, with indications of rain.

TO CLEAN PAPER BOXES.

SALVATION ARMY AGENTS TO FURBISH DOWN-TOWN DISTRICT.

Commissioner McGann Grants an Exclusive Permit to the Corps—Brigade Will Begin to Earn Food and Lodging on Monday — Kensington Merchants Complain of Dangerous Streets—Will Appeal to the Mayor—Chief Kipley Going to California.

Commissioner McGann yesterday granted exclusive permission to the Salvation Army to keep the streets and alleys, as well as the waste paper repositories, of the down-town districts clean of waste paper. Beginning on Monday morning the Salvation Army "waste-paper brigade" will become one of the most important branches of the army charities.

Staff Captain McFee has personal supervision of the new experiment, and on Monday will send out fifty men with large bags through the First Ward, who are expected to gather much paper before they have earned their three meals and bed. Until the experiment has been thoroughly tried no estimate can be made as to how much paper the men can gather in a day, but if the result is even half what Captain McFee expects the men will not only earn their food and lodging, but there will also be a snug profit for the army.

The paper will be sent to an outside factory for the present, but Captain McFee hopes to soon start a little factory somewhere on the outskirts of the town, in which event a complete industry will be established.

Should the plan prove a success the entire city will be scoured for paper, and as many men as can be rounded up by the Salvation Army soldiers will be set to work collecting in the several districts. Within two or three weeks it will be known whether the plan can be successfully carried out. If it can be funds will be sought to erect a factory.

Kensington Merchants Complain.

Kensington merchants complain loudly of the impassable and dangerous condition of Kensington avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth street, their two principal thoroughfares. The former is barricaded to prevent drivers ignorant of the danger from getting into it, and holes, the business-men say, are the rule rather than the exception in both.

The merchants will present to Mayor Harrison today a petition headed by C. L. Hahn, secretary of the South End Merchants' association, and signed by every resident business-man between Front street and Michigan avenue, asking him to have the two main thoroughfares made safe and passable at once without waiting for the paving promised in the summer.

The drivers of delivery wagons of the big down-town stores now halt their teams in Michigan avenue, Roseland, and use push carts to make their distributions of merchandise. Retail dealers adopt the same plan or carry by hand the parcels intended for their customers. Suits for damages are threatened unless the streets are repaired at once sufficiently to insure safety.

An eligible list of desk and patrol sergeants taken from the promotion examination held on Jan. 29 will be posted by the Civil Service commission today. Chief Kipley will make requisition at once for sixty patrol and desk sergeants, the number of positions now held by acting sergeants.

Chief Kipley to Go for Health.

Chief of Police Kipley will leave this evening for a three weeks' trip to California, where he goes in search of recreation and recovery from an aggravating throat affection. He will visit New Orleans, El Paso, and Mexico during his trip. During his absence Assistant Chief Lyman Lewis will be in charge of the Police department.

Five hundred laborers were put to work in the Street department by the Civil Service commission yesterday. "This is the first time in the history of the city where a large force of men has been employed without the advice of politicians," remarked Commissioner McGann.

Today the Civil Service commission will post the eligible list of examiners and markers. The examination was held yesterday. Of the eighty candidates who entered thirty-five passed. George M. Bersick, present chief examiner, leads the eligible list with an average of ninety-nine. Mary Bacon is second with an average of ninety-eight.

CHICAGO MEN IN ALASKA.

Charles Denham Reports a Rich Placer Strike in the Cook's Inlet Country.

Seattle, Wash., March 18.—The latest arrival from Cook's Inlet, Alaska, is Charles Denham of Chicago. He left Sunrise City on Feb. 23. Denham reports a remarkable glacier gold find on the Kenai Peninsula, 2,000 feet above sea level. He says the Cook's Inlet country is showing up better than ever this winter, and the 135 men there are getting good returns for their work. Considerable mining has been done on Six-Mile Creek, one prospector taking out as high as $70 for a day's work.

Late arrivals from the Copper River country report that 2,000 men are blockaded at Valdes and Copper City because of the impossibility of crossing the soft snow on Valdes glacier. A Chicago party, headed by H. C. Elliott, became discouraged with the outlook for getting across the glacier, and is going to try to find a new way to reach the interior. They have gone to Lyack, below Uroa, and expect to get over to the Copper River and follow up the stream.

NEW VACATION SCHOOL PLAN.

Woman's Club Hopes to Insure One by Selling Buttons to Pupils—New Vacation Idea.

The Woman's club has a plan of which it is hoped that at least one vacation school will be maintained by the school children of the city themselves. The plan is to inaugurate a button campaign and the club will ask the Board of Education to allow it to enlist the services of the children of the public schools in selling label buttons bearing the words "Vacation schools" and the American flag at 5 and 10 cents each. It is expected that $1,000 will be raised by this means. No opposition is looked for on the part of the board.

Spring vacations of the public schools and Normal School have been arranged for different times, in order to allow teachers and pupils to exchange visits and compare methods of instruction. The Normal School vacation begins on March 25, continuing until April 4, and the public schools from April 1 to 11.

During the vacations the buildings will be renovated.

"GUMBACCO" NO LONGER MADE.

Fears of Health and School Authorities Quieted by the Collector of Internal Revenue.

Through the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue it has been learned the manufacture of "gumbacco" was discontinued some time ago by the firm that put it on the market, and the Health department and school authorities no longer think any considerable amount of the stuff will find its way into the hands of Chicago school children. The Wetmore & Pride Manufacturing company began the making of "gumbacco" on April 9, 1897, and discontinued business on Jan. 28, 1898. The Collector ruled that the article came within the scope of the internal revenue law by reason of the tobacco contained in the same. Finally, and to save the payment of tax on the amount on hand at the time of closing business, application was made to the department at Washington for an order for the destruction of the same, and on Jan. 17 last Deputy Collector S. C. Storer destroyed all that remained in the hands of the manufacturers, amounting to 494 pounds.

For St. Paul & Minneapolis

The Northwestern Limited, the new electric-lighted train, leaves Chicago at 6:30 p. m. daily via the Northwestern line. Tickets, compartments, and berths can be procured at offices, 212 Clark street, and passenger station, corner of Wells and Kinzie streets.

IN THE BANKS' FAVOR

Injunction Is Granted Upon Charges Against Gunning.

ERNST'S DEMURRER FAILS

Six National Financial Concerns Are the Victors.

DISCRIMINATION IS ALLEGED

Judge Freeman yesterday overruled the demurrers filed by South Town Collector John Ernst to the amended bills of the First National, Globe National, Bankers National, Northwestern National, National Bank of America, and the Fort Dearborn National Banks, seeking an injunction against the collection of taxes on the basis of the Gunning assessment.

The decision of the court sustains the contentions, now given for the first time, of the amended bill, which claimed that the assessments levied on the six banks mentioned were unjust and were made as a part "of a deliberate plan of Richard C. Gunning, Assessor of the South Town, to assess them and certain other selected persons, firms, and corporations higher than the general established rate of assessment for the purpose of compelling them to pay a money consideration for the reduction of said assessments to the general rate applied to other property in general."

Although the long-sought and bitterly contested injunction is granted the taxes, amounting to over $150,000, which the banks sought to prevent the town authorities from collecting, have already been collected, and neither the attorneys for Collector Ernst nor the lawyers for the banks seem to know just where they stand as a result of the decision.

"It is a rather peculiar position in which we find ourselves," said E. O. Brown, one of the attorneys for the banks. "The desired relief is granted us, but the money has been collected, and I don't see how we are going to get it back without a long legal fight. Mr. Ernst has no right to the money, but seems determined to keep it. It is our intention to make a thorough test of this case and find out, if possible, whether national banks can be unjustly assessed in open violation of the banking laws of the country. Should we be able to establish the fact that the six complaining banks have been unjustly and illegally assessed, then we will take the necessary steps to compel Mr. Ernst to return the money he forced from the banks in such a high-handed manner."

The six banks joined issue several weeks ago and began the injunction proceedings, alleging that the assessment was unfair and illegal, and that the national banks had been unlawfully discriminated against. Judges Shepard and Freeman heard the arguments, the banks being represented by the law firm of Peckham & Brown and the Collector by a long array of counsel.

Judge Freeman ten days ago decided that the bill filed by the banks was not specific enough, and sustained the demurrer of Collector Ernst. Collector Ernst at once, with a small army of assistants and deputies, started the round of the banks, and within two hours collected the entire amount involved, and almost before the surprised bankers were aware of it the tax money was safely in the city vaults.

In the meantime an amended bill had been filed by the banks, and to this bill Collector Ernst promptly filed another demurrer, which Judge Freeman overruled yesterday, claiming that the plaintiffs' bill set forth sufficient facts to justify relief.

NAME HARRISON FOR GOVERNOR

McLean County Democrats, Aided by the Mayor's Secretary, Start His Boom in the Night.

Mayor Harrison was duly nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Illinois in 1900 at Bloomington yesterday morning, so far as it could be done by John Eddy, A. J. Farr, J. J. Heffernan, James Ewing, Bernard J. Claggett, and a number of other prominent Democrats of McLean County.

The exact hour of the occurrence was 2 a. m., when the gentlemen named had just finished a banquet, at which there had been an abundance of all good things to eat and drink.

To make the action more unanimous and show there were no hard feelings, the Mayor's private secretary made a speech, in which he delivered all the votes from Cook County at the State convention into the proposed pool. For some reason the McLean County Democrats neglected to fill up the rest of the ticket.

WILL NOT LOSE THE MONEY.

United States Sells Two Hundred of the Reindeer Brought from Lapland.

Seattle, Wash., March 18.—[Special.]—By the sale of 200 reindeer from the government herd Sheldon Jackson says he has closed a contract whereby the government will lose nothing. P. C. Richardson bought 100 of the deer, W. A. Brooman 100, and the price, approximately, was $100 per head, bringing the total amount received to $20,000. The herd on arrival in Seattle numbered 537, and the total cost of purchasing and transporting the deer and forage, together with 118 Lapps, was $70,000. The cost of each deer to date has been about $130, but the government still has on hand 3,000 sacks of moss, which will be of use in getting the remainder of the animals well started on the military expeditions to the interior of Alaska.

MEDICAL WOMEN'S CLUB MEETS

Holds an Institute for Chicago Graduates—Members of the Minneapolis Society Present.

The Chicago Medical Women's club held an institute yesterday at the Jewelers' Association Hall in the Columbus Memorial Building for the woman graduates of the classes of 1898 of the Chicago medical colleges. A large part of the membership of the Minneapolis Medical Women's club was also present. At the morning session papers were read by members of both clubs, and in the afternoon an exhibition of health foods was given. In the evening, commencing at 8 o'clock, a reception was given by the members of the institute to the members of the graduating classes of the medical colleges of Chicago.

TO HAVE A NEW STERILIZER.

Receiving Ward at the County Hospital Will Possess a Modern Germ Destroying Device.

The new receiving ward at the County Hospital is being equipped with a sterilizing apparatus similar to those being built for United States men-of-war. The appliance will be used in exterminating germs in hospital linen and surgeons' gowns and instruments. The device was first introduced by A. V. N. Sprague, and recently has attracted considerable attention from European scientists. Steam is employed, the article to be disinfected being drenched with it after the air has been excluded. This steam bath lasts fifteen minutes. Then the air is gradually let in and the articles are dry and ready for use.

McKinley Plants a Tree.

Washington, D. C., March 18.—President McKinley today planted an oak tree in the White House grounds, reëstablishing a custom begun a good many years ago but broken by President Cleveland.

New Postmaster for Woodsworth.

Washington, D. C., March 18.—[Special.]—Albert Ecker was appointed fourth-class postmaster at Woodsworth, Ill., today.

LEASED TO GRAND ARMY.

LIBRARY BOARD CONCEDES THE USE OF MEMORIAL HALL.

President Hatch and Vice President McCormick Refuse to Sign the Document, Believing It to Be Illegal—All the Other Directors Give It Their Approval — Veterans' Organization Will Formally Accept at the Meeting Next Monday Night.

President Hatch of the Library board refused yesterday to sign the lease accepted by the Grand Army Hall and Memorial association. The lease, signed by Kirk Hawes, President of the Grand Army organization, was submitted at a special meeting of the board. President Hatch said that he did not think the action of the board legal and with that conviction he couldn't sign the lease. Vice President McCormick announced that he had the same conviction as the President and would not act as the board's representative. The following resolution was then presented by Dr. Hamilton:

Whereas, This board on the 11th inst. authorized the Secretary to present a form of lease to the chairman of the Lease committee of the Grand Army Hall and Memorial association; and,

Whereas, Said lease has been returned by the said chairman properly executed by the President and Secretary of the said Grand Army Hall and Memorial association and accompanied by the sum of $10 as the first year's rental fixed by said lease; and,

Whereas, The President and Vice President of this board decline for legal reason to sign said lease; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Director John M. Van Osdel and the Secretary be authorized to execute said lease and to give to the said Grand Army Hall and Memorial association possession of the premises as leased.

The resolution was adopted by the following vote:

YEAS.

Hamilton, Franks, Herhold, Lewke, Gunderson, Van Osdel, Hedenberg—7.

NAYS.

Hatch, McCormick—2.

The lease, duly signed, will be formally approved by the Grand Army people next Monday night. It is expected that the work of moving the effects of the association into the Memorial Hall will begin next week. Several Grand Army posts that have been meeting in down-town rooms will occupy the meeting rooms in the Library Building as soon as they can be furnished. It is expected that about fifteen posts will meet in the new quarters.

President Kirk Hawes of the Memorial association said he considered the lease valid without the signature of President Hatch of the Library board.

AFFECTS SALOON BONDSMEN.

Judge Bookwalter's Opinion in a Danville (Ill.) Case Discussed by Lawyers—Appeal Is Taken.

The opinion rendered a few days ago by Judge Bookwalter in a case against a Danville saloonkeeper and his bondsman, will, if sustained by the Supreme Court, to which an appeal has already been taken, cause a radical change in the interpretation to be put upon ordinances affecting saloonkeepers and their bondsmen throughout the entire State.

The case at Danville, was that of the people against Albert Jenkins. The latter had been arrested and fined for a violation of one of the city ordinances. The city authorities, not contented with the mere fining of Jenkins, instituted an action unprecedented in Illinois, by commencing suit against the bondsman to have the bond forfeited on the grounds that it had been given for a faithful compliance with the ordinances of the city regulating the sale of liquors.

Judge Bookwalter held that inasmuch as Jenkins had been convicted in the police court, such conviction worked a forfeiture of the bond, and rendered a judgment against the bondsman for the full amount of the bond. The authorities supporting the decision are to be found in the Connecticut and Rhode Island reports.

The final decision in the case will be of importance to the large brewing companies which give bonds for many saloonkeepers. If the decision of the lower court is sustained, it is agreed it will become difficult for a saloonkeeper to get signers for his bond.

A number of attorneys were interviewed yesterday in regard to Judge Bookwalter's decision and gave various views. A. S. Trude said:

"I am not prepared to give a settled opinion. I am willing to believe, however, that a decision so far-reaching and radical as this seems to be, will not be sustained by the higher court."

Levy Mayer said: "Inasmuch as the brewers of the city furnish the majority of the bonds for the saloonkeepers, it would hardly be the thing for us, as counsel for the Brewers' association, to discuss Judge Bookwalter's opinion. There is no doubt, however, that under the bonds given in this city such a ruling could not apply. On those bonds the sureties would not be bound by a judgment rendered against the principal in proceedings to which the sureties were not parties."

Corporation Counsel Charles S. Thornton said: "I see no reason why the decision should not have been rendered. The conditions of the bond had been broken, and the bond was subject to forfeiture. It imposes no hardship, for the condition of the bond is that the makers shall observe the laws, meaning both State and local laws. The identical question decided by Judge Bookwalter has not arisen, so far as I am aware, in the courts of this county."

Mark R. Sherman said: "I am not in sympathy with Judge Bookwalter's ruling. If it is sustained it would leave any saloonkeeper open to an attack. It would not apply to saloonkeepers alone, but to everybody giving a bond. I do not think the upper court will hold with the decision of the lower court."

REDUCE COST OF HIGH SCHOOL.

Building and Grounds Committee Cuts Down Appropriation for New North Division Building to $100,000.

Trustee Harris of the Board of Education started a crusade against extravagant expenditures on high school buildings at the meeting of the Building and Grounds committee yesterday afternoon. The plans for a new North Division building, to cost $135,000, were under discussion. The plans included laboratories, running track, and gymnasium. After much debate the cost was reduced to $100,000. Principal Fisk of the Northwest High School asked for an addition to his building to accommodate 300 pupils. It was decided to ask the City Council for the money.

The name of the Gallistel School in South Chicago will not be changed to John C. Spry. A petition for an addition to the Doré School, indorsed by Hull House, was introduced and was referred to the district committee.

Attorney McMahon of the board yesterday secured permission to employ additional counsel in fighting suit over the ownership of the Normal School, which is disputed by the heirs of Lewis W. Beck. The case is on Judge Seaman's docket.

Sets a Price on Patriotism.

Atlanta, Ga., March 18.—[Special.]—The Atlanta Daily Commercial in an editorial calls upon Congress for the price of Southern support in the event of war to pass a resolution declaring Abe Lincoln and Jeff Davis to be equally patriots and restoring the picture of the latter to the War department. Mr. Blackburn, the editor, is the candidate for the Democratic nomination to Congress.

Successor to B. K. Bruce.

Washington, D. C., March 18.—It is said to be probable that President McKinley will appoint Judson C. Lyons, colored, national committeeman from Georgia, Register of the Treasury, to succeed the late B. K. Bruce. Mr. Lyons was a candidate for postmaster at Augusta, Ga., but the white people there successfully opposed his appointment.

Carter Defense Begins Monday.

Savannah, Ga., March 18.—The prosecution in the Carter court martial case closed this afternoon and court adjourned till Monday, when the defense will begin. The impression is that the government has not made a strong case.

FIGHT ON TROLLEYS.

Vincennes and Indiana Avenues Oppose New Lines.

WILL APPEAL TO MAYOR.

Delegations of Property-Owners to See Him Today.

CHARGE FRAUD IN PETITION.

Committees of property-owners representing the interests that are opposing the proposed Vincennes avenue trolley line and the Indiana avenue extension will call upon Mayor Harrison this morning and voice their opposition in the most positive terms. The Indiana avenue delegation will be led by H. H. Gross, and Attorney Longenecker will act as spokesman for the Vincennes avenue property-owners.

The Chicago City railway company is making strenuous efforts to get the property consents on these streets, but so far has failed in getting the requisite number of signatures, though an alleged petition is on file in the City Clerk's office, which is supposed to represent a majority of the frontage in Indiana avenue.

It is claimed that this petition is glaringly fraudulent and the methods used by the company in securing the signatures will be set before the Mayor. The property-owners are sanguine that they will have the support of the Mayor in their opposition.

The company wants fifty-year franchises for the streets and has said nothing about compensation for the city. It is believed that Mayor Harrison will veto any franchise which does not provide for adequate compensation for the city.

Charge Fraud in Petition.

A further investigation of the frontage petition for Indiana avenue, which is filed at the City Clerk's office, shows what the opponents of the road call shocking evidences of fraud. It is asserted that there has been forgery in at least three instances, and the agents of the company have even sought to have young children, in the absence of their parents, sign the petition.

The publication in THE TRIBUNE regarding the contracts issued by the company to pay so much a front foot has caused consternation among those property-owners who were so hasty as to attach their signatures. The result has been that the office of the Chicago City railway company has been besieged by indignant property-owners, who demanded their cash. They did not get it. They were told they would get their money when the road was completed. Many of the property-owners have revoked their signatures.

Their hopes of getting money from the company have not been increased by the threat of two stockholders of the company who it is said have announced that they would go into court and ask to have all the contracts set aside as illegal. The motion, it appears, would have to be granted, as the law is plainly against the signatures being secured by the payment of money, and in that event the $40,000 worth of paper held by the Indiana avenue property-owners against the company would not prove valuable.

"The company claims that it has secured a majority of the frontages in Indiana avenue," said H. H. Cross, chairman of the Executive committee, yesterday, "but the truth is that the company is short over 2,000 feet, and another 1,000 feet is under suspicion. The petition in the City Clerk's office is the worst mess that I have seen for a long time. The law plainly says that the signature of the owner of the property must be secured. In the case of 950 feet the signatures of the agents have been attached. In a case of 287 feet the owners of the property have probably never been seen, but in their place have been inserted the names of Wabash avenue property-owners living a block away.

Same Frontage Appears Twice.

"In the case of the Fulton estate of 233 feet all the numerous heirs were induced to sign. Then the company went to the agent of the property and got him to sign. A double claim is set up in the petition, one for the heirs and the other for the agent.

"But the company will never win in our street. We have a hired attorney and will carry the thing to the United States Supreme Court if necessary. The people who have signed in the hope of getting pay may ever get a cent, as any stockholder can enjoin the payment."

Joel M. Longenecker, who is at the head of the Vincennes avenue "protestors," said that the people on his street had the company whipped to a standstill.

"The company must have over 4,000 feet on our street to win," said Mr. Longenecker, "and we have over 4,000 feet pledged not to sign unless there is unanimous consent. Any business-man in our neighborhood who signs will be boycotted by the residents. We will hold a meeting tomorrow night at Fortieth street and Vincennes avenue to see how we stand."

Ex-Judge Grinnell, general manager for the Chicago City railway company, called on the Mayor yesterday to discuss plans for bringing the Clark street trolley cars downtown during the time the tracks of the St. Charles Air line at Sixteenth street are being elevated. No agreement was reached and another conference will be held today.

METAL FOR THE SMALL COINS.

Action by Congress Looking to the Use of Pure Nickel in Fractional Money.

Washington, D. C., March 18.—The House Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures has favorably reported a resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to make experiments to determine the best material for minor coinage and to submit new designs for coins to Congress.

The committee says the copper penny becomes dingy, dirty, dull, and by corrosion poisonous; the five-cent nickel, three-quarters copper, is too soft. Switzerland, Austria-Hungary, and Italy have adopted pure nickel for their minor coinage with very satisfactory results, the coins being hard, durable, magnetic, velvety to the touch, retain their color, and do not corrode.

BRINGS SUIT FOR HER DOWER.

Mrs. Ludington, Widow of Wisconsin's Former Governor, Wants a Legal Share of the Estate.

Milwaukee, Wis., March 18.—Emelie M. Ludington, widow of Harrison Ludington, formerly Mayor of this city and Governor of Wisconsin, today commenced action for her dower of the Ludington estate, which is worth $1,500,000. She alleges that the trustees of the estate prevailed upon her to accept a much smaller sum of the estate than was due her and that she did not know until recently that she could renounce the will and take her due rights and alleges that the settlement with her by the trustees was obtained by fraud.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

From present indications it seems likely that the bad state of affairs in St. Paul may be straightened out by the agents themselves. They have already made a beginning and it is believed that they will take such additional steps as they can to make amends for the evils which attracted the serious attention of the Western union to St. Paul matters at its last meeting. That the agents have started the reorganization of their local board, as indicated in private dispatches to this city, is deemed a sign that further action will be taken shortly to check any further objectionable practices. The situation was considered so bad an example to other cities that the union meeting authorized the appointment of a committee to go to St. Paul and pursue any policy that might seem best to rectify affairs. No course would be too harsh for the subcommittee of the Governing committee to follow in the minds of the members.

The Executive committee of the Chicago Underwriters' association may grant competitive rates on certain sprinkling risks, if a discussion begun at the meeting yesterday afternoon is fruitful. Sprinkling business has not been controlled absolutely by the board in recent years and a number of the companies are anxious to regain the lines again. With a view to getting lower rates on this class of business a number of the managers met recently. Risks of this character are desirable and the board companies hope to acquire them. The committee approved the rate of 45 cents at which President Teall captured the Western Electric line.

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A final dividend of 5 per cent has been paid from the proceeds of the Oshkosh Fire, which was closed up several years ago. A little over 40 per cent has been paid altogether since the concern ceased doing business.

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Thor Shreiber, field man for Indiana and Illinois of the Norwich Union, is to identify himself with the Grand Rapids Fire as general agent for Illinois and Wisconsin.

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Frank Van Voorhis, the adjuster, who has been ill at Atlanta, Ga., for some time, is improving in health. The last reports received by his friends were encouraging.

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St. Paul, Minn., March 18.—[Special.]—State Insurance Commissioner Dearth has received from the printer proofs of the tables for his annual report showing the business done by the United States stock, fire, and marine insurance companies and by United States branches of foreign insurance companies doing business in Minnesota. These figures furnish grand totals, which can be compared with the business of a year ago. Thus the business done by the United States fire companies, as compared with the business of 1896, is as follows:

	1897.	1896.
Total risks written	$186,029,774	$193,204,317
Total premiums received	2,566,727	2,665,346
Average premium rate	1.32	1.43
Total losses incurred	1,139,766	1,208,110
Ratio of losses incurred to premiums received	.45	.45

From the foregoing it will be seen that the companies wrote $7,200,000 more business than in 1896, the average premium rate being .11 lower, while the ratio of losses was the same.

The business of the United States branches of foreign companies was as follows:

	1897.	1896.
Total risks written	$86,329,977	$59,588,743
Total premiums received	1,043,673	1,052,231
Average premium rate	1.21	1.77
Losses incurred	453,604	447,357
Ratio of losses incurred to premiums received	.43	.43

The United States branches of foreign concerns, it will be seen, increased their business considerably, lowering the average premium rate very much and incurring very small average losses. The following is the grand total of business done by both domestic and foreign concerns:

	1897.	1896.
Total risks written	$279,534,294	$245,618,518
Total premiums received	3,600,400	3,717,578
Average premium rate	1.29	1.51
Total losses incurred	1,593,370	1,655,468
Ratio of losses incurred to premiums received	.44	.44

New York, March 18.—[Special.]—The most important action taken by fire insurance companies of this city since the November reductions in rates was authorized today when the joint committee of the Tariff association suspended rates on 500 fire-proof buildings in this city, in Brooklyn, and in Jersey City. The changes in this city affect structures outside of the dry goods district, but include many prominent office buildings.

Although the companies will be governed no longer by tariff rates upon these buildings, all existing rules, including the 80 per cent coinsurance clause and the limitation of brokerage to 25 per cent, still remain in force. Contents of the buildings will be governed by present rates.

Great interest attaches to the changes among insurance men since they affect risks in most demand among large companies, which have been willing to write them heretofore as low as from 5 to 25 cents a year. The strife for the business at "open rates" will be on in earnest tomorrow and the competition resulting promises to be a feature of this year's business in the metropolitan district.

St. Louis, Mo., March 18.—[Special.]—According to a conservative estimate the loss entailed by the burning last midnight of the seven-story Vincent Building, at 1715 and 1717 Olive street, occupied by May, Stern & Co. as a furniture warehouse, will reach $90,000, $50,000 on the stock and $40,000 on the building. Both the structure and stock are a total loss. Following is a statement of the insurance on the building:

American, Boston	$2,500	Scottish U. and N.	$10,000
British America	5,000	Western Canada	7,500
Caledonia	5,000		
Firemen's Fund	5,000	Total	$35,000

May, Stern & Co.'s insurance on stock:

German-American	$2,000	Queen	$2,000
Glens Falls	2,000	Royal	2,000
Ins. Co. of N. Am.	2,000	Springf'd F. & M.	2,000
Lon. and Lanc'e	1,500	Teutonia	1,000
Michigan F. & M.	2,000	Traders'	1,000
Norwich Union	4,000		
Phœnix of Eng.	2,000	Total	$24,500

Topeka, Kas., March 18.—[Special.]—The Franklin Fire Insurance company of Philadelphia today was ordered to leave Kansas by Insurance Superintendent Webb McNall for refusing to state the amount of salary its officers received.

Lansing, Mich., March 18.—[Special.]—The Washington Assurance company of New York, a fire company with a capital of $300,000, has been authorized to do business in Michigan.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECORD on Friday, March 18, 1898:

Lincoln-av., 326 s e of Belmont, s w f, 24x125, March 4 [Frank Schaedler to Sibilla B. Soehngen]	$ 2,200
Crystal-st., 230 e of Hoyne-av., n f, 25x120, March 7 [Chas. Schwicht to Geo. Seligmuller]	6,000
Eugenie-st., s w cor Meyer-ct., n f, 24x100, Feb. 21 [Angeline Gerten to Maria M. Zeller]	2,500
Erie-st., 189 w of Wood, s f, 24x123 7-10, March 1 [M. in C. to M. Strauss]	1,675
Sangamon-st., 95 n of Monroe, e f, 50x125, March 17 [Golden Rule B. and L. assn. to Arthur D. Wheeler]	7,000
Millard-av., 48 n of 13th-st., e f, 24x125, March 17 [John Walmsley to Grace Cowan]	1,800
W. 18th-st., 200 e of Paulina, n f, 25x125, Jan. 31 [Anton Welteroth and wife to Henry E. Chandler]	10,000
S. 42d-av., 25 n of 28th-st., e f, 25x124, March 16 [Sarah E. Farrar to Victoria Stafford]	1,600
Millard-av., 265¼ n of W. 28th-st., e f, 48x124 9-10, March 17 [Maggie A. Bonney to F. H. Waterbury]	3,500
Union-av., 291 s of 31st-st., w f, 25x124, March 8 [Frank F. Oviatt to John Downes]	1,500
Justine-st., 50 s of 56th, w f, 25x124 1-6, March 10 [James O'Brien to Margt. McGreal]	1,000
103d-st., 193⅓ w of Tremont-av., s f, 100x180, Feb. 26 [P. C. Givins to Asa J. Eckles]	3,300
That part blk 45, Ironworkers' addition to S. Chicago, S. ½, S. 37, 15, bounded on the east by Indiana State line, on southwest by northeast line of right of way of P., Ft. W. and C. Ry., on northeast by southwest line of right of way of L. S. and M. S. Ry., and northeast by southeast line of a tract heretofore conveyed to Title G. and Trust Co., March 4 [Title Guar. and Trust Co. to Edwin A. Graff]	12,000
Oglesby-av., n e cor 124th-st., w f, 97x125, and other property, March 9 [Minnie Meyer to Ferd Knutts]	1,000
Loomis-st., 50 s of 62d, w f, 25x117, March 1 [Daniel A. Pierce to Linnie M. Ousley]	1,700
Jefferson-st., 198 s of 119th, e f, 25x123, March 11 [Lumbermen's B. and L. assn. to Lizzie N. McCreight]	1,659
Woodlawn-av., 242 s of 52d-st., w f, 19x119 55-100, also lot 4, same sub, subject to a trust deed for $5,000, March 1 [Robt. F. Goodman to Ally B. Bird]	11,000
Drake-av., s e cor Huron-st., w f, 96x125, May 23, 1896 [Owen S. Evans to Jennie S. Jones]	1,200
Greenwood-av., n e cor Everett-st., w f, 50x159, March 7 [Anna M. Dales to Richard Curran]	4,500
Lincoln-av., 125 n of Lawrence, s w f, 25x124, March 16 [Charles Hedrich to Mathias Reinert]	1,000
Ellis-av., 98 s of 66th-st., e f, 25x125.81, Feb. 23 [M. in C. to House B. & L. Assn.]	4,305
Marshfield-av., 122 n of 58th-st., w f, 25x121, March 1 [Harry M. Taylor to John H. Almond]	2,700
60th-st., 446 e of Madison-av., n f, 60.77x150, March 14 [M. in C. to David Whitney Jr.]	7,325
Washington-av., 200 s of 64th-st., e f, 50x75, undivided ½, March 15 [John H. Earl and wife to George T. French]	10,000
Chicago-av., 75 e of Bickerdike-st., n f, 25x123, Nov. 10, 1897 [P. C. Vandre to E. Wilhelm Vandre]	2,000
Garfield-blvd., 25 e of Hermitage-av., n f, 25x147, Sept. 20, 1897 [Henry Phipps Jr. to Frank J. Kirk]	1,800
Ashland-av., 25 n of Melrose-st., w f, 27x110, March 15 [Sophia A. Kessler to William Stephan]	4,700
N. Clark-st., s e cor Maple, w f, 124¼x70, more or less, subject to an incumbrance of $50,000, Feb. 11 [Henry Ives Cobb and wife to George W. Cobb, trustee]	1
Premises 32-34-36-38 Maple-st., 81x124.47, subject to an incumbrance of $40,000, March 4 [Albert W. Cobb and wife to George W. Cobb, trustee]	1
55th-st., 52 e of Hamlin-av., n f, 25x120¼ and other property, March 10 [John Mitchell to Charles B. Eggleston et al.]	1,000
N. 48th-av., n e cor Wilson, w f, 100x125, March 7 [M. in C. to John E. Fowler]	2,086
Premises 3241 Groveland-av., 25x104, brick dwelling thereon, Feb. 16 [Ellen M. Johnson quit claims to Walter L. Johnson]	10,000

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED by the Building department yesterday:

William Buebles, 2-story and basement brick store and flats, 1986 Marshfield-av.	$ 4,000
H. A. Lewis, 1-story frame cottage, 8048 Sherman-av.	1,000

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE AT SPRINGfield yesterday licensed the incorporation of the following companies:

The Republican Printing company, at Carlinville, to publish a daily paper; capital stock, $5,000; incorporators, L. M. Ross, J. A. Tunnell, C. L. Hoeker.

Postlewait company, at Chicago, to conduct an undertaking business; capital stock, $25,000; incorporators, Samuel C. Postlewait, Herbert J. Aldous, Paul G. Saight.

The Start Salvage and Auction company, at Chicago; capital stock, $5,000; incorporators, Orval G. Blair, Josiah Cratty, Charles H. Coates.

The International Filter company, at Chicago; capital stock, $2,500; incorporators, W. E. Church, Robert McMurdy, William A. Bither.

The Imitation Typewriting and Addressing company, at Chicago; capital stock, $5,000; incorporators, Frank E. Makeel, Walter T. Stantol, Robert J. Frank.

The Chicago Wearing Apparel company, at Chicago; capital stock, $1,000; incorporators, Albert H. Loeb, Sidney Adler, L. C. Marston.

The Chicago Corundum Wheel company, at Chicago, certified the change to the Chicago Wheel Manufacturing company.

The Hair & Ridgeway company and the Cook & Rathbourne company certified to a consolidation under the name of the Cook & Rathbourne company.

PROFESSIONAL.

WAGES QUICKLY COLLECTED, COSTS ADvanced; law business, attachments, replevins, etc.; square dealing and efficient service guaranteed. Collection Dept., 134 E. Washington, R. 417.

LOST AND FOUND.

NO QUESTIONS ASKED—AND REWARD GIVen for return of articles, especially old jewelry and keepsakes taken from 354 Erie-st., March 4, belonging to the undersigned. K 362, Tribune.

LOST—PARCEL PAPERS, PAID NOTES, ACcounts; between 97 Dearborn-st. and Great Northern Hotel. Return to 97 Dearborn-st. and receive reward.

LOST—DOG, COLLIE, ALL WHITE EXCEPT dark head, in Lincoln Park. Return 37 Bank-st. or Union club. Reward.

FOUND—SKYE TERRIER. APPLY TO 91 E. 44th-st. for information.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—A RESPONSIBLE WHOLESALE JEWELRY FIRM WILL SELL DIAMONDS AND WATCHES ON MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS. NO SECURITY REQUIRED. GOODS DELIVERED ON FIRST PAYMENT. GET OUR CATALOGUE. LOFTIS BROS. & CO., COLUMBUS MEMORIAL BLDG., 103 STATE. OPEN SATURDAYS UNTIL 10 P. M.

PERSONAL — ARCHITECTS AND OWNERS should insist on Mineral Rubber Asphalt Roof. Investigation proves it best for steep or flat roofs. Assyrian Asphalt Co., 311 Tacoma Bldg.

PERSONAL—FREE FOR 30 DAYS—Superfluous hair, moles, etc., destroyed by electric needle. No pain; no scar. Cure guaranteed. MME. AUGUSTA KALLMAN, 1210 Masonic Tem.

PERSONAL—GUARANTEED BONDS OF ONE of the oldest and strongest financial institutions in America, payable in small annual installments; investigate. Address K 280, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—HYPNOTISM TAUGHT BY MAIL; complete instruction in 12 essays sent for $1. DR. BETIERO, Box 1135, Chicago, Ill.

PERSONAL—ROACHES, BED BUGS EXTERminated from your premises. PERES, 427 State.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BOOKKEEPER, age 30, competent, always sober, and attentive to business; ten years' experience; highly recommended; city references; can give bond; moderate salary. Address K 278, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS bookkeeper, 45, in or out city; counting-room or any kind office position solicited. Address A C 171, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—RELIABLE, ACCUrate, temperate man; 12 years' experience; wishes place with good firm as bookkeeper, shipping or bill clerk. Address L 273, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY CAPABLE BOOKkeeper and correspondent with best city references; position taking only part of time daily preferred. Address L 259, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—A THOROUGHLY equipped business-man, 27, seeks responsible position, office or road; references. A C 172, Tribune.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED — BY FIRST-CLASS painter and paper hanger; all-around man and one who can make himself generally useful with tools, or as janitor; good references. Address L 266, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—CUTTER WITH SIX years' experience, and the last three with one of the best local trades, is open for an engagement. Address WECHSELBERGER, 412 Cleveland-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GARDENER, GERman, married, 30 years old; wife good cook; gentleman's place, city or country. Address L 217, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ENGINEER, COMPEtent, all-around man; licensed; references. Address A D 2, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, middle aged, of good, steady habits, a position with some responsible house; am very handy with tools; can handle horses; pretty well acquainted with city. Best of reference if required. Address L 254, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED janitor, competent to handle first-class buildings; best city refs. Address K 275, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS woman cook; references; $10 per week; hotel or boarding-house. Address 46 31st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG GIRL AS nurse girl or light housework. 963 N. Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL. Address M. G., 2973 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—DAY WORK, BY A good working woman. 139 29th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN PRIVATE family; references. Address V O 54, Tribune.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED — RESPECTABLE young dressmaker would like to do sewing; private family preferred. Call or address OHLSEN, 199 Western-av.

SITUATION WANTED — BY SEAMSTRESS; will do second work or take care of children. R. C., 1816 Armour-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE woman as light housekeeper; small wages. 18 29th-st.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRApher; Remington and Smith-Premier operator; refs. Address T. K., 3739 Indiana-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN, proficient in analysis and with some knowledge of microscopy, as attendant and assistant in doctor's office. Address O 319, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SALESMAN — FIRST-CLASS, IN OUR CUStom made clothing department; must have an extensive city acquaintance and good personal appearance; it will be useless to call unless you are a No. 1 man; must have good letters of recommendation. WORK BROS. & CO., cor. 5th-av. and Jackson.

SALESMAN—AN OLD ESTABLISHED WHOLEsale grocery house wishes to engage traveling salesman who can get and has the ability to control trade; state age, experience, and references. Address A C 176, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—GOOD ADDRESS AND ABILITY essential. Call or address 342 Rookery, Chicago.

SALESMEN — BY WHOLESALE CLOTHING house, two good traveling, for Illinois and Missouri; must be first-class and understand the business; our prices are low and terms short; we manufacture men's suits only; price $6 to $15; will pay good salary to the right kind of men. Address L 250, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—WIDE-AWAKE SALESMEN FOR my spring business; will arrange immediately with twenty new men; my new, modern 7 and 8 room houses are selling faster than I can get them up, and even my most inexperienced salesmen are doing a profitable trade. Apply to S. E. GROSS, 607 Masonic Temple.

SOLICITORS—FOR "THE BEAUTIFUL LIFE of Frances E. Willard." Published under the auspices and indorsed by the W. C. T. U. The only official book. Prepared by Anna Gordon, for 21 years Miss Willard's secretary. Beautifully illustrated. Only $2. Tremendous demand. Bonanza for agents. Superb book. Liberal commissions; credit given; freight paid; complete outfit, 50c. Address quick. The Dominion Co., authorized distributers, 356 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

Boys.

BOY—BRIGHT, NEAT BOY, ABOUT 16 YRS. old, for office, with good references. Address L 206, Tribune office.

BOY—BRIGHT, ABOUT 18, WITH MECHANical ability; salary, $4. 202 La Salle-st.

OFFICE BOY — SEND WRITTEN APPLICAtion and state wages wanted, age, and experience. Address L 253, Tribune office.

Trades.

BLACKSMITHS—AND HELPERS; GIVE EXperience. H. D. JOHNSON, South Bend, Ind.

STEAMFITTERS — ACCUSTOMED TO BAKER car heater works; none other need apply. Apply Pullman Car Works, Pullman, Ill.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED — STENOGRAPHER; Remington; 8 years' experience; law, commission, and railroad. Address L 208, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHER — REMINGTON, $14. Stenographer, Smith, $11. King's Mercantile Agency, 280 Dearborn.

Miscellaneous.

A1 BUSINESS-MAN — TO MANAGE CHICAGO branch; commercial traveler or bookkeeper preferred, who can invest $1,000 to $3,000; position permanent and will pay competent man $5,000 to $10,000 yearly; closest investigation solicited. Address MANUFACTURER, 322 E. Water-st., Elmira, N. Y.

BUSINESS MANAGER — COMMERCIAL TRAVeler or bookkeeper preferred; $200 to $500 cash required to cover stock carried; liberal salary paid. Address L 267, Tribune office.

CITY SALESMAN—EXCLUSIVE SALE OF novelty for stores. 1218 Masonic Temple.

INSURANCE MEN — EMPIRE LIFE INSURance company of New York desires the services of good insurance men to act as general and special agents for the State of Illinois; popular premium plan; attractive policy; good commission to good men. Address H. L. KOPPLEMAN, 220 Broadway, New York.

MAN AND WIFE—TO WORK FARM AND board two men. Call at Builders' Exchange, 12 to 1 o'clock. POPE.

MAN — BY A DOWN-TOWN REAL ESTATE firm, experienced renting man. O 524, Tribune.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

LADY—FOR OFFICE WORK. THE UMBRELLA stock Co., 144 E. Monroe-st.

SALESLADY—THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED saleslady for ladies' suits. Apply Superintendent's office The Fair.

Domestics.

HOUSEWORK—YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST WITH housework; one who can sleep at home preferred. Call evenings after 7 220 Hampden-ct., 2d flat.

HOUSEWORK—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; private family; wages $3. Prairie-av.

HOUSEWORK—GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERal housework; must be good cook. References. 794 North Irving-av.

HOUSEWORK — GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL for general housework; $4. 3540 Ellis-av.

LAUNDRESS—GERMAN LAUNDRESS, WITH best of city references. 3141 Michigan-av.

NURSE—COLORED, FOR 3 CHILDREN. Apply to HINMAN, 3544 Grand-blvd.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SEAMSTRESSES, DRESSMAKERS. 179 Wabash-av., city.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—COMPETENT; SALARY, $6. Address O 328, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Employment Agencies.

OFFICE ASSISTANT — NORTH SIDE, $6.
Stenographer and bill clerk, $9.
Stenographer, Remington, $10.
Stenographer, Smith, $15.
King's Mercantile Agency, 269 Dearborn.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—MURAT HALSTEAD'S great Cuba book; all about Cuba; Spain; Maine disaster and war; great excitement; every one buys it; one agent sold 87 in one day; another made $18 in one hour; 600 pages; magnificent illustrations; photographs, etc.; low price; we guarantee the most liberal terms; freight paid; 20 days' credit; outfit free; send 10 two-cent stamps to pay postage. HENRY NEIL, 324 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

SOLICITORS—

MEN EXPERIENCED IN REAL ESTATE BUSINESS PREFERRED; GOOD COMMISSION. FOR SELLING MY CHEAP SUBURBAN LOTS.
GEO. P. BEARDSLEY,
158 LA SALLE-ST., ROOM 18.

AGENTS FOR "THE BEAUTIFUL LIFE OF Frances E. Willard," prepared by Anna A. Gordon, private secretary of Miss Willard; indorsed by the W. C. T. U.; elegantly illsutrated; price, $3; the greatest seller of the century; outfit, 50 cents; apply quickly. J. S. GOODMAN & CO., 142 La Salle-st., Chicago.

AGENTS MAKING $40 TO $80 A WEEK—Greatest agent's seller ever invented. Both canvassing and general agents needed; particulars by mail. Monroe Mfg. Co., X 88, La Crosse, Wis.

AGENTS MAKE $6 TO $18 A DAY SELLING our popular priced cameras; most profitable agents' line on market; general agents wanted. La Crosse Camera Co., X. 7, La Crosse, Wis.

LADIES—FOR REGENT AND COLUMBIA zithers: on installment; best terms. 146 Wells-st

AGENTS—FOR REGENT AND COLUMBIA zithers: on installment; best terms. 146 Wells-st

DRESSMAKING.

LEARN DRESS CUTTING AND MILLINERY at the largest and best school; latest skirt and waist patterns cut to fit, 50c each. All are invited. McDowell School, 78 State-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

North Side.

864 ONTARIO-ST.—NICE FRONT DOUBLE AND single rooms; board optional.

469 DEARBORN-AV.—NEWLY DECORATED, handsomely furnished. Call at 467.

Hotels.

THE EDINBURGH, 2124 MICHIGAN-BLVD.—American or European, rooms single or en suite, private baths; special rates to gentlemen and families by week or month.

"GRANADA" HOTEL—CORNER RUSH AND Ohio-sts.; European plan; newly furnished and refitted; special inducements to permanents and families; first-class café. J. S. Graham, Manager.

TO RENT—HOTEL RAINIER, COTTAGE Grove-av. and 33d-st.; rooms, single or en suite, with or without board; reasonable rates; strictly first-class. TOBIN BROS., Managers.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—IN SELECT PRIVATE FAMILIES FOR first-class parties with references.
PUBLIC SERVICE ASSOCIATION,
SUITE 420, 85 DEARBORN-ST.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—CHOICE FURNISHED ROOMS: cheap; steam; cars. 228 E. 63d-st. I. C. and L.

TO RENT—270 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURnished rooms.

TO RENT—ROOMS. WHY VACANT? WE SEND tenants that pay; best families. 1404 Gt. Nor. Bd.

North Side.

TO RENT—3 HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS: STEAM heat, gas, bath; janitor. 247 Ohio-st.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—LADIES HAVING FIRST-class boarding-houses and furnished rooms call 1109 Masonic Temple. H. M. DEG.

WANTED — TO RENT—THREE FURNISHED rooms, South Side, for light housekeeping; small family; May 1st. Address L 230, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—NEW, 8-ROOM STONE FRONT house, 5453 Monroe-av.; hardwood finish, etc.; 8 minutes' walk to I. C. ten-minute express trains; convenient to university and high school; situated on gravel ridge; basement always dry; rent $40 per month. Apply to owner, 5450 Ridgewood-ct.

TO RENT—3657 FOREST-AV.—5-ROOM MODern brick house, newly papered; $25 to good tenant.
COOPER & BURHANS, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—KENWOOD AND MADISON PARK—Modern houses, one new, near Ill. Cen. express trains or trolley; rent $35 to $55.
A. W. GREEN, 184 50th-st.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE, 6462 MONROE-AV.; very desirable and modern; to good tenant only; would sell.
COOPER & BURHANS, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SEVERAL DESIRABLE HOUSES ON Michigan-av., between 16th and 22d-sts. HONORE BROS., 1524 Marquette Bldg.

TO RENT—3912 PRAIRIE-AV., 3-STORY ELEgant stone front residence; $75 per month from May 1. SIDNEY LOEB & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—3153 AND 3157 PRAIRIE-AV.—10 and 14 room detached, stone, modern; hardwood, 3 baths, 6 mantels; possession immediately.

TO RENT — 3917 PRAIRIE-AV.—VERY ELEgant 3-story modern stone-front dwelling, 12 rooms; perfect order; possession given at once.

North Side.

TO RENT—
NORTH SIDE HOUSES,
52 and 54 Astor-st., fine
13-room modern residences.
PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO.,
164 Dearborn-st.,
or on premises.

Suburban.

TO RENT—6-ROOM HOUSE AT WEST GROSSdale; entirely new and modern; rent $10 per month; or will sell same on monthly payments of $12; near to depot and electric lines; cheap and rapid transportation. For full particulars apply to S. E. GROSS, 604 Masonic Tempe.

TO RENT—MODERN 10-ROOM HOUSE, WILmette, 2 blocks from depot, overlooking the lake.
SPENCER McCADDEN, 115 Dearborn.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—APARTMENTS—4 TO 9 ROOMS—
NEW BUILDINGS
ALONG L ROAD,
STEAM HEATED.
THE LEXERD,
S. e. cor. Drexel-blvd. and 42d-place.
5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 room apartments, new, just being completed; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, hall trees, lavatories, sideboards, consoles, mantels, etc.; hardwood floors and finish.
Agent at building. Open for inspection.
Les Tours, cor. 44th-st. and Indiana-av., 5 to 7 rooms; just completed; hardwood floors and finish, hall trees, sideboards, consoles, etc., of special design, marble, mahogany, and tapestry hung entrances, telephone service, etc., steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, janitor service, etc.
THE CADMEA.
S. w. cor. Michigan-blvd. and 36th-pl., a few choice 6 to 9 room apartments; marble entrances, hardwood finish throughout.
Rent $32.50 up. Open for inspection today.
THE DELAVAN.
S. w. cor. Vincennes-av. and 45th-st., 7 and 8 rooms, telephone service, marble entrances, hardwood floors and finish.
5242 Calumet-av., 7 and 8 rooms, completed March 1; finely finished, consoles, mantels, etc.
5236 Calumet-av., 6 and 7 rooms; $32.50 to $35; new; just completed; open for inspection.
4923 Calumet-av., 7 rooms, 2d flat.
584 45th-st., 8-room flat, new, rear Grand-blvd.
506 43d-st., 4 rooms; $18.
1156 56th-st., near Michigan-av., 6 rooms.
344 55th-st.-blvd., near park; 7 rooms; new.
S. w. cor. 56th and Drexel, 4 to 7 rooms; completed March 1; new; $22.50 up.
UNHEATED.
4715 Evans-av., 6 rooms; $15.
3137 Cottage Grove-av., 4 to 6 rooms; $12 up.
DRAPER & KRAMER, 125 Dearborn-st.
Branch office, 47th and Calumet-av.

TO RENT—N. E. COR. 54TH-ST. AND MADIson-av., 4, 5, and 6 rooms, ready April 1; steam heat, sideboards, hardwood floors, hall trees, refrigerators, tile baths; every room light; $28 to $40; open for inspection.
6131 Woodlawn-av., 7 and 8 rooms, new, polished floors, sideboards; very fine; $40 to $42.50.
Send for our complete printed list.
A. L. HOWARD & BRO., 101 Washington-st.
And 4305 Cottage Grove-av.; open evenings.

TO RENT— "LES TOURS"—
S. e. cor. 44th-st. and Indiana-av., new 5 to 7-room flats; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, hardwood floors, consols, sideboards, halltrees, etc.
DRAPER & KRAMER, 125 Dearborn-st.,
Branch office, 47th and Calumet-av.

TO RENT—PIASA BLDG., 47TH AND CALUmet, near elevated; elegant 7-room flat, hardwood floors, steam heat, janitor service; no dark rooms. Inquire of janitor.

TO RENT—CHOICE STEAM-HEATED FLATS, 7146 Wright-st., 2 blocks from Eggleston and 72d-st. station, C. & E. I.; rent low; free to May 1st. KIRKLAND, 115 Monroe, 'Phone 2549.

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH, $18, $20, $24; 4 rooms, no bath, $15 to $18; steam, hot water, elevator; modern. 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—4-ROOM FLAT, BATH, ETC., AND basement; $6; worth double. 8447 S. Carpenter-st. JOHN KAUSE, 202 E. Washington.

TO RENT—6504 MINERVA-AV., WOODLAWN, two 7-room apartments, second and third floors; choice; $35; see them.

TO RENT—3731 LANGLEY-AV., $20 UP; 3 TO 8 rooms; steam, natural gas, janitor.

West Side.

TO RENT—1074-1078 WASHINGTON-BLVD., high grade, 7 and 8 rooms, all light; steam, hot water, janitor; rent free to May 1. Agent at building 2 to 6 p. m.

North Side.

TO RENT—MODERN APARTMENTS, 5, 6, AND 7 rooms; just completed; rent $30 to $37.50; Oakdale-av., between N. Clark and Evanston-av.

TO RENT—FLATS, ALL KINDS; WALKING distance; $8 up. HOYT, Pine and Illinois-sts.

TO RENT—LARGE, LIGHT, 8-ROOM 2D FLAT detached house. 583 Cleveland-av.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—WEST SIDE FLATS and houses; good tenants secured; satisfaction; bank ref. WEIR & CO., 687 Van Buren.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—A 4-STORY BRICK BUILDING ON State-st., between Lake and S. Water-sts., corner of alley; 30x80 ft., or 60x80 ft.; will rent all or part to good tenant and remodel to suit at a bargain; power and elevator. W. G. CARLISLE, 53 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—½ STORE, WITH ELEGANT SHOW window and floor above if required, on State-st. north of Monroe; suitable for ladies' fine retail trade. Apply BENJ. ROSENBERG, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 24.

TO RENT—NEW STORES ON 43D-ST., BET. Drexel and Ellis, to be completed Apr. 15. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st

TO RENT—STORE—191 WABASH-AV.—CHEAP. H. L. HONORE, 14, 177 La Salle.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—
OFFICES IN THE ADAMS EXPRESS BLDG.,
183 to 189 Dearborn-st.
Choice location, rapid elevator service, light offices, and reasonable rent.
JOHN C. McCORD, Room 40.

TO RENT—CHOICE OFFICES, CHEAP—GARden City Block, n. w. cor. 5th-av. and Randolph-st.; every modern convenience; good location for manufacturers' agents. Office, 208.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN THE SCHILLER Bldg.; modern in every respect.
W. L. BRENT, 501 Schiller Bldg.

TO RENT — OFFICE, INCLUDING STEAM heat, electric light, telephone, city atlases, etc.; $15; separate entrance. 307, 108 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HALF PRICE—LARGE MAIN floor and other fine offices at 169 Washington-st.

Lofts.

TO RENT—IF YOU WANT A NICE PLACE TO do business on second or third floors, modern improvements, suitable for wholesale or retail business; immediate possession; rent free to May 1. Call on C. W. MARKS, 6 Washington-st.

TO RENT—4TH AND 5TH FLOORS, 102 MADison-st.; elevators and steam heat; low rent. HOLDEN, 91 Hartford Bldg.

BARTER AND EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FURNITURE AND CARPET for a good 2-horse wagon and double harness. 3815 State-st.

WANTED—3 GOOD BICYCLES FOR FINE ORgan. A. J. MONTAGUE, 416 W. 63d, or 6312 Butler.

WHAT HAVE YOU FOR LADIES' AND GENTS' tailoring? Address L 274, Tribune office.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT — BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS, etc.; complete list of all space to be had in business and manufacturing districts. Four telephones, all 681 Express.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—153-155 W. JACKSON-ST., LARGE light floors for manufacturing; steam heat, power, freight-passenger elevators; see engineer.

TO RENT—BUILDINGS, STORES, AND FLOORS in all parts of the city. Send for list. WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—A DAIRY FARM AT CROSSDALE, 300 acres; running water, buildings. Inquire LEIGHTON, 706 Tacoma Building.

TO RENT—25-ACRE TRUCK FARM AT EVanston. T. F. WHEELER, 56, 175 Dearborn.

TO RENT—FACTORY, ONE OR TWO FLOORS, 50x100. O. A. WHITMORE, 731 W. Kinzie.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—BUTTER, EGG, CHEESE, AND fruit store, doing splendid business; fine location; owner going abroad; worth $1,500; will take $1,000 cash; no dealers. Address K 222, Tribune office.

TO PRINTERS—2 EXPERIENCED MEN, ONE inside, other outside; want business opening; will need good cylinder press facilities; give particulars. Address L 277, Tribune office.

CASH PAID FOR OR ADVANCES OR GUARanties made on stocks of boots and shoes, dry goods, clothing, hats and caps, crockery, glassware, tinware, etc. Address A C 20, Tribune.

PARTIES CONTEMPLATING GOING INTO SAloon business will consult their interest by calling on O'Donnell & Duer, Bavarian-Brewing Co., 40th and Wallace-sts. Several good corners to rent.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—8-YEAR-OLD ESTablished coffee and tea store, fancy groceries; snap for a hustler; North Side. Address A C 173, Tribune office.

CASH FOR SHOE STOCKS, DRY GOODS, clothing, and other merchandise. Address Merchandise Purchasing Co., 127 Market-st.

SALOON FOR SALE—DOWN TOWN; ONLY $1,000 required; balance easy terms. GOODWIN & CO., 145 La Salle-st.

AN OLD-ESTABLISHED SCHOOL, WELL SITuated on the West Side, for sale at reasonable price. Address the Principal, 281 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—CIGAR STORE; BEST LOCATION on West Side. Address A C 175, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—GOOD TAILORING business. 26 Pacific-av.

FOR SALE—CORNER GROCERY; GOOD LOcality. Inquire 78 W. Randolph-st.

BICYCLES AND BICYCLE GOODS.

BICYCLE POINTS—WE WILL MAKE A '98 model out of your old wheel, cutting frame to any desired height, and fit with Shirk '98 hubs and hanger; or take your old bicycle in part payment of a '98 "Shirk." Second-hand and '97 bicycles from $10 up; enameling and repairing at factory prices. See us. THE SHIRK CO., 14 Custom-House-ct.

NAPOLEON AND JOSEPHINE BICYCLES—Elegant up-to-date 1898 models; sold by manufacturers direct to rider at wholesale price; don't pay agents' profit. Write or call at factory, 18 Custom-House-pl., west of Monadnock Bldg. THE JENKINS CYCLE CO.

BEST AND CHEAPEST WHEELS MADE—But one small profit between manufacturer and rider; '98 models, seamless tubing, flush joints, drop forgings, dustproof hubs, etc.; ship on approval. Catalogue free. C. M. LININGTON, 229 Monroe-st., Chicago.

GREATEST BICYCLE BARGAINS IN WORLD; largest exclusive bicycle house in America. Brown-Lewis Cycle Co., 293 Wabash-av. Our cycle show will keep open tonight until midnight.

BARGAINS—BICYCLES AND SUNDRIES. Vim Bicycle Co., 152-158 Lake-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

401 WASHINGTON-BLVD.—401.
CHICAGO SCHOOL OF OCCULTISM.
Bozardo, the great Hindoo clairvoyant, has opened a school in occultism, embracing hypnotism, metaphysics, mental telepathy, clairvoyance, and all the finer forces of nature. Also readings given upon all matters of life. Office hours for clairvoyant sittings, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m., daily and Sunday; fee $1; instruction given to classes and individually.

1411 MICHIGAN-AV. 1411
PROF. C. LEON, the Prince of Clairvoyants, reads past, future, wonderfully correct. Gives infallible advice on business speculation, stocks, investments, wills, mines, patents, insurance, lawsuits, and all business transactions; love, courtship, marriage, divorce, and family affairs.

ASTROLOGY AND ACCURATE HOROSCOPE with qualities, traits, etc.; send date of birth and dime. Box 164, East St. Louis, Ill.

MME. ROBERTS, SPIRITUALIST, LOCATES absent friends and lost property. 1205 Wabash.

NOTICE—MME. VICTOR, TRANCE MEDIUM, is now located at 339 Wells-st. No sign.

INSTRUCTION.

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING—MOST thorough preparation in shortest time; best equipment; terms low; graduates assisted to positions; spring term begins March 28. For full information address Rupert P. SoRelle, Director, Associated Department of Shorthand and Typewriting, ARMOUR INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.

BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, AUDItorium; effective method; native teachers; free trial; French monthly; translations; Berlitz books.

TOMASO MANDOLIN ORCHESTRA AND School. For engagements or lessons address 21 Central Music Hall. Tel. Main 1155.

FRENCH LESSONS, ALSO ITALIAN, GER., and Spanish. PROF. JULIEN, 199 Dearborn-av.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

A RESPONSIBLE WHOLESALE JEWELRY FIRM WILL SELL DIAMONDS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY ON MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS. NO SECURITY REQUIRED. GOODS DELIVERED ON FIRST PAYMENT. GET OUR CATALOGUE. LOFTIS BROS. & CO., COLUMBUS MEMORIAL BLDG., 103 STATE. OPEN SATURDAYS UNTIL 10 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FINE, PERFECT 2-CARAT combination stud and ring; will sell cheap and give good party six months' time. Address F 430, Tribune.

WE BUY DIAMONDS, OLD GOLD, AND SILVER for cash; confidential. BREDT & CO., Manufacturing Jewelers, Room 803 Columbus Bldg.

CLAPP & COWL, JEWELERS, 68 WASHINGton-st.—Full value paid for diamonds, old gold, and duplicate wedding presents.

TYPEWRITERS.

FOR SALE—SINGLY OR IN QUANTITY, ONE lot Oliver typewriters; latest model; guaranteed new and perfect; our former price $97.50, now $60; write or telegraph.
BROWN, PAGE & HILLMAN CO.,
209 Main-st., Peoria, Ill.

NO. 6 REMINGTONS, NO. 2 SMITH PREMIERS on easy monthly payments. W. B. MORRISON & CO., 21 Quincy-st., Chicago.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE IN LARGE lots; hotels and dealers' stocks. T. P. WALLS, 281 W. Madison-st.

STAMPS, COINS, PICTURES, ETC.

CATALOGUE NEXT STAMP AUCTION SALE April 2 free; cash paid for old collections of stamps. P. WOLSIEFFER, 201 Clark-st.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND THREE-ROLL sander in first-class condition; from 24 to 60 inches. Address L 257, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ELEGANT NEW BROUGHAM, COUPE, ROCKaway, surrey, buggy; bargain. L 275, Tribune.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

FOR SALE—LARGEST STOCK SECOND-HAND safes in city; lowest prices. 37 Randolph-st.

WANTED—100 FEET OFFICE PARTITION. Kern Picture Co., 6 E. Washington-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—MOUNTED HEADS CHEAP; ELK, deer, mountain sheep; photographs. BERT CALDWELL, 781 Monroe-st., City.

ROOFING.

FORD'S A B C ROOFS LAST 50 YEARS; OLD gravel roofs repaired by the Ford Roofing Co., Ashland-av. and 15th-pl. Tel. Canal, 287.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—50 FT. CORNER LOT OPPOSITE school store, $900; 2-story flat, 40 ft. lot, Green, near 56th; great sacrifice; under foreclosure; 2-story flat, West Adams, near 43d; want offer. W. H. DAVIS, 84 Washington.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BIGGEST BARGAIN ON THE SOUTH SIDE.
5742 Jackson-av., new modern 3-flat building, stone front, stone porch and steps, oak throughout, steam heat, and hot water; three 8-room flats; rental $1,152 per annum; $8,250 takes it; worth $11,000.
M. WALKER & CO., 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN—
Large frame residence, 4013 Ellis-av., 12 rooms, steam heat; lot 60x180 feet; large stable.
ALSO
Handsome residence on Kimbark-av.; modern in every respect; large lot; $20,000.
W. H. COLVIN, 716 Chamber Commerce.

FOR SALE—TO A PARTY WHO CAN INVEST from $100,000 to $125,000 the best paying piece of South Side business property yet offered; property modern, strictly up-to-date, and rented at a handsome rental; this is not a flat building, and we can interest a party with the required amount of money. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—6329 WOODLAWN-AV., CONVENient to Alley L and Ill. Central express trains, new 9-room stone-front house; heated by steam, and finished in hardwood; $6,000. Semi-detached house, with very deep lot; $7,000. Corner house; $9,500; easy terms; 5 per cent interest.
W. H. COLVIN, 716 Chamber Commerce.

FOR SALE—FINE TWO-STORY STONE FRONT flat building, marble entrances, hot water heat; 50 feet frontage; choice part of Greenwood-av., south of 63d-st., close to elevated and Illinois Central; rents for $1,500 per year; price, $12,000; incumbrance, $8,000; want cash for equity.
McKEY & POAGUE, 63d and Madison-av.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—WOODLAWN AND South Side vacant, ripe to build on; send or call for plat and prices of property on Woodlawn and Kimbark-av.; also lots on Greenwood, Lexington, Prairie, Calumet, and other South Side avenues.
W. A. PRIDMORE, 234 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE — HANDSOME modern corner residence in Kenwood, 12 rooms, elegant interior; price $20,000; will take small house, from $8,000 to $12,000, east of State-st. or on the West Side.
W. K. YOUNG & BRO., 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SACRIFICE SALE—509-517 AND 523 S. Clark; owner leaving city; ground, 64x96½; brick improvements; $34,000; make offer for this bargain; well rented. A. C. TISDELLE, 145 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT frame residence; stone foundation, furnace heat, 7 rooms and bath; also barn; on Bowen-av., near Langley; $4,500; $2,000 cash.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$6,500—COZY KENWOOD HOME, 4442 Sidney-av., near 43d-st station I. C., 10 rooms, 40 ft. lot; good as new; write for photos and particulars. C. T. & F. S. TYRRELL, R. 1112, 153 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—6-FLAT BLDG., INDIANA-AV.; rental $2,800 per year; will take for the equity clear South Sid vacant. ALFRED CRONIN, Room 63, 115 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—10 PER CENT NET INVESTMENT; new stone front flats, South Side; if you want a good income property send or call for particulars.
W. A. PRIDMORE, 234 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—THE GREATEST BARGAIN IN Woodlawn, 25x125, on Drexel-av., near 65th-st., for $1,300, cash. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE — BARGAIN — 4404 MICHIGANblvd., elegant 3-story modern residence; 10 r., hardwood throughout, including floors; hot water heat, handsomely decorated; open for inspection.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—50X151, ON Greenwood-av., south of 63d-st., east front; I want money; no trade. Address K 757, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MY CHOICE PAIR FLAT BLDGS., all rented; best of tenants and transp.; lot, 200 ft.; large frt. and rear lawns. A. J. MONTAGUE, 416 W. 63d, or 6312 Butler.

FOR SALE—FOR HOME PROPERTY ON THE finest streets and boulevards call on EUGENE A. BOURNIQUE, 504 Chamber Com. Bldg.

FOR SALE—MUST SELL—NEW STONE FRONT residence, Kenwood, Ellis-av., for $6,500; I paid $8,500. Address A C 28, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—37½ FEET, ON VINCENNES-AV., near 45th-st., for $4,000. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—2 NEW MODERN 8-ROOM HOUSES, 4742 and 4759 Champlain-av.; prices $7,500 and $8,500; easy payments. G. O. GORDON, owner.

FOR SALE—FOR A FINE HOME ON THE boulevards or in Kenwood go to MATSON HILL, 607 Home Insurance Bldg.

FOR SALE—FORRESTVILLE-AV., COR. 50TH, 125 feet, only $75 per ft. C. H. GOODYKOONTZ & CO., 138 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MODERN 12-ROOM HOUSE, HARDwood finish; Vernon-av., near 35th-st.; a bargain. F. W. PARKER, 1410 Marquette Bldg.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—NEW STONE-FRONT, 2 flats; 5643 Shields-av.; furnace, oak finish; barn. T. F. WHEELER, 175 Dearborn. Main 5267.

FOR SALE—$2,200, TO PROMPT BUYER, 100X161, cor. Indiana-av. and 73d-st.; half its value. M. WATKINS, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—SMALL PAYMENT, 12-room house, South Side; making money. Call 26 Pacific-av., basement.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—RESIDENCE in Groveland Park. W. A. PRIDMORE, 234 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—NO. 3211 Rhodes-av., 8 rooms, modern; only $4,100. GEO. B. CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A NICE COTTAGE, HIGH BASEment, well built; cheap. 837 48th-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR SMALLER; must sacrifice to save foreclosure, my 3-story modern building on Kedzie-av., near 12th-st., 160 acres land, Sherman Co., Kas. 5 lots at Chicago Park. L. A. KAPSA, 2106 W. 12th-st.

FOR SALE—737 W. ADAMS-ST., E. OF ROBEY; $6,000; all modern conveniences; barn; snap; no trade; full com. to brokers. For permit to inspect apply JOHN WAIN, 303 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—$5,000—764 W. VAN BUREN-ST., near Robey, brick store and flats; will take cheap lots west of S. 40th-av., in part or all payment. C. T. TYRRELL, owner, 1112, 153 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—VACANT LOT, 25X125, ONLY half block from Chicago-av., next lot south of 898 Lawndale-av.; am compelled to sell and will accept best offer. Address O 325, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—3-STORY FLAT BUILDING AT 1248 Fulton-st., a bargain. E. H. ARNOLD, 808 Atwood Bldg.

FOR SALE—CORNER ON WEST MADISON-st., west of 40th, 100 feet, only $9,000; sacrifice. Address A C 103, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOT, CHICAGO-AV. AND Hamlin-av.; get my list. HARRY GREENEBAUM, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$6,000—1319 ADAMS, 9-R. MOD. res. Owner, 1319 Adams.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHICAGO HOMES—
IN THE RESIDENT DISTRICT OF
EDGEWATER.
$3,500 AND UPWARD.
EASY TERMS.
EDGEWATER ELECTRIC CARS CONNECT WITH NORTH SIDE CABLE "LIMITS" CARS. RAPID TRANSTI BY C., M. & ST. P. R. R. AND NORTHWESTERN ELEVATED, SOON TO BE RUNNING.
LOTS $35.00 PER FOOT AND UPWARD.
BUILDING LOANS MADE AND NO COMMISSION CHARGED.
INSPECTION INVITED.
J. L. COCHRAN,
722 CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE.

FOR SALE—
NEAR NORTH END OF LINCOLN PARK, my home, 3 years old, modern in every way; fine oak finish, hardwood floors, beautiful sideboard, bay windows; can rent for 1 or 2 years to Bank Cashier for $100 per month; this property cost me $16,000; will consider offer of $12,000; will let reliable party take house on terms from $1,200 to $2,000 down on first payment and easy payments thereafter. All my neighbors own their own homes, and only half a block from the park. This will make a better investment than any flat building or mortgage. Any one wanting a home or income of $100 per month please address A D 5, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN IN 7-R. MODern house, large lot, near Lincoln-av., Ravenswood, $2,800; easy terms. A. S. TERRILL & CO., 305-310, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ORCHARD-ST., NEAR DEWEYct., two-flat frame dwelling, well arranged, good repair. M. WATKINS, 90 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WHY PAY RENT

WHEN $12 MONTHLY PAYMENTS WILL BUY A 6-ROOM HOUSE, ENTIRELY NEW AND MODERN, AT WEST GROSSDALE?

55 NEW 6-ROOM AND 8-ROOM HOUSES. ALL NEW DESIGNS, WELL BUILT. BEST BARGAINS AND TERMS IN HOMES EVER OFFERED.

THE PRICES RANGE FROM $1,850 TO $2,500. WILL SELL THESE ELEGANT HOMES ON $12 AND $15 MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

Improvements the very best; sewers, shade trees, and walks all in; electric arc street lights and incandescent electric lights in the houses; beautiful home surroundings; fine residences, stores, operahouse, railway stations, schools, etc.; fast C., B. & Q. suburban express service; 28 minutes to center of city; cheap fare; two electric railway lines. These houses are selling faster than I can put them up; beautiful illustrated catalogue with full descriptions free on application.

FREE EXCURSION EVERY SUNDAY AT 2 P. M. TO WEST GROSSDALE,

to inspect these new and modern homes, or by any weekday train. Sunday train leaves Union Depot, Canal and Adams-sts., over C., B. & Q. railway, 2 p. m., stopping at 16th-st. and Western-av. Free tickets will be handed you at the depot gates. Do not sign a lease for 1898 till you have seen these home bargains.
S. E. GROSS, sixth floor Masonic Temple,
State and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—BEAUTIFUL SUBURban residence in River Forest, near Lake-st. electric and C. & N. W. R. R.; 12 rooms, with modern conveniences; on either 50 or 100 foot lot at option of buyer; a bargain; owner going away. Apply to OWNER, A C 174, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THE MOST COMPLETE HOME IN Lake Forest; 16-room house; 3 bathrooms, large conservatory, stable, greenhouse, icehouse full of ice; 5 acres, covered with shade and fruit trees; might rent. Address 4552 Ellis-av., Chicago.

FOR SALE—EXCELLENT BARGAINS IN FOUR well-located homes at Wilmette to close out an estate. DRURY BROTHERS, 1102 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—100 SUBURBAN LOTS, VERY CHEAP, FOR TRADING PURPOSES. IRA BROWN, 138 LA SALLE-ST.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS IN BERWYN modern houses. ROBERT A. PERKINS, 1227 Chicago Stock Exchange.

FOR SALE—BERWYN AND LA VERGNE lots; all improvements; modern homes; easy payments. R. C. HARDING, 159 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK HOUSES—ALSO TO rent. WEAGE & TUCKER, 1105 Tacoma.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$25 MONTHLY, 7-ROOM HOUSES with bath, nice location. CHAS. H. WORCESTER, Room 780, 189 La Salle-st.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—FOR HOMES AT PALOS PARK—Altitude, 150 ft.; wooded hills; plateaus and ravines; graded streets; 1 to 10 acre lots; $300 per acre; fare, 13c. MONSON & CO., 144 La Salle.

Inasmuch as sale in acres is about to close and sale of large lots to commence at Palos Park, we would advise parties who intend to secure a few acres to lose no time in so doing. MONSON & CO.

FOR SALE—TO ONE PARTY AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES AS ACRE PROPERTY, THE BALANCE OF MY SUBDIVISION SOUTHEAST CORNER OF GARFIELD-BLVD. AND ASHLAND-AV., ABOUT 160 LOTS, AS I WISH TO RETIRE FROM BUSINESS.
MEYER BALLIN, 168 E. RANDOLPH-ST.

FOR SALE—ACRES NORTHWEST AT A SNAP for cash; 40 acres on Milwaukee-av. at $250 per acre, worth $800; must be sold at once.
HABERER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH SHORE, FORECLOSURE, 5 acres near Evanston; a snap; $1,100 cash. A. MADSEN, 1242 Milwaukee-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—200-ACRE IMPROVED ILLINOIS farm. T. F. WHEELER, 175 Dearborn-st.

FRUIT AND FARM LANDS.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—10 ACRES ORANGE OR olive land, with water; Lake View colony, near Redlands and Riverside, California. BALGARNIE, 549 Marquette Bldg., Chicago.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE SEASHORE HOME, Beverly, Mass., adjacent to famous Beverly farms; 30 minutes from Boston; 74x141 feet; stone sea wall protection; house substantially built, ancient architecture, modern comforts, picturesque surroundings; boating and fishing facilities make it a charming seashore home; price $19,000. Plans can be seen on application to J. H. STEVENS, Oak Park, Ill. JAMES FANNING, owner, 76 Webb-st., Salem, Mass.

WINTER RESORTS.

CALIFORNIA—CHOICE OF TWO ROUTES—Phillips-Judson Consolidated Excursion Co., by special service given on their personally conducted through Pullman tourist sleeping car parties enable passengers for California and the Pacific coast points to make the journey in the most pleasant and comfortable way possible at the least expense. Leave Chicago every Thursday via Chicago and Alton R. R. over "The True Southern Route," by way of St. Louis, Dallas, Fort Worth, and El Paso; and also over the "Scenic Route," by way of Kansas City and the Denver and Rio Grande R. R. Also through tourist sleeping car service to Portland, Ore., via "Scenic Route" every Thursday. For particulars write or call on Phillips-Judson Consolidated Excursion Co., 193 Clark-st., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE 32,000 SQUARE feet between Paulina and Center-av., Van Buren and Randolph-sts. WINSTON & CO., 88 Washington-st.

WANTED—BEST HOUSE $2,500 TO $3,500 WILL buy; some part of Englewood; payments fairly easy; buyer ready. S. DELAMATER, 88 Washington-st.

WANTED—MODERN RESIDENCE, EDGEwater, Glencoe, Evanston, or Highland Park; cash buyer. Original Real Estate Auction Co., 70 La Salle.

WANTED—RESIDENCE ON SOUTH SIDE, near L Station, $4,000 or less; ¼ cash.
BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

WANTED—25 OR 50 FT., NORTHWEST, SOUTH Fullerton, east California-av.; cash; must be cheap. S. DELAMATER, 88 Washington.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE TAXES FOR 1897 to reduce if they are too high; highest references, consultation free. R. 17, 163 Randolph-st.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—THE BEST LEASEHOLD IN Chicago; corner; 8 stores, 32 flats; will net 6 per cent on $100,000; $40,000 farm considered as part. GRANT-McINTOSH CO., 125 La Salle-st. Tel. M. 2402.

EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO PROPERTY, profitable business, machinery, and buildings, fine residence, with orchard, $5,000, all clear, near Jacksonville, Florida. Address K 211, Tribune.

TO EXCHANGE—FINE 10-ROOM RESIDENCE, lot 88x150, in Buena Park; value, $11,500; inc., $6,800; want clear vacant for equity. Address L 260, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CHIcago real estate at current rates in sums of $500 and over; no delay, as we pass on the securities. 6 PER CENT GOLD MORTGAGES FOR SALE.
CANNELL & McCLUER, 107 Dearborn-st.
Lake View office, 1808 Clark-st., near Roscoe.

MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE IN CHIcago and Cook County, payable in 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 years, with prepayment privileges, or payable monthly, quarterly, or yearly installments.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO.,
34 Clark-st.

BEST TERMS TO GOOD BORROWERS
on improved or vacant property.
Building loans.
PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO.,
164 Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.

R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

WANT TO BORROW $10,000 ON A CHOICE Iowa farm of 800 acres; will pay 5 per cent; want loan for five years. Address A D 3, Tribune office.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
83 and 85 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

MONEY AT 5, 6, AND 7 PER CENT.
BUILDING LOANS.
Special $2,000 on Englewood or good suburban.
F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 97 Washington-st.

MONEY LOANED IN ANY AMOUNT ON CHIcago property.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO.,
95 Dearborn-st., Main Floor.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE in sums of $1,500 and upward at lowest rates; money in hand. Loans closed at once.
D. O. STRONG, 25 Portland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN—WE LOAN MONEY ON real estate at lowest market rates; no delay.
WINSTON & CO., 88 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISSION, 6 per cent, on improved Chicago real estate; building loans. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

INTEREST RATES, 4½ TO 6 PER CENT; WANT choice real estate loans. KOZMINSKI & CO., bankers, 73 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—APPLICATIONS FOR LOANS OF $1,000 and upward; money on hand.
F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 108 Dearborn-st.

4½ PER CENT. MONEY. 4½ PER CENT.
To loan on improved real estate. J. A. BROPHY, Suite 807, Atwood Bldg., 182 Clark-st.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st.; loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest rates; 1st mortgages for sale.

TO LOAN—IMPROVED VACANT, OR BLDG. loans, without commission; money in 5 days.
EDWIN WYNN & CO., 132 La Salle-st.

MEAD & COE, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., MONEY to loan at lowest market rates on Chicago real estate security; first mortgages for sale.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL estate, Chicago, Evanston, and suburbs, 6, 6½, and 7 per cent. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 125 La Salle.

LOANS—UPON CHICAGO IMPROVED REAL estate at lowest rates. J. D. HARVEY, First National Bank Building.

SPECIAL SUMS OF $1,000, $2,000, AND $3,000 to loan on vacant or improved real estate.
E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

LOANS ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 4th floor, corner Washington and Fifth-av., No. 172.

WESTERN STATE BANK, S. W. CORNER LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loans money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; no delay.

FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS ON CHICAGO real estate at lowest rates; also building loans.
ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

LOANS ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE IN Chicago at current rates. The Equitable Trust company, 185 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE in sums to suit. Building loans made.
DUTTON & PECK, 145 La Salle-st.

LOANS ON IMPROVED CITY REAL ESTATE AT current rates; building loans a specialty. WM. F. LUBEKE, 172 Washington-st.

JUDD & JUDD, LOANS, REAL ESTATE,
84 La Salle-st. and 420 W. 63d-st.

TO LOAN—SPECIAL FUND $500 AND $2,500 AT low rate of interest. M. PETRIE, 172 Washington-st.

$2,000 WANTED FOR ONE YEAR, 6 PER CENT, on 200-acre Indiana farm. A C 157, Tribune.

FINANCIAL.

SMALL WEEKLY INSTALLMENTS FOR DIAmonds or cash; $30 invested will pay you $40 on 20 week limited; absolutely safe; investigate; big money for good solicitors. Call or write The Diamond Investment Co., 612, 167 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY
TO SALARIED MEN
AT REASONABLE RATES
In sums over $20. Can repay in small weekly or monthly payments.
Office, Room 911, 134 Monroe-st.

LOANS, $100 TO $1,000, ON ANY KIND OF SATisfactory security; 30 days to six months; rate depends upon security offered; will buy good notes and all kinds of good securities. Office 911 Fort Dearborn Building.

HAVE YOU $3,000 TO $5,000 CASH AND WANT to loan same at extra good rate; no chance for loss; security, all you want; this is no fake or scheme; no agents or curiosity bugs need answer. Address K 309, Tribune office.

TO SALARIED PEOPLE—MONEY LOANED ON easy payments at lowest rates; strictly confidential. Call at 100 Washington-st., Room 901.

LOANS ON SALARIES, LIFE INSURANCE, furniture, diamonds, or any good security; lowest rates. 719 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED; loans on same, legal interest. RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle-st., R. 617. Established 1873.

LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE ON THEIR own names, holding positions with responsible concerns; easy payments. R. 802 134 Monroe-st.

$10 AND UPWARD LOANED TO SALARIED MEN; CAN PAY BACK IN EASY PAYMENTS. R. 54, 185 DEARBORN-ST., Adams Express Bldg.

LIFE INS. POLICIES PURCHASED; LOANS ON same; 6 p. c. int. JOHN V. FOX, 108 Dearborn.

LOANS TO HONEST SALARIED PEOPLE ON weekly or mo. payments. R. 16, 86 Washington.

PERSONAL PROPERTY LOANS.

ESTABLISHED 1871—ADVANCES $20 TO $100 to those keeping house; NO CHATTEL MORTGAGE; confidential, reasonable. J. D. SPEAR, 89 E. Madison-st., Room 8, opposite Tribune Bldg.

LOANS ON HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS, SCHOOL teachers, and firemen; strictly private; diamonds, seals, and other valuables stored; advances made. S. RICHARDSON, 130 E. Madison, Suite 25.

PERSONAL PROPERTY LOANS.

DO YOU WANT MONEY? IF SO, CALL ON ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.
You can borrow what you need on FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, CARRIAGES, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, OR OTHER GOOD SECURITY, WITHOUT REMOVAL OF GOODS.
You have the use of the property and also the money. I loan money for the interest and do not want goods or property, so you need have no fear of losing them.
Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. Business done quietly, without publicity.
No charges taken out in advance. You get the full amount of the loan in cash.
You can deal with me quickly, privately, satisfactorily, and confidentially.
It has been a pleasure to me to notice that my old customers always come back to me again when in need of money. CALL AND SEE ME.
ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
ARE YOU IN NEED OF MONEY?
IF SO CALL ON THE OLDEST, LARGEST AND ONLY INCORPORATED LOAN COMPANY IN CHICAGO.
YOU CAN BORROW ANY AMOUNT YOU WISH ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, WAGONS, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, OR ANY VALUABLE SECURITY. THE PROPERTY TO REMAIN UNDISTURBED IN YOUR POSSESSION. YOU CAN GET THE MONEY THE DAY YOU MAKE APPLICATION AND WITH NO PUBLICITY. LOANS CAN BE PAID BACK IN ANY INSTALLMENTS THAT SUIT THE BORROWER, AND EACH PAYMENT SO MADE WILL LESSEN the COST OF THE LOAN; there are no RESTRICTIONS ON YOUR MOVING WHEN YOU WISH.
THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOMS 18 AND 19.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
94 WASHINGTON-ST., 1ST FLOOR, ROOM 8,
BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN.
851 W. 63D-ST., COR. YALE, ENGLEWOOD.
AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV. [ROOM 1, COLUMBIA BLOCK], SOUTH CHICAGO.
Loans on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, etc., without removal.

MONEY TO LOAN TO HONEST PEOPLE ON YOUR FURNITURE, PIANOS, LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES, DIAMONDS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY OF ALL KINDS AT LOW RATES; honest treatment, square dealing; a written guarantee given, if desired, not to take the furniture. A. FRENCH, 128 La Salle-st., Room 1, second floor.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNIture, pianos, horses, carriages, without removal, at lowest rates. If you want money and a friend, too, call on me. Live and let live is my motto. Time and payment to suit borrower. A. H. WILLIAMS, Banker, 69 Dearborn-st., R. 28.

F. G. WRIGHT,
ROOM 409 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BLDG.,
164 DEARBORN-ST., CORNER MONROE,
loans at absolutely the lowest possible rates on furniture, pianos, warehouse receipts, horses, wagons, etc.

I LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS; SCHOOL teachers and firemen accommodated. MISS PADDON, 139 E. Madison-st., Suite 25.

MINES AND MINING.

PORTLAND, ORE.—THE METROPOLIS OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST; POPULATION, 95,000; WHOLESALE TRADE, $100,000,000 ANNUALLY; MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS, $35,000,000 ANNUALLY; BANK CLEARINGS FOR the last four months of 1897: PORTLAND, $36,904,741; SEATTLE, $17,260,682; TACOMA, $13,922,791. PORTLAND STEAMERS DIRECT TO DYEA, SKAGUAY, COPPER RIVER, COOK'S INLET, ST. MICHAELS, and all ALASKA PORTS. FREE INFORMATION by representative of PORTLAND CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 232 CLARK-ST., CHICAGO.

WHO WILL SHARE EXPENSES AND PROFits on 2 years' trip to Alaska by responsible miner? Address O 371, Tribune office.

ASSAYING, ORE TESTING, FOR PROSPECTors; open eve. Assay School, 1760 Monadnock.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CAUTION AGAINST HEAVY EXPENSES—
That should not be paid by purchasers
of
A HIGH-GRADE PIANO.

In selecting a piano there is occasion for thoughtfulness. To buy an inferior or perishable instrument implies a bad bargain.
To secure a high-grade piano at a price far in excess of its worth or excellence is also a bad bargain.
Why is it in accordance with intelligent and best business principles to select the Kimball?
The Kimball piano represents the highest development of musical mechanism. It is in favor with the musical profession and has the commendations of the greatest living musicians, because to great solidity of construction it adds a tone that is like the human voice in its richness, sweetness, range and power.
The Kimball is sold at its actual worth. The Kimball piano is made in Chicago, and it is sold at manufacturers' price.
The price is not made excessive by including freights and profits to middlemen.
It represents simply a narrow first margin on production.
All pianos and organs are marked with the selling price in plain figures, which is the same to one and all alike. EASY PAYMENTS.
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Wabash-av., south of Jackson-st.

EMERSON PIANO COMPANY
WILL BE OPEN FOR BUSINESS,
MONDAY, MARCH 21,
AT THEIR NEW LOCATION,
207 WABASH-AV., NEAR ADAMS-ST.
JOHN W. NORTHROP, MANAGER.

THERE IS NO LACK OF BUSINESS AT STEINway Hall, as we have the best assortment of pianos to be found in Chicago, and we interest all comers.
At this time we have a number of slightly used uprights, including Steinway, Emerson, Bradbury, Chickering, Henry F. Miller, Vose, Kurtzmann, etc., all offered at low prices. In new pianos we have Steinway, A. B. Chase, Hazelton Bros., Sterling, and Huntington.
LYON, POTTER & CO.,
17 Van Buren-st., Steinway Hall.

FIRE!
WATER!
FIRE AND WATER DAMAGED PIANOS.
PIANO BARGAINS.
FIRE SALE.
Story & Clark pianos damaged by fire.
See the bargains we are offering.
Chance of a lifetime to secure such bargains.
STORY & CLARK,
231 Wabash-av.

THE LAST WEEK! YOUR LAST CHANCE!
$140—NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS, almost gone
$140—and cannot be replaced.
They are worth double the sum.
$75—Used uprights, cannot be found
$75—to compare anywhere else.
Don't put off; it's your chance.
$10—Square pianos, that will answer
$10—for beginners, and last for years.
Why go without? Only a few left.
Alteration begins at once. This week must clean them out. Easy terms of payment.
HALLET & DAVIS CO., Manufacturers,
239 and 241 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson.
Factory—Boston. Established 1839.

ADAM SCHAAF UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES, thoroughly first-class; unequalled in tone, touch, workmanship, and durability; of neat designs in all the natural wood casings; every piano warranted for ten years; no fancy prices asked; terms easy; established 1873.
ADAM SCHAAF,
147 W. Madison-st., corner Union-st.

OPEN FOR BUSINESS AS USUAL—ALL PIanos damaged by smoke, water, and heat to be sold at once in order to adjust the insurance. The loss will be your gain. This will be the great opportunity to buy a piano at your own price. Steger Piano Co., 235 Wabash-av., corner Jackson-blvd.

CAUTION ! ! !
Every modern Kimball piano has the name "W. W. Kimball Co." cast on the iron plate in full view. If any piano is represented as a Kimball not bearing this trademark, ask for the number and bring to us for verification. W. W. KIMBALL CO., Wabash-av., south of Jackson-st.

100 PIANOS FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS; Wegman, Bryant, Schiller, Star, and others; rent, $3 and $4. J. A. BRYANT, 144 and 146 Wabash-av.

BAUER PIANOS—WE OFFER SOME UNUSUAL values in slightly used uprights, late designs in walnut, oak, and rosewood.
JULIUS BAUER & CO., 224-226 Wabash-av.

$150 BUYS CHICKERING PIANO.
$190 buys Steinway, fine condition.
The Thompson Music Co., 269 Wabash-av.

$4 PER MONTH WILL RENT A GOOD PIANO; one year's rent allowed if purchased. The John Church Co., 200 Wabash-av.

TO LEASE AND WANTED TO LEASE.

A LEADING DOWN-TOWN, WEST SIDE, VAcant business corner to lease for long term; 30,000 square feet; very desirable location for large business; commodious private rear entrance and splendid light. F. A. WINKLEMAN, 166 E. Randolph-st.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE ON RANDOLPH-st., near Canal, to lease on long time, or will build to suit responsible tenant; best location; large corner lot. F. A. WINKLEMAN, Owner, 166 E. Randolph-st.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF COOK COUNTY.
In the matter of the Assignment of Hess Bros.
Pursuant to the Order of said Court, entered on the 14th day of March, 1898, I will offer for sale on the premises, corner of Fortieth street and Emerald avenue, on Thursday, the 24th day of March, 1898, at one o'clock p. m., to the highest and best bidder for cash, single or in lots, all of the wagons, appliances, machinery, furniture, fixtures, etc., etc., connected with the business of said insolvent.
And their interest in and to the Leasehold to part of Block six (6) of Superior Court Partition, of the west half (½) of the northwest quarter (¼) of Section four (4), 38, 14, and the frame and brick building, engine-room, frame and brick barn, and brick blood house situate thereon. Details will be furnished on day of sale, and sale made subject the approval of the Court.
HENRY LEVI, Assignee,
3758 Indiana-av.

STORAGE.

STORAGE—CARTAGE FREE FOR THE NEXT 30 days; we have a new, clean $100,000 building; also have experienced men for moving, packing, and shipping. White Mark Storage Co., 1900 and 1908 Wabash-av.

STORAGE, MOVING, PACKING, SHIPPING by experienced men and padded vans; auctioneers. Warehouse, 814-820 E. 43d-st. Kenwood Storage and Transfer Co. Oak. 1296.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

78 STATE-ST., ROOM 32—
DR. KINGSTON HANNA, GRADUATE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURG. Skillful treatment of all female complaints and irregularities by improved methods that are absolutely painless. Advice free. Elegant accommodations for patients. Hours, 10 to 6; Sundays, 10 to 1.

RUPTURE CURED IN 30 DAYS; NO PAIN, OPeration, or detention from business; cure guaranteed; easy payments. Kirk Medical Dispensary, Chicago Opera-House Bldg., Room 211; entrance, 112 Clark-st. Hrs., 9 to 8:30. Sun., 9 to 12.

WOMAN— —PROTECT— WOMAN—
FREE—Consultation and advice free. Absolutely sure cure in all female diseases, no matter how serious your case may be; terms reasonable. DR. BROWN, 211 State, R. A1, cor. Adams.

FREE CONSULTATION — WE POSITIVELY cure all diseases and complaints of women, no matter what your troubles are. Consult DR. MARTIN, 209 STATE-ST., ROOM 1, COR. ADAMS.

210 STATE-ST., 5TH FLOOR, NEAR ADAMS. MRS. DR. GERICKE treats by a new method without pain all ladies' complaints and irregularities; a quick and positive result is guaranteed; room and board provided at reasonable terms.

LADIES IN DELICATE HEALTH
Will find rest and skillful medical treatment of all female disorders at my private hospital; terms reasonable. 279 W. Adams-st. DR. SWARZ.

DR. LOUISE HAGENOW, REGULAR LIcensed physician; expert in all female irregularities; painless; no operation; 27 yrs.' experience; prive home. 641 N. Clark-st.

DR IDA VON SCHULZ, 104 WELLS-ST., CURES all female troubles by never-failing method, without operation or bad results; takes obstetrical cases; 23 years' experience; private home.

DR. HORTA FAUSTMAN, 331 WELLS-ST., cures all female troubles and complaints by never-failing method without operation or bad results; 12 years' experience; private home.

MRS. DR. YANNE, SKILLFUL TREATMENT of all diseases of women; elegant private home for patients; 30 years' experience. 2623 Wabash.

DR. EMMA NELLEWIG, 331 WELLS-ST., graduate physician, formerly Berlin, Paris; female diseases and irregularities; private home.

DR. WM. CARROLL, LEADING AND ONLY old est'd. specialist; diseases of men only; 18 yrs.' experience; advice free; medicine $1. 182 State-st.

DR. STEWARD, LADIES' PHYSICIAN: 20 years'; the doctor can be consulted at his office, Room 10 Lakeside Bldg., 9 to 7.

DR. O. S. STEWARD, 84 ADAMS-ST., LADIES' physician; hours, 9 to 7; Sundays, 10 to 5.

DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 70 DEARBORN-ST., specialists in skin, blood, and nervous diseases.

DR. EDWARDS, 263 DEARBORN-ST., CURES all female troubles; letters answered.

MRS. DR. BELLE HANNA, DISEASES OF WOMEN. 3525 INDIANA-AV.

PATENTS & PATENT ATTORNEYS.

L. B. COUPLAND & CO.,
PATENT ATTORNEYS,
84 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—TO SELL PATENT; MONEY ONLY. May address or call at 6346 Parnell-av.
J. CAMP DEAN.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE—
Twin Screw Express Line direct to Paris, London, and Hamburg.

Normannia	Mch. 24	Columbia	May 12
A. Victoria	April 7	Normannia	May 19
F. Bismarck	April 28	A. Victoria	May 26

First cabin, $75 up; 2d cab., $45 up; steerage, $30.
Twin Screw Pass. Service, N. Y.—Hamburg direct.

Phœnicia	March 19	Pretoria	April 16
Pennsylvania	March 26	Patria	April 23
Palatia	April 9	Phœnicia	May 7

First cabin, $60 up; second class, $40; steerage, $26.
TO THE LAND OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN.
Cruises to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN, by Hamburg-American Line TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMER AUGUSTE VICTORIA FROM NEW YORK, JUNE 23. Round trip can be made in about 6 weeks.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
N. W. Cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD—
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.

Lahn, Tu., Mch. 22, 9 am	Lahn, Tu., Apr. 19, 9 am
Trave, Tu., Mch. 29, 9 am	Trave, Tu., Apr. 26, 9 am
Havel, Tu., Apr. 5, 9 am	Havel, Tu., May 3, 9 am
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	Tu., April 12, 9 am

TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Bremen	Thursday, March 31, noon
Friedrich der Grosse	Thursday, April 7, noon

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

K. W. II. Mch. 19, 10 am	Aller, April 16, 10 am
Fulda, March 26, 10 am	Werra, April 23, 10 am
Ems, April 2, 10 am	K. W. II. April 30, 10 am

H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents, 90 and 92 Dearborn-st.

AMERICAN LINE—
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON (London—Paris)
Every Wednesday at 10 a. m.

SS. New York, Mch. 23	SS. St. Louis, April 6
SS. St. Paul, March 30	SS. Paris, April 13

PHILADELPHIA TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
SS. Waesland, March 26 | S. S. Rhynland, April 2
RED STAR LINE—
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Every Wednesday at 12 noon.

SS. Westernland, Mch. 23	SS. Noordland, April 6
SS. Southwark, March 30	SS. Friesland, April 13

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Tel. Main 188. 143 La Salle-st.

CUNARD LINE— TEL. M 2061.
Established 1840 and never lost a passenger.
Books open for spring and summer reservations.
Sailings every Saturday from New York.

Etruria	16 April,	14 May,	11 June,	9 July
Campania	23 April,	21 May,	18 June,	16 July
Umbria	30 April,	28 May,	25 June,	23 July
Lucania	7 May,	4 June,	2 July,	6 Aug

EXTRA SAILINGS
By the first-class PASSENGER steamships:

Servia	16 May,	7 June,	5 July	
Aurania 26 Apr,	24 May,	21 June,	30 July,	23 Aug

First Cabin Rates $75 and upward.
Cunard Line record—5 ds. 7 hrs. 23 min.
F. G. WHITING, Mgr., Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

WHITE STAR LINE—TELEPHONE EXP. 139.
New York, Queenstown, and Liverpool.
Sailings from New York Wednesday, 12 NOON:

Majestic	Mar. 23	Apr. 20	May 18	June 15
Germanic	Mar. 30	Apr. 27	May 25	June 22
Teutonic	Apr. 6	May 4	June 1	June 29
Britannic	Apr. 13	May 11	June 8	July 6

SPECIAL SAILINGS ACCORDING TO TIDE.
The new twin-screw cargo and passenger steamer Cymric (12,552 tons), May 17, June 21, July 26. Berths $60 and upward; all promenade deckrooms. S. TENNEY FRENCH, General Western Agent, Grand Pacific Hotel, 244 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE—FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS EVERY SATURDAY.
Fleet composed entirely of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week. No crossing of channel. Celebrated cuisine. Parlor seat and buffet vestibuled special train from docks at Havre to Paris in four hours. M. W. KOZMINSKI, G. W. Agt., 71 Dearborn-st.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS—
NEW YORK, GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY, LIVERPOOL.

Anchoria, Noon March 26	Ethiopia, Noon April 16
Furnessia, Noon April 9	Anchoria, Noon April 30

CITY OF ROME....June 4 and July 2.
For passage tickets or drafts apply to ANCHOR LINE GENERAL OFFICE, 176 Jackson-st. Tel. Main 1505.

JAPAN-CHINA—PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.; OCcidental & Oriental S.S.Co. From San Francisco.

CHINA, via Honolulu	March 26, 1 p. m.
BELGIC	April 2, 1 p. m.
PERU, via Honolulu	April 12, 1 p. m.
RIO DE JANEIRO, via Honolulu	April 30

For freight and passage rates and general information apply at the company's offices, 238 Clark-st. W. G. NEIMYER, Agent.

BEAVER LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
St. John, N. B., to Liverpool, via Londonderry.
Gallia ....March 23 | Lake Ontario ..March 30
First cabin, $50; second cabin, $34; steerage, $22.50. Drafts on Europe.
C. F. WENHAM, General Agent,
Telephone Main 4288. 186A S. Clark-st.

WILSON'S & FURNESS—LEYLAND LINE.
5 magnificent new steamers, 10,000 tons each.
New York to London every Saturday.

S. S. Winifreda, Mch. 19	S. S. Boadicea, April 9
S. S. Victoria, April 2	S. S. Alexandra, April 16

Saloon passengers only. Splendid accommodations.
JAS. P. ROBERTSON, R. 22 Bro. Jonathan Bldg.
Opposite Board of Trade. Tel. M. 3930.

EUROPE—EXCURSIONS—
April 16, 30, May 14, 28, June 4, etc.
HOLY LAND and EGYPT party Sept. 24.
ROUND THE WORLD, Sept. 12, Oct. 11.
Programs free from
THOS. COOK & SONS,
234 South Clark-st., Chicago.

DOMINION LINE STEAMSHIPS; UNEXcelled accommodations; all classes; first cabin, $50; second cabin, $34; steerage to England, Ireland, and Scotland, $22.50 and upward. GUS BROBERG, General Western Agent, 69 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

"GAZE'S TOURS" AND TICKETS TO EUROPE. Escorted parties weekly by best steamers to continental Europe, Great Britain, and Ireland; choice accommodation; moderate rates; ever facility; ocean berths, all lines, and independent travel; program and map free. 220 S. Clark-st.

AZORES—ITALY—EGYPT—HOLY LAND.
By PRINCE LINE'S new steamers.
Cabin, $55 and upwards.

Spartan Prince, Mch. 22	Trojan Prince, April 30
Tartar Prince, April 9	Spartan Prince, May 21

C. B. RICHARDS & CO., 61 Broadway, N. Y.

EUROPE—
—HOLY LAND—
—ROUND THE WORLD.
Monthly excursions to Europe, etc. Gazette and programs free. F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, N.Y.

Lake Navigation.

GOODRICH LINE—WE RUN BOATS ALL THE year round between Chicago and Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, and Manitowoc, leaving Chicago daily at 8 p. m. Docks foot of Michigan-av. Tel. Express 76.

GRAHAM & MORTON LINE FOR ST. JOseph, Benton Harbor, and Grand Rapids, Tues., Thurs., and Sats., sailing from docks, foot of Wabash-av., at 11:30 p. m. Telephone Main 2162.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

WESTERN.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RY.—Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn. Ticket office, 109 Adams-st. Phone M. 3483.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg & Ft. Madison	† 7:55 am	† 5:02 pm
Joliet, Streator & Pekin Ex.	† 1:00 pm	† 12:35 pm
Streator and Joliet		† 9:28 am
Lemont, Lockport & Joliet	† 5:08 pm	† 8:42 am
K. City, Colo., Utah & Tex.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:42 am
K. City, Calif. & Mexico	* 10:00 pm	* 9:00 pm

California Limited leaves Wednesdays and Saturdays, 6 p. m.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 182 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, and Dearborn Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute & Evansville	† 8:00 am	† 5:40 pm
N. Orleans & Florida Special	† 1:02 pm	* 8:17 pm
Chicago & Nashville Limited	* 7:55 pm	* 8:55 am
Terre Haute & Evansville	* 11:34 pm	* 6:55 am
St. Elmo & Marion	† 8:00 am	† 8:17 pm
Ind. Min. Sprs. & Terre Haute	† 9:47 am	† 11:40 pm

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS, 12TH-ST. AND Park row, and 22d, 39th, 53d, and 63d-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	* 9:00 am	* 5:30 pm
Lafayette and Louisville	* 9:00 am	* 5:30 pm
Cincinnati and Washington	* 1:00 pm	* 6:30 pm
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	* 8:30 pm	* 7:15 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket office, 212 Clark-st. [Phone Express 721.] Oakley-av. and depot, cor. Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
"The Colorado Special," Co. Bluffs, Omaha, Denver Omaha, Coun. Bluffs, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Denver, Portland, Des Moines	*10:00 am * 6:30 pm *10:30 pm	*8:45 pm *8:30 am *7:45 am c7:00 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	*10:30 pm	*7:45 am
Sterling, Clinton, Cedar Rap.	†12:35 pm	†12:20 pm
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth	* 6:30 pm	*9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Mad'n & Eau Claire	† 8:30 am *10:15 pm	c7:45 am *9:35 pm
Winona, La Crosse, Madison	† 8:30 am	†6:20 pm
Winona, La Crosse & Western Minnesota	† 8:00 am *10:15 pm	†9:55 pm *7:45 am
Sioux City and Dakotas	† 6:00 pm	c9:30 am
Sioux City	* 6:30 pm	*9:30 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, Green Bay	*11:30 am * 5:00 pm	*6:15 pm †1:15 pm
Green Bay and Menominee	† 2:00 pm	†4:00 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood and Rhinelander	† 8:00 am † 5:00 pm	c7:30 am *9:30 am
Oshkosh, Gr. B., Menominee	a 3:00 am	†9:30 pm
Marquette and L. Superior	*10:30 pm	*7:30 am

Rockford and Freeport—Lv. s8:30 a. m., †8:35 a. m., †10:25 a. m., †4:25 p.m., s6:25 p.m., †11:30 p.m. Rockford—Lv. *8:00 a. m., *8:30 a.m., *8:30 p.m. Milwaukee—Lv. †3 a. m., s4:00 a.m., †7:00 a.m., *8:30 a.m., †11:30 a.m., †2 p.m., *3 p.m., *5 p.m., *8 p.m., *10:30 p.m. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. sSunday. cEx. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. aDaily to Menominee. kSat. only.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park row. Trains for the South (except N. O. fast mail) can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, and 63d-st. stations. Tickets at city ticket office, 99 Adams-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans & Memphis Lim.	* 5:00 pm	*11:15 am
Jacksonville, Florida	* 5:00 pm	*11:15 am
Monticello and Decatur	* 5:00 pm	*11:15 am
St. Louis Diamond Special	*10:10 pm	* 7:35 am
St. Louis Daylight Special	*11:04 am	* 4:35 pm
Springfield and Decatur	*11:04 am	* 4:35 pm
Cairo Day Train	† 8:30 am	† 7:00 pm
Springfield and Decatur	*10:10 pm	* 7:35 am
New Orleans Fast Mail Ex.	* 2:50 am	*12:45 am
Bloomington & Chatsworth	† 5:00 pm	†11:15 am
Chicago, Cairo & New Orl'ns	* 8:40 pm	* 8:06 am
Gilman and Kankakee	† 3:05 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C., & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 3:30 pm	*10:10 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C.	*11:45 pm	* 6:50 am
Rockford Passenger	† 3:10 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque & Lyle	†10:10 am	† 7:20 pm
Rockford and Freeport Ex.	† 5:00 pm	
Dubuque and Rockford Ex.		† 1:30 pm

‡On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. xSleeper open at 9 p. m.

BURLINGTON ROUTE—TEL. NO. 3831 MAIN. Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local to Galesburg, Ill.	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Ottawa, Streator & La Salle	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Rochelle, Rockford, For'est'n	† 8:30 am	† 2:05 pm
Omaha, Denver, Colo. Spgs.	*10:00 am	* 2:15 pm
Local points in Ill. and Iowa	*11:30 am	* 2:05 pm
Galesburg and Quincy	*11:30 am	* 2:05 pm
Clinton, Moline, Rock Island	*11:30 am	† 2:05 pm
Fort Madison and Keokuk	*11:30 am	* 7:00 am
Ottawa and Streator	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Sterling, Rochelle, Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
K. City, St. Jo, Leavenw'th	* 5:30 pm	* 9:35 am
Ft. Worth, Dallas, Houston	* 5:30 pm	* 9:35 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Nebraska	* 5:50 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:30 pm	* 9:25 am
K. City, St. Jo, Leavenw'th	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Omaha, Keokuk, Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Denver, Cripple Creek, Colo.	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Salt Lake, Ogden, California	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Deadwood, Hot Springs, S.D.	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡10:15 pm	†10:25 pm

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.—Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	† 8:30 am	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee	† 8:30 am	† 8:10 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West	†11:30 am	† 3:45 pm
Cedar Rapids, K. City, Dub.	† 2:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Green Bay	† 2:00 pm	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee—Madison	† 3:00 pm	† 6:15 pm
Milwaukee—Portage	† 3:00 pm	† 1:10 pm
Milwaukee	‡ 3:00 pm	‡ 1:45 pm
Milwaukee	† 5:00 pm	† 6:30 pm
Omaha—C. Bluffs—S'x City	* 6:15 pm	* 8:25 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dakota	* 6:15 pm	* 8:25 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Madison, P. du Chien & West	* 5:00 pm	* 9:30 am
Green Bay & Mich. Penin'la	*10:15 pm	* 7:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	*10:15 pm	* 7:00 am
Ced. Rap.—K. City—S'x City	*10:00 pm	* 6:25 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dakota	*10:00 pm	* 6:25 am
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Denver	*10:00 am	* 8:25 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. ¶Ex. Mon. §Sun. only.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RY.—Passenger Station, Van Buren, near Clark-st. City ticket office, corner Adams and Dearborn-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines	* 3:00 am	* 7:15 pm
Omaha, Ill. and Iowa Mail	* 6:00 am	* 1:50 pm
Peoria	* 9:00 am	* 7:15 pm
Joliet Express	*11:45 am	* 3:45 pm
Joliet Accommodation	* 4:05 pm	* 9:50 am
St. Paul, Mpls. & S'x Falls	* 4:15 pm	*11:00 am
Peoria	* 4:15 pm	* 1:50 pm
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	† 8:40 am
Kansas City, St. J., L'worth, Colorado and Texas Exp.	* 5:45 pm	* 9:55 am
Omaha & C. Bluffs Flyer	* 5:45 pm	* 1:50 pm
Big Five to Denver C. Spgs., Pueblo, Omaha & Lincoln	*10:00 pm	* 8:00 am
Omaha, St. Paul & Colorado	‡10:10 pm	¶ 7:10 am
Peoria, La Salle & R. Island	‡11:30 pm	¶ 7:10 am
Peoria, La Salle & R. Island	§11:30 pm	* 8:00 am
Kansas City and Tex. Exp.	‡11:30 pm	¶ 7:10 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. §Ex. Mon. ¶Mon. only.
Fast flyer for Omaha daily 5:45 p. m. Connects at Missouri River with U. P. flyer next morning.

WABASH RAILROAD—DEPOT DEARBORN Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 97 Adams-st. and 221 Michigan-av. Telephones—City office [except Sunday], M. 1619; depot, H. 755.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited	*11:00 am	* 4:45 pm
St. Louis & Kansas City Ex.	† 2:00 pm	† 3:00 pm
St. Louis Limited Express	*10:15 pm	* 7:30 am
Peoria and Texas Limited	*11:00 am	* 4:45 pm
Peoria and Texas Express	*10:15 pm	* 7:30 am
Forrest Accommodation	† 3:00 pm	† 9:50 am
Detroit, Boston & Can. Ex.	* 3:07 pm	* 9:30 pm
Detroit, N. Falls & N.Y. Ex.	*11:32 pm	* 1:50 pm
Detroit Express	* 9:55 am	* 7:25 am
Toronto, Montreal & Can. Ex.	* 3:07 pm	* 9:30 pm

CHICAGO AND ALTON—UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office, 101 Adams-st.

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	* 2:00 pm	* 1:00 pm
Kan. City, Denver, California	* 6:00 pm	* 8:25 am
Kansas City, Colorado & Utah	*11:[illegible]	* 9:00 am
Springfield & St. Louis Day Local	[illegible]	* 6:10 pm
St. Louis Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:00 pm	* 7:30 am
St. Louis Midnight Special	*11:30 pm	* 8:00 am
Peoria Limited	*11:00 am	* 3:30 pm
Peoria Fast Mail	† 9:00 am	* 1:30 pm
Peoria Night Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:30 am
Joliet & Dwight Accom'dat'n	† 5:00 pm	†10:20 am

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—MAPLE Leaf Route. Grand Central Station, 5th-av. and Harrison-st. Office 115 Adams-st. Phone 2380 Main.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Minneap'ls, St. Paul, Dubuque, K. City, St. Joseph, Des Moines, Marshallt'n	† 6:45 am * 6:30 pm *10:30 pm	†11:00 pm * 9:30 am * 2:30 pm
Sycamore and Byron Local	* 3:10 pm	*10:25 am

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES — CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station, at 248 South Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at the Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:

From Chicago to	Leave.	Arrive.
Mansfield and Pittsburg	† 7:30 am	*6:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	*10:00 am	*5:10 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	*10:00 am	*5:10 pm
The Keystone Express	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Columbus and the East	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburg	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 am
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Pittsburg and Washington	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:15 pm	*7:15 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:15 pm	*7:15 am
Columbus and the East	* 8:15 pm	*7:15 am
Youngstown and Newcastle	*11:30 pm	*6:00 am
Pittsburg and the East	*11:30 pm	*6:00 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R. AND B. & A. R. Rys.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket office, 119 Adams-st., and station 12th-st. and Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, 63d-st. Nov. 21, 1897.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Express	† 6:50 am	† 7:15 pm
Grand Rapids Express	† 7:20 am	† 2:20 pm
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 8:00 pm
North Shore Limited	* 2:00 pm	* 9:00 am
Fast Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 6:50 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:15 pm	†11:10 am
Grand Rapids Express	† 6:15 pm	† 6:50 am
Detroit Night Express	* 9:30 pm	* 8:30 am
Grand Rapids & Muskegon	*11:30 pm	* 6:40 am
Atlantic Express	*11:40 pm	* 7:50 am
Saginaw & Bay City Sleeper	‡11:40 pm	§ 6:30 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Sat. §Ex. Monday.
CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RAILWAY.
See Michigan Central time table.

MONON ROUTE (CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & Louisville Ry.)—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Sun. only.	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast mail for Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Dayton	* 2:45 am	*12:00 noon
Washington, Balto., Phila., and New York	* 2:45 am	*12:00 noon
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:30 am	* 5:55 pm
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	† 8:30 am	† 5:55 pm
Ind'p's., Cin., Dayt'n, & Laf.	*11:45 am	† 5:40 pm
Ind'p's., Cin., Dayt'n, & Laf.		‡ 5:30 pm
Lafayette Accommodation	* 3:20 pm	*10:45 am
Laf., Louisv., Ind'p's., Cin., and Dayton	* 8:30 pm	* 7:28 am

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHern Ry., N. Y. C. & H. R., and B. and A. Rys. Depot, Van Buren-st., one block from the Board of Trade and 22d-st. City ticket office, 180 Clark-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	† 6:55 am	† 7:00 pm
Limited Fast Mail	† 8:00 am	† 7:50 am
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 6:45 pm
Elkhart Accommodation		†10:30 am
Lake Shore Limited	* 5:30 pm	* 4:00 pm
Boston Express	* 8:25 pm	* 7:35 am
New York Express	* 8:30 pm	
Special Mail	* 8:45 am	*11:50 pm

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILroad)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel, Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts.

*Daily. ‡Daily except Sun.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	‡7:30 am	‡7:45 pm
New York and Boston	*2:30 pm	*5:00 pm
Jamestown and Buffalo	*2:30 pm	*5:00 pm
North Judson Accommodation	‡4:10 pm	‡10:00 am
New York and Boston	*8:30 pm	*8:00 am
Columbus and Norfolk, Va.	*8:30 pm	*8:00 am

BALTIMORE & OHIO—DEPOT, GRAND CENtral Passenger Station. City office, 193 Clark-st. No extra fares charged on the B. & O. limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	[illegible]	† 5:30 pm
N. Y., Wash., Vest. Express	*10:25 am	* 9:30 pm
N. Y., Wash., & Pitts. Vest.	* 3:30 pm	*10:20 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling and Columbus Ex.	* 7:00 pm	* 7:00 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.

NICKEL-PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis Railroad. Depot, Van Buren-st., near Clark-st. All trains daily.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York and Boston Express	10:15 am	7:00 pm
New York and Boston Express	2:55 pm	9:30 pm
New York and Boston Express	10:25 pm	9:35 am

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 111 Adams-st., Chicago, Ill.

Original Defective
Original Defective
Original Defective
Original Defective

OPERA IS THE RAGE.

Present Season Is Rich with Melody and Beauty.

WOMEN ADD TO CHARM.

Rich Gowns Are Seen Everywhere in the Audience.

COPY MANNERS FROM STAGE.

Looks and Actions of Singers Reflected in House.

DETAILS OF FETCHING STYLES.

HAVE you been to the opera? If not, you have missed seeing one of the prettiest phases of city life possible to witness.

"This is such a pretty opera season!"

On all sides one hears exclamations on this order, and they are well founded, too. Everything and every circumstance seems to have combined to render the present season of opera a period of visual and artistic no less than of musical beauty.

All the pretty women are going, for one thing, and they are bright with the comparative rest and relaxation of the weeks of Lent which preceded the opening of the opera season, and bright, too, with the animation which comes from the semi-occasional character of the opera considered as a social function.

For another thing, the buds of next season, the pretty blossoms who have not yet formally bloomed out into the social sunshine, are going to the opera. It is part of their general and musical education to hear the standard operas, so they go unchallenged of Dame La Mode, and the brightness which distinguishes their chatter and laughter and pretty ways is born of the freshness of it all. It is only on rare occasions that a girl who has not yet "come out" socially may know the glory of appearing in public clad in her prettiest gown and of having gallants to hang over the back of her chair.

The beautiful gowns which "came from Paris just too late for winter use," ostensibly, but which were really designed for opera use, and which are now making the début for which they were intended, add not a little to the general beauty of a night at the grand opera. They are such pretty gowns, most of them, and they are worn with such a pretty air. There is nothing more attractive to be seen upon the stage where the prima donnas and heroes hold forth than the quaint and cunning manners of the women in the audience.

Mannerisms Are Borrowed.

Not a few of these mannerisms have been picked up from the queens of song who charm all their non-professional sisters so easily. After the close of the last opera season it was noticed that every other society woman in Chicago carried a huge bunch of violets suspended from her wrist at every evening function which she attended. One of the favorite opera queens was responsible for this fad, and the Spanish fan which Melba wields so charmingly in the "Barber of Seville" has caused the resurrection of many a dainty triangle of gauze or lace during the last week.

Gadski's religious gaze has also been practiced not a little by the fair imitators who have fallen under its spell. It is more in keeping with a church-going costume perhaps than the fancy feathers and "fluffery" of an opera gown, and it will doubtless be much in evidence for several Sundays to come, but it goes not badly with an air of rapt absorption in the music, and it accords beautifully with the large, tender eyes and lightly parted lips so often seen among the aforementioned buds. Taken in conjunction with a round, fresh, innocent-looking face and lifted, snowy chin it is remarkably fetching, and has done noble duty all the week.

The coquettish grace, far removed alike from extreme naturalism and any suggestion of Delsarte training, which distinguishes Melba, has also taken strong hold upon womanly favor in Chicago. During the intermissions between the acts the women who throng the foyer nearly all move with a semblance of her kittenish step, half dancing, half floating, from place to place. Melba is easily and away the woman's favorite, and her air of perfect happiness and "wellness," to quote the newly coined term of an enthusiastic admirer, has done more to remove the air of graceful lassitude left by the grip than all the doctors and tonics in town. The vivid colors she affects are becoming popular, too. The scarlet Spanish bodice has been much copied, despite the peculiar look of the long, flat back and the prevalence of anti-Spanish sentiment.

Pale Hues Most Popular.

Pale pinks and blues are the most popular opera colors this season. White is always charming and the very young girls wear it much, but the faint tones of springlike colors are in highest favor. And the high bodice or rather the low bodice with neck and shoulders veiled with tulle or other diaphanous material exactly matching in shade, is the first choice of nearly all the younger women.

The effect of the high, thick stock collar of ribbon, satin, or velvet which usually finishes the tops of these bodices is rather startling at first, when contrasted with the thinly veiled shoulders, but the effect is pretty as a whole, and the long transparent sleeves allow of leaving the hands uncovered occasionally, an opportunity of which women with dainty hands or handsome rings are glad to avail themselves of. And the girlish looking lace topped gowns and bare fingers go especially well with the simple and youthful coiffures affected by the younger women.

"The woman who can wear her hair in a soft coil low on her neck, turn the front back in a modified pompadour, and still look natural and lovable will never lack for masculine admiration," declared a woman who has lived through many opera seasons. And, after a casual survey of the boxes, the remark seemed true. Hairdressing is fast attaining the dignity of an art and the woman who can dress her own hair for the evening nowadays is more remarkable and wonderful than she who can make her own gowns.

Lured by Simple Locks.

The young woman whose hair was drawn back from her brow and temples in a soft puff, loosely twisted upon the back of her head, low down toward the throat, with the side locks arranged in simple harmony, was sure to have from one to three men on duty behind her chair. If a rose, red or white, according to the style of beauty—another pretty idea borrowed from a popular operatic songstress and beauty, by the way—was placed in the tresses just back of the left ear, or precisely where it would show from both in front and behind, the number of admirers was doubled.

She whose hair was "built up," literally no less than metaphorically, in the latest and severest of Parisian coiffures, with a hearse-like plume or stiff aigrette of black or white to crown the whole, commanded the attentive respect of the women. The woman whose hair was adorned only by a rose or the flower-like bow and end of ribbon just coming into favor proved herself irresistible to the men. The opera season is directly responsible for the rose-and-ribbon fancies. And they are both so pretty that it may safely be predicted that their popularity will be by no means limited to the duration of the opera season.

"That's the prettiest looking girl in the house tonight," was heard remarked of a débutante two nights ago, and the opinion seemed to be general.

Beauty in Simplicity.

And yet the beauty so universally admired was more than half due to the atmosphere of dainty simplicity which surrounded the girl in question. Her gown of pearl gray wool with coral pink chiffon at throat and wrists for contrast was made after a simple princesse design; her hair was knotted low and held in position, seemingly, by a pink rose and a silver comb. Her companion was brave in transparent black with leaf ends of white taffeta in her hair, and the man who walked between them was evidently proud of his companions. Another strikingly pretty gown was of silver gray taffeta, still another of delicate blue silken linen, embroidered in silver; a third of old brocade in nearly all the softer shades of the rainbow. Of other pretty gowns there was neither lack nor scarcity.

Never before was the social side of an opera season so strongly brought out, so greatly enjoyed in Chicago. Box parties are so frequent as to make a "quiet box" the notable exception rather than the rule, and everybody visits. Nor is the visiting confined to the boxes alone. From seats the belles and beaux flutter constantly. There are merry parties in the foyer between all the scenes; the promenaders collect in knots and coteries and discuss everything in an informal manner. There is much coquettish chatter, much happy laughter, not a little quiet lovemaking.

Lights, music, pretty clothing! What more charming and encouraging concomitants of the little blind god's efforts than these, and none of them are wanting upon an opera night. Every one is smiling, every one is conscious of looking his or her best. Flowers, jewels, brilliant colorings! The great theater holds them all in abundance at every performance, and the scene which follows the close of the opera is the prettiest, perhaps, of all. Out and away the people pour—laughing, talking, exchanging notes, and never do the women look so pretty as at such a time and place.

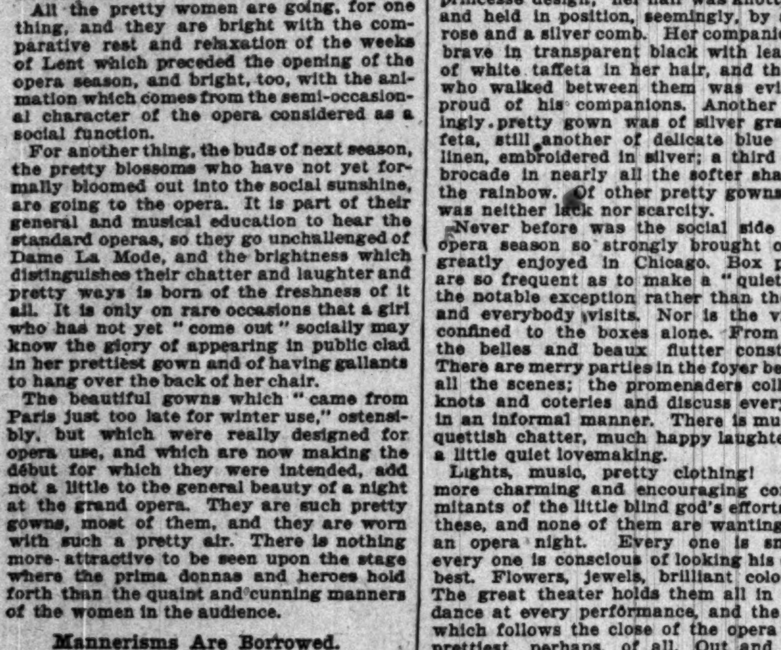
With a fur-lined collar caressing her pretty throat, a lace scarf dropping away from the delicately coiffed head, and with a flower on her breast or in her hand, my lady leaves the opera-house. Her heart and her chatter alike are as light as the delicate chain which every second woman wears around her neck this season; her eyes are as round and bright as the locket which the really up-to-date girls suspend from the chains; her laughter is as sweet and inspiring as any of the music which has gone before. A component part of the opera's charming, she, and not one of the least valuable.

And the present opera season would be more than usually desolate if stripped of these dear delights, for, as was said in the beginning, it is the prettiest opera season ever seen in Chicago.

Good Furniture Polish.

An excellent furniture polish is made of mixing turpentine with beeswax to the consistency of a thick cream.

NEBRASKA'S TWO FAIREST DAUGHTERS.


Miss Maye O'Shea.
Miss Nello Harmer.

Omaha, Neb., March 16.—[Special.]—The selection of the two Nebraska girls, whose faces shall be a part of the composite photograph to adorn the Transmississippi Exposition medal, proved to be a greater task than anything yet undertaken by the directors. After three months' delay the selection have been made, and Miss Maye O'Shea of Lincoln and Netta Harmer of Syracuse are the young women thus honored. According to the test, the facial expression of these two young women is supposed to be the best type of the female beauty of the State. They were selected from a group of several hundred. After much bickering the directory of the exposition left the matter to the Vice Presidents of the State, and after great deliberation these selections were made. It is said, however, that the selection was finally left to a Nebraska photographer, as he was supposed to be a better judge of typical Western beauty than the Vice Presidents. The whole affair was the cause of considerable squabbling among the society girls of the State.

The two girls whose photographs were selected are famed for their beauty. Each State west of the Mississippi River will select two photographs of their prettiest women. The whole number will be sent to New York, where a composite photograph will be made. This picture, typical of Western beauty in the best sense, will adorn one side of the Transmississippi Exposition medal.

BOTH ARE MIND READERS

SISTERS IN ST. JOSEPH WHO DIVINE EACH OTHER'S THOUGHTS.

Anna and Nan Funkhouser, Fifty-two Years Old, Two Bodies with Apparently but One Soul—They Attribute Their Unusual Abilities to a Long Life of Close Companionship—Know Nothing of Telepathy—Incidents Showing Their Powers.

OUT in St. Joseph, Mo., live twin sisters, Anna and Nan Funkhouser, between whom exists a remarkable state of telepathy, such as Dumas pictured in "The Corsican Brothers." Their very thoughts are not concealed from each other. If there could be such a phenomenon as two bodies with one soul that phenomenon is embodied in the Funkhouser sisters.

They were born in Kentucky and removed to Missouri with their parents in the early days of immigration to this State. Most of their lives were spent on a farm, but they received the best education that a fashionable Eastern girls' school could provide. They are 52 years old, and have resided in St. Joseph a half score of years.

They have no living relatives. Neither is married, and, as far as they will tell, neither ever had any desire to change her state, nor has a Romeo ever sung of the divine passion beneath their chamber windows. Their country life was passed in the pursuit of butterflies and in the study of books.

Since the death of their parents and the sale of the farm the women have lived quietly at their cozy little home in town, where their days are spent in relieving the wants of the poor, and their nights—the police say sarcastically—in fear of burglars.

Anna Funkhouser claims that Nan feels just as she does, and Nan claims that her sister's feelings are her own. They attribute this strange state of affairs to the fact of their lifetime close companionship, and do not look for an explanation in the scientific problems of latter day telepathy. So close is this peculiar relation, however, that neither woman attempts to surprise her sister with a Christmas present often. They have tried it on each other and have discovered that the recipient knew almost to a nickel of the worth of the gift, the time of its purchase.

Of one thing the stolid neighbors are convinced, and that is that when Anna or Nan Funkhouser is laid to rest beneath the tall pines on the slopes of Mount Mora churchyard, there will be a double funeral that day, and after that the little cottage in the shade of the big maples will know either of them no more forever.

VIGNETTES IN VERSE.

The Violet.

Here is she again, the dear,
Sweetest vestal of the year,
In her little purple hood
Brightening the lonesome wood.
We who, something worn with care,
Take the road, find unaware
Joy that heartens, hope that thrills,
Love our cup of life that fills
Since in spring's remembered nooks,
Lifting fair familiar looks,
Once again with curtsying grace,
In the same dear lowly place
God his manual sign hath set
In the tender violet.
—Margaret E. Sangster in Harper's Monthly.

Spin Cheerfully.

Spin cheerfully,
Not tearfully,
Though wearily you plod.
Spin carefully,
Spin prayerfully,
But leave the thread to God.
The shuttles of his purpose move
To carry out his own design,
Seek not too soon to disapprove
His work, nor yet assign
Dark motives, when with silent dread
You view each somber fold;
For lo, within each darker thread,
There shines a thread of gold.
Spin cheerfully,
Not tearfully,
He knows the way you plod;
Spin carefully,
Spin prayerfully,
But leave the thread with God.
—New York Tribune.

Daffodils.

I wandered lonely as a cloud,
That floats on high o'er vale and hill,
When suddenly I saw a crowd,
A host of golden daffodils,
Beside the lake, beneath the trees,
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.

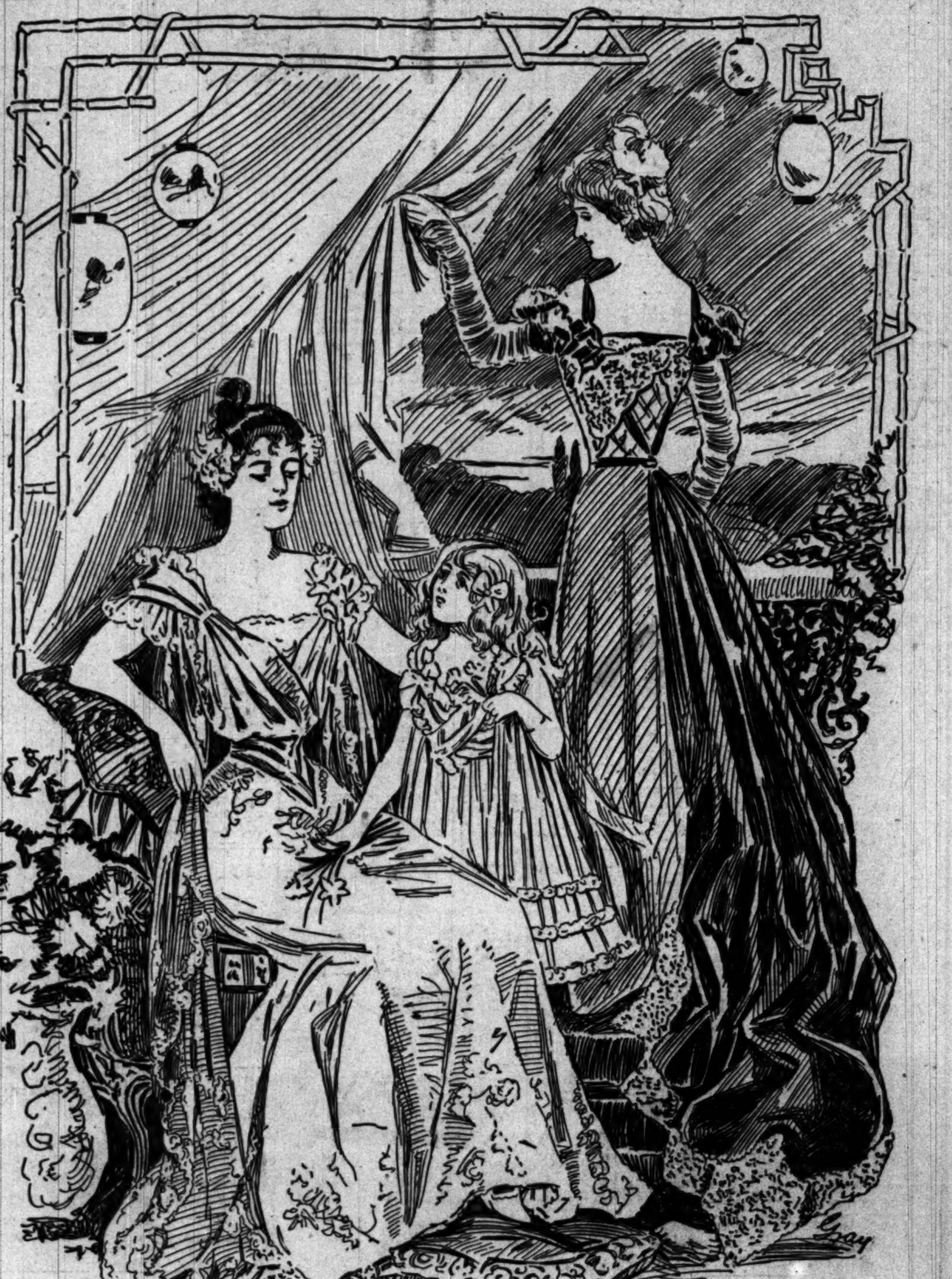
The waves beside them danced,
But they outdid the sparkling waves in glee.
A poet could not but be gay,
In such a jocund company.
I gazed and gazed, but little thought
What wealth the show to me had brought.

For oft when on my couch I lie,
In vacant or in pensive mood,
They flash upon that inward eye,
Which is the bliss of solitude,
And then my heart with rapture swells
And dances with the daffodils.
—Wordsworth.

The Old Melodies.

The heart grows stern through endless toil
Is fain to hide old things away;
We deem it weak to turn again
To simpler joys of childhood's day.
Though memory's sepulcher, we think,
Be closed to every earthly thing—
The stone's displaced when we recall
The songs that mother used to sing.

Who cannot hear, then, the old voice,
In "Days of Absence" clear and sweet?
Who does not thrill when "Happy Day"
Wells through the mists his ears to greet?
"Wait for the Wagon," "Nellie Gray,"
"Tom Moore"—ah, how they rise and cling!
And seraph harps can charm no more
Than songs that mother used to sing.



NOVELTIES FOR EVENING WEAR.

HEARS PROSE POET READ.

DESCRIPTION OF RICHARD LE GALLIENNE AS HE APPEARS IN PUBLIC.

His Face a Reminder of a Portrait of Dickens as a Youth—Slender in Figure and Dressed in Conventional Style, He Is of Agreeable Presence—A Supersensitive Mouth and Thick Wavy Hair Add to His Attractiveness—How His Reading Impresses.

WHEN I first read the "Prose Fancies" of Richard Le Gallienne, says a writer in the Washington Post, I said to myself, "Here is a man who knows how to find beauty in everything, and here is a man who isn't ashamed to have intense likes and deeply strong dislikes, and here's a man who controls the best English since the essays of Stevenson." Therefore, when I saw a small announcement in one corner of the paper that Mr. Richard Le Gallienne would read at a certain time, at a certain place, I presented myself at the box office of that theater and bought the first ticket that was sold, since when I hear people read I like to be near them.

Then came the day and the hour—later on, the man. The curtain parted and showed a stage set after the fashion of a simple English interior. There were a few books on the table in the center, and beside them a big bunch of violets. In a second a slender young man, dressed in the most conventional afternoon dress, and wearing a perfectly fitting frockcoat, made a polite bow to his audience. The face was classic to a degree. It was the face that Maclise drew so many years ago when Charles Dickens was just about the age this man is. His eyes are peculiarly clear, and the hair, which oddly enough, you would first think was long, is in reality tremendously thick, inclined to wave, very black, and though worn longer than the average man wears his locks, still its thickness impresses one much more than its length. There were a word or two of introduction and a simple speech to the effect that American people, like English people, were probably interested in simple things, and liked to hear about everyday affairs, as springtime, the moon, the heart beats of the world, and the world itself.

Has a Sensitive Mouth.

The greatest peculiarity of Mr. Le Gallienne is his supersensitive mouth. If you were stone deaf you could tell what he said from the motion of his lips. He absolutely caresses his words, although he is entirely free from gestures, and has no tricks of elocution. He is yet a pleasant reader, but, O, what a writer! Truly, he can make a silk purse out of a sow's ear, since one of his most charming descriptions of spring makes poetical the antics of a matronly pig, followed by her ten little piglets.

It is easy to understand his great admiration for golden-haired women, for he is a perfect brunette, and yet the lady pointed out as his wife was dark-haired. In "The Quest of the Golden Girl" he finds that the woman whom he loves and whose hair is golden has gained this golden tinge through the agency of a little vial marked "Peroxide of Hydrogen," so he asks her to let her hair go back to its natural color, and she promises to do it, saying at the same time, with that wonderful foresight that comes only to women, "All right, dear, but something tells me that when my locks are all brown again our happiness will be at an end."

He asks her how long it will take for this wonderful hair, which reaches almost to her feet, to lose its artificial color, and she tells him about two years. He speaks of cutting a lock of it—that is, one-half golden and one-half brown—and he says it seems to him to represent her life, only the dark part is the golden and the golden days are the dark time. The two years go by, and for those who have not read this book I am going to quote just the end of it:

His Closing Chapter.

"Two years did Elizabeth and I know the love that passeth all understanding, and day by day the chestnut upon her head was more and the gold less till the day came that she had prophesied, and with the day a little child, whose hair had stolen all her mother's gold, as her heart had drained away her mother's life. And reader, may it be long before you kneel at the bedside of her you love best in the world and know that of all your love is left but a hundred heart beats, while beside sits Death, watch in hand and fingers upon her wrist:

"'Husband, whispered Elizabeth as we looked at each other for the last time, 'let her be your little golden girl.' And then a strange sweetness stole over her face, and the dream of Elizabeth's life was ended.

"As I write I hear in the still house the running of little feet, a fairy patter, sweet and terrible to the heart. Little feet, little feet—perhaps if I follow you I shall find again your mother that is lost. Perhaps Elizabeth left you with me that I should not miss the way."

In "The Quest of the Golden Girl" the author grows most enthusiastic and uses capitals to express his admiration for "The Girl Who Works." Today she is many; she is rich, she is poor, she is nobody, she is a great swell, she may be Peter Cooper's daughter, who supplies various restaurants with eggs and milk, or she may be little Miss Blossom, from a country town, who is busy all day long behind a desk. But you are entirely out of the world—that is, out of the fashion—unless you buy everything possible from "The Girl Who Works."

SALUTED RAINY DAY SKIRT.

Boston Woman Wears a Rainy Day Costume and Receives Merited Compliment.

The rainy day skirt has been accorded a lordly salute, and by one of Boston's most dignified and best known citizens.

Early the last week, when the rain had been falling for over twenty-four hours, and the streets and crosswalks were in such a shape as to well nigh ruin an ordinary dress skirt unless the wearer held it up nearly to the knees, one of Boston's well known women, dressed in a neat and well fitting rainy day costume, was returning from the Old Colony Station, after bidding good-by to a friend. While walking erectly and freely across the Lincoln street crossing, where scores of other women were holding up one side of their skirts while the other side dragged in the mud, she was suddenly confronted by a middle-aged, courtly gentleman, who was an entire stranger to her, and lifting his hat he addressed her thus:

"I beg your pardon, madam, but a woman who has the good sense and courage to wear so comfortable and appropriate a costume on the streets deserves the most respectful salute. I take off my hat to your short skirt."

"I thank you, sir," was the pleasant reply, "but if all women knew the comfort and cleanliness of such a garment I am sure they would wear no other on such a day as this."

After this short dialogue the two persons passed on, the woman more than ever convinced that the future of the short skirt was fully assured, and the man made glad with the thought that the age of reason among women was making satisfactory strides.

CODES ARE A MISF

Business Women Demand N
System of Ethics.

OLD STANDARDS IRKSO

Bachelor Girls Suffer from
ciety's Restrictions.

INSTANCE OF ART STUDE

May Not Even Go Out to Dine
with Propriety.

COMPELLED TO IGNORE CU

THERE will certainly have to be a
code of ethics for the new type
dividual commonly known
bachelor girl, says the Purit
zine. The code that fits her
made out. Perhaps it never wi
erately constructed, but will gr
requirements, just as hands, an
and other physical members gro
the needs of evoluting man.

Society's codes are a terrible
the bachelor girl. Take, for instan
young illustrator who comes to a lar
not only to study but to become sel
porting at the same time. She
brought up in the conventional wa
her manners and ideas of propriety
nicety the pleasant exigencies of t
at home and in society. On a sudde
finds herself set down in a very smal
in a very large city, with no more restri
chaperon than a companion of her ow
who also has come to the city to lea
to labor.

What happens to these girls who
tempting to measure their present
the old standards? Society can scarc
expected to take much notice of the
of two small sparrows into their
time nest, so the young women are
teringly disregarded. As a consequ
they are thrown upon their own res
for amusement. They have never bee
in the evening alone; therefore, whe
ends the long day of labor, they
home, clean up the studio, change
frocks, and sit down in the same plac
a brave attempt at feeling mentally
lated through the joys of companionsh

The self-imposed monotony gro
some. The papers are full of accoun
music to be heard, pictures to be
and frivolous amusements of a lighter
all to be had for a modest sum
the subjection of conventional
Being sensible human beings, the girls
through the bonds that tie them
into rational pleasures.

"We cannot keep up the old cu
being tenderly protected women," the
"We must either die of stagnation or
our own sense of propriety. The
course is preferable."

In the same house with these young
en, which is one of those caravan
known as a studio building, is an olde
ist, whose kindly assistance they
valuable. He is a great man, well
his art, while they are mere begin
and accordingly, as an artist, they
homage. Suggestions from him are
valuable to be lost. It is too much to
pect him to leave his work and com
their much cumbered little studio, w
they sleep and eat and work, so they
him in all humbleness.

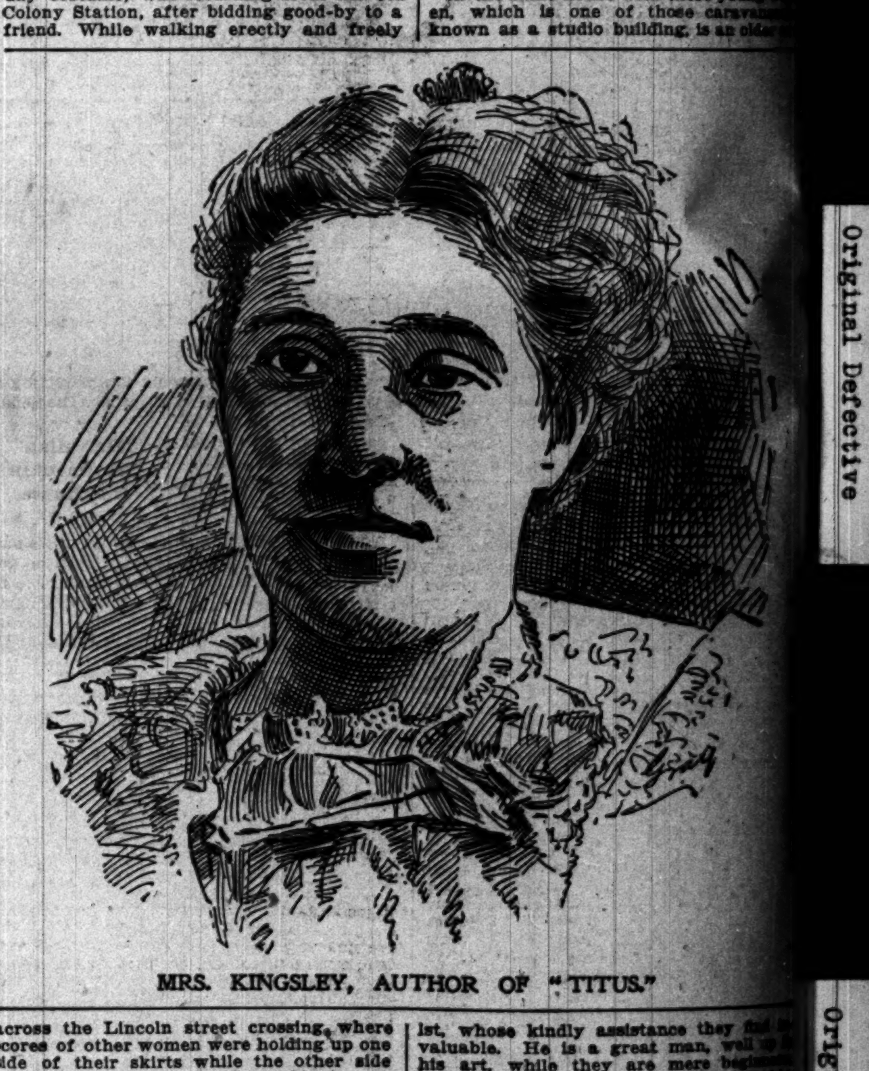
One night, around the studio lamp
two girls discuss this problem: "
proper for a young woman to go alone
the studio of an artist?" They strip
situation of all artistic drapery and
at it through the eye of society. "No,
is horribly improper and outrageous
ladylike," is the inevitable verdict.
happens after one of the two has
an afternoon alone with the artist,
under his invaluable teaching, which
given in friendship's name and with
muneration.

"What are we to do?" they say
"Society's rules are always slapping
ambitions in the face. We will alwa
together," they resolve, and thus sett
matter to their satisfaction.

As time goes on the two progre
and profitably dispose of their sket
that instead of being obliged to prep
food on the gas stove in the corner
studio, and eat it surreptitiously b
screen for fear of an interrupting c
they can afford the treat of a tabl
dinner. Nearby a good dinner is
for 75 cents, but even that sum
by seven makes a considerable ag
a week. Down-town there are re
where 50 cents buys almost as goo
but, alas! those places belong to
Bohème, and are no place for
women. "That which we can
may not have," is the melancholy
sion to which they are forced to
they return to the studio to dinner
ing themselves by taking the best
of the house at midday when this
not interfere with orders.

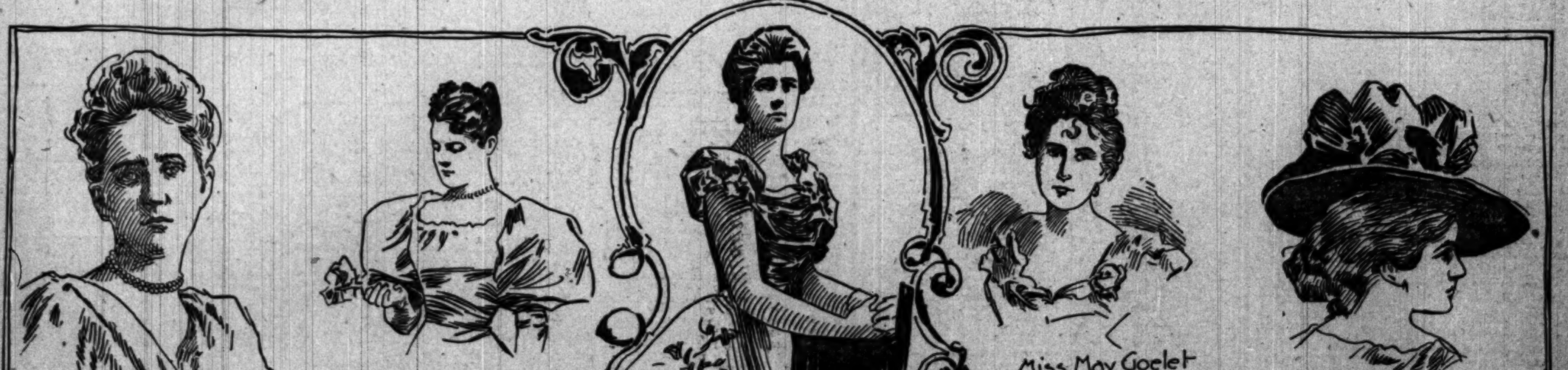
Another problem comes. One gi
out to dine and spend the evening w
relatives. This leaves the other
and while she is enjoyably moping
knock on the studio door, and, wi
natured assurance, the artist frie
into the room. This is a situation fro
the conventional maiden might sh
the occasion is met as only an alert
ble, dignified girl could meet it.
who is calling never trespasses in th
est degree by either tone or look,
to his position of distant respect and
enjoyment by the deportment and co
tion of the girl herself.

This is the keynote of correct be
that anomalous land which lies b
Bohemia and society, the land of the
elor girl. The exigencies of her lif
her to disregard certain customs,
her innate refinement and dignity
tects herself from being misund
either by society on one hand or
on the other



MRS. KINGSLEY, AUTHOR OF "TITUS."

FOUR SOCIETY GIRLS WHO WILL GO ON THE MACKAY-DUER PRE-NUPTIAL CANADIAN TRIP.



Clarence Mackay of New York and his party of guests, including his fiancée, Miss Katherine Duer, will start on his deferred pre-nuptial Canadian trip today. This will be one of the most luxuriously appointed pleasure trips of the day. The party going off on this jaunt may be considered remarkable in one way. It will include four of the richest young people in the world. Clarence Mackay, the host, stands first in the list. Miss May Goelet is now likely to be included. It is not positively settled that Miss Goelet will go, though it is about decided. She is now the greatest of all New York heiresses. Miss Virginia Fair, like Clarence Mackay himself, derives her fortune from the far West. Miss Daisy Leiter is prospectively a very rich young woman. Mrs. Richard Irvin, a cousin of William A. Duer, will chaperon the party, which may be enlarged. Reginald Ronalds and Philip Lydig will be two of the beaus along. What effect the advent of three handsome and unappropriated heiresses like the Misses Goelet, Fair, and Leiter will have on the icy hearts of the Canucks remains to be seen. Miss Goelet is called very pretty, and so are the other two. The girls are all bent on having a jolly good time while away, and will indulge in all the Canadian outdoor sports of the season. Clarence Mackay has leased the Perry Tiffany place at Westbury, L. I., and the talk is that after his marriage with Miss Duer he will take his bride to it for the honeymoon. The house stands in the midst of 100 acres of ground and is fitted in the complete fashion peculiar to the Havemeyer family. Mrs. Tiffany was Miss Marie Havemeyer.

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